THE

# ANNALS OF YORKSHIRE,

## FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD

## TO THE PRESENT TIME.

COMPILED BY

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*(Fellow of th Royal Historical Society.)*

Still on its creeps,
Each little moment at another's heels
Till Hours, Days, Years, and Ages are made up
Of such small parts as these, and men look back,
Worn and bewildered, wond'ring how it is.—
Thou trav'llest like a Ship in the wide ocean,
Which hath no bounding shore to mark its progress.

JOANNA BAILLIE.

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# ANNALS OF YORKSHIRE,

CONTAINING IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER ALL THE MOST INTERESTING EVENTS THAT HAVE OCCURRED IN, OR RELATE TO THIS IMPORTANT PART OF THE KINGDOM; FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE PRESENT TIME; COLLECTED FROM THE WORKS OF NUMEROUS AUTHORS, NEWSPAPERS, &C., &C.

THE end of the year 1865 and the first three weeks of 1866 were marked by general and high gales, with immense loss of shipping. Considerable damage was done on the Yorkshire Wolds. Stacks were overturned and trees torn up. The north side of St. Michael's Church, Malton, also suffered in the roof. By a great fall of rain at Halifax, a number of houses on the Southowram side of Clark Bridge, were flooded. The rise of the water was sudden, and in some instances the inmates had to escape by the chamber windows. The ale cellars at the Red Lion Inn were filled with water, and the rooms on the first floor to the height of two or three feet. At Hull an appalling calamity took place on January 7th. A large building, in course of erection near the North-Eastern Company's Railway Station, was blown down. The bricks and other heavy materials of which the building was constructed fell upon a row of small tenements near, burying the occupants in the ruins Some time elapsed before the unfortunate individuals were extricated, and when they were reached five were found dead and several seriously injured. At Penistone, a passenger train narrowly escaped being thrown over an embankment on the South Yorkshire Railway. Several coal waggons, which were in a shed near the railway station, were driven by the violence of the wind on to the main line, along which they ran until they came in collision with a passenger train. The engine was thrown off the line, and the driver and stoker saved themselves by leaping to the ground. Fortunately, none of the passengers received any serious injury. At Liverpool and other

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ports numerous wrecks took place, making a fearful chapter on disasters on the sea. One of the most melancholy was reported from Great Yarmouth. A lifeboat, manned by sixteen sturdy seamen, left the shore on the errand of saving some of their brethren, who were in peril by the storm; but scarcely had they crossed the bar when the boat capsized, and twelve of the brave fellows were drowned. During the storm on the eleventh, about forty ships were wrecked and nearly 100 lives lost on the coast near Torquay.

Jan. 1st. Monday. A fire broke out in one of the warehouses at St. Katharine's Docks, London, which was of a very destructive character. The warehouse in which it occurred was filled with hemp, jute, coir, tallow, and other raw material, and the estimated damage was upwards of £250,000.

At twelve o'clock on Sunday night, the tolls on the highway between Malton and York, and Malton and Scarbro', were abolished.

The cattle plague, or rinderpest, had made fearful ravages for six months past, and at the beginning of this year showed no signs of abatement. From official returns, the total number of cases were 73,549. Of these about 14,000 were slaughtered as a preventive measure; over 41,000 perished by the virulence of the plague; 7000 recovered, and there were 11,000 classed as remaining. At a large meeting of West Riding Magistrates, held on Jan. 8th, at Wakefield, it was decided to close all fairs within the Riding, except for cattle for immediate slaughter; to prohibit the introduction of cattle from other places beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, and to prohibit the removal, except under certain restrictions, of cattle from place to place for slaughter.

A shoemaker, name Henry Lilley, living in Jubbergate, York, matched himself for £50 with David Brown, horse dealer, to walk the distance from York to London and back (398 miles) in twelve consecutive days. This match commenced on the Tadcaster road on the 1st inst, and terminated in favour of Lilley on the evening of the 11th. The number of miles walked each day was as follows:—First day 42, second and third 38 each, fourth and fifth 36 each, sixth 34, seventh 30, eighth and ninth 34 each, tenth 30, and eleventh 26. The total number of miles walked was thus 378, or twenty miles less than the distance stipulated, but as Lilley had daily, in accordance with a certain condition of the match, overwalked the above distances by at least a mile and a half, the backer of time ordered the stakes to be handed over to Lilley, and the task to cease, it being his conviction that, whilst everything had been fairly accomplished thus far, Lilley could have performed his twelfth day's task with ease.

The noble family of the Howards perpetuated the remembrance of their deceased relative, the late Earl of Carlisle, by inserting a new western window in the newly-erected church of St. John, Welburn, near Castle Howard, the late earl having erected this church as a memorial of his mother, the late Countess of Carlisle.

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The window is decorated, and has four lights divided by a transom, the upper half being devoted to illustrations of the incidents in the life of the patron saint, and the lower to others in the life of Lazarus. The nieces of the late earl, the Hon. Misses Lascelles, also inserted a smaller window in the south transept, in memory of the deceased earl. The windows were executed by Wallis, of Newcastle.

1st. At a meeting of the Leeds Town Council this day, a letter was read from the Medical Department of the Privy Council in reply to a memorial adopted by the council at a previous meeting, denying the accuracy of Dr. Hunter's representations as to the sanitary state of the borough. The reply expressed an opinion that the high death-rate of Leeds was due in a large measure to the large accumulations of manure and filth, and also that the sanitary administration of the borough had not only been defective, but that the corporation, perhaps unintentionally, had themselves contributed to the defect.

About half-past nine o'clock this evening, an accident occurred in the Thackley tunnel, on the Leeds and Bradford Railway, the engine and tender of a goods train getting off the rails, and blocking up both the up and the down lines, in consequence of which the Midland Company employed cabs between the Bradford Station and Apperley Bridge for the conveyance of the more urgent passengers, until traffic could be resumed.

2nd. The Queen appointed Major-General Sir Henry Knight Storks, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.; Russell Gurney, Esq., Queen's Counsel, Recorder of the City of London; and John Blossett Maule, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Recorder of the Town of Leeds, to be Her Majesty's Commissioners for the purpose of inquiring respecting certain disturbances in the island of Jamaica, and the measures taken in the course of their suppression. Her Majesty also appointed Charles Saville-Roundell, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be secretary to the aforesaid Commissioners. The result of the inquiry showed beyond any reasonable doubt that cruelties of which it is impossible to think without shuddering, were perpetrated in the suppression of the Jamaica Insurrection.

4th. The Bank rate of discount was raised to 8 per cent., the highest point reached since 1864.

A wedding party met at Batley, consisting of forty-one persons, nearly all members of the family of the bride and bridegroom, thirty-eight of whom were teetotallers. There were three ministers of the Gospel, and one member of the Executive of the United Kingdom Alliance.

8th. A fatal accident occurred at the New Infirmary, Leeds, then in course of erection. On this day, six men were engaged in turning two arches in that portion of the building known as the Angle Tower, situate at the south-west corner. Three labourers arrived at the top almost simultaneously, and threw their loads of bricks heavily on to one of the centrepieces, when it unexpectedly

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gave way, and threw four of the men to the bottom, a distance of about twenty feet. They were found to be so severely injured that they were at once conveyed to the old Infirmary, where they were promptly attended to. One of them, Bartholomew McGrail, had received a severe fracture of the skull, and was in the most dangerous condition; Peter Dean, besides an abrasion of the chest, had broken his leg; and the third, William Greetham, had received a scalp wound and contusions in various parts of his body; the fourth man was able to return home.

10th. The Fenian Conspiracy still created a good deal of alarm in Ireland, and numerous arrests and seizures were made by the Government. At Sligo, twenty-one men, fully armed with revolvers and swords, landed, and were immediately arrested; and in Dublin the police made a seizure of 300 pikes and a quantity of ammunition. The head-centre, Stephens, had made his escape, and £1000 was offered for his re-capture.

James Ayliffe and Edward Banks, two labouring men, were engaged this day at Park Farm, Ossett, in making a new road. Banks had a walking-stick gun, which towards evening they resolved to try. Ayliffe charged the gun with powder and shot, and was letting the hammer down on the nipple (capped), while his companion was running across the road to place his cap on a nail for a mark at which to shoot, when, sad to relate, the hammer slipped, the gun was discharged, and the contents entered Banks's left ear, and caused a wound through which the brains protruded, and blood ran freely. He fell down without speaking, and died instantly. Ayliffe, seeing what had occurred, felt horrified, but had presence of mind to call for assistance. Some men who were near at hand ran up, and the body was removed to the Beehive Inn. Before this was done, Ayliffe reported the occurrence to Police-Constable Ashworth, and he accompanied that officer to the Dewsbury police station. Deceased was a native of Wiltshire, but had relations in Ossett, and Ayliffe was his cousin. The occurrence created a good deal of sensation in the neighbourhood.

11th. After a trial extending over nearly two days, Thompson Whalley, M.D., who had practised as a surgeon at Mirfield, was convicted at Leeds of an attempt to defraud the British Prudential Assurance Company. The defendant pleaded guilty to a second charge of a similar character, and the Learned Judge, Mr. Justice Shee, sentenced him to fifteen months' imprisonment—six months for the first offence and nine months for the second.

A violent snow-storm interrupted telegraphic communication, and impeded railway traffic between London and the north.

The loss of the emigrant steamship London, and 270 lives, adds a fearful chapter to the sad history of shipwreck during the late gales. The London belonged to the well-known shipping firm of Money, Wigram, and Sons, of London, and left Plymouth on the 6th inst. for Melbourne, with a full crew and above 250 passengers. On the 7th and 8th she experienced heavy weather; on the 9th she lost

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some of her upper masts, and her port life-boat was swept overboard; on the 10th she was put about with the intention of returning to Plymouth, when she lost her starboard life-boat, had her starboard cutter stove in, shipped heavy seas, which carried away the engine-room hatch, and the fires were put out; on the 11th she was completely disabled, and at four a.m. the stern ports were stove in. Her rescue then became hopeless, and after the old miserable story of the boats swamping when launched, only the port cutter, with sixteen hands getting clear, she gradually settled down, and a few minutes after one, whilst the passengers in their despair were making superhuman efforts to stop the leaks which she had sprung, she sank, and the storm swept over the spot in its wild fury, whistling a sorrowful dirge over some 270 souls. The scene is one to think about, but cannot be described. Amongst the passengers were the Bishop of Sydney, and Mr. G. V. Brooke, the tragedian. The loss to the insurance companies was estimated at £120,000. Huddersfield had mourners by the ill-fated steamship. The son of Mr. T. W. Clough, solicitor, was one of the crew of the unfortunate vessel. He was passionately attached to the sea, and had recently been at home for some time after his first experience as a sailor. The wife and child of the brother of the Rev. W. C. E. Owen, incumbent of St. John's Huddersfield, who were on their way to Australia to meet a husband and father, were also amongst the ill-fated passengers; and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, named in the melancholy list, formerly resided in Huddersfield, as did also Mr. G. Smith, son of Mr. Smith, brewer, Eldon Street, Sheffield. Before the ship sunk, her fate was inevitable, and on the captain announcing that there was no hope, a marvellous resignation pervaded both passengers and crew. There was no frantic excitement or utterance of despair. A calm heroism, which ennobles and hallows the catastrophe, was shown by every one, and these 200 human beings, who but a few days before had left England for their new home full of hope, met the death which stared them in the face with a spirit which disarmed it of its terrors, and which will make their memory dear to their countrymen through all time. Another iron ship, the Royal Albert, from Calcutta, was wrecked on the coast of Cornwall; and the premiums on the mail steamer, Atrato, which took out the Jamaica Commissioners, advanced to twenty guineas, in consequence of a mahogany frame belonging to the ship having been washed ashore.

12th. The dispute between the colliers and their employers in the South Yorkshire District was settled by the masters making an advance in wages of 5 per cent.

During the first fortnight of this year, the excavations in progress by the North-Eastern Railway Company, on the eastern side of the British, and subsequently Roman, military station at Malton, were pushed across the great outer trench, or vallum, defending the quadrilateral of the camp. The excavations yielded the most important results, the British and Roman periods being most clearly

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defined by the sections, and gave a complete answer to those who started a modern theory, that the remains usually termed British were in reality post-Roman. Since the commencement of these excavations, Malton has become a place of great interest to antiquarians, who have examined the sections most minutely. Among the objects found was a fine red bowl (ornamented) of the ware known as "bastard Samian," which the Rev. Mr. Porter, of Yedingham, confidently traces to the Castor potteries (Durobriviæ.) Near it was found a silver coin of Severus. Both these articles were sold by the workmen. The Crown, however, claimed the coin as treasure trove, and the bowl clearly belonged to the lord of the manor (Earl Fitzwilliam), whose agent, Captain Copperthwaite, was necessitated, by these irregular proceedings, to put in a claim, and the other antiquities were located at the Lodge, Malton, or were held by Mr. Monkman, or the Rev. W. Greenwell, of Durham.

15th. The foundation stone of a new chapel and school, in connection with the United Methodist Free Church, was laid at Kirkstall, by Mr. Abraham Webster, of Headingley, in the presence of about 2000 spectators.

Meetings were held at this time all over the country to consider the propriety of memorializing Her Majesty's Government in favour of Parliamentary Reform.

18th. Some workmen employed by Mr. H Sharpin to lower a piece of garden ground behind his house, at North Terrace, near the Ripon Railway Station, came upon some fragments of pottery, apparently of the Roman period. Mr. Sharpin promptly stopped the labours of the men, and asked Dr. Paley, Mr. J. R. Walbran, and some other gentlemen, to make a further investigation. This was done during the afternoon of that day, and the result was the discovery of a large quantity of urn pottery embedded in clay, partly baked, and a quantity of charcoal ashes, mostly below the clay. The deposit had evidently been disturbed and the urns smashed. As far as any conclusion could be come to, it appeared the place had been the site of a barrow or burial mound of the Roman period; that several interments of urns containing ashes had been made on a base of clay, partly burned; and that these had been broken into and disarranged at some uncertain period. A short time afterwards the place was further examined, and the conclusion arrived at was that the remains were Anglo-Saxon and not Roman.

Lord Alfred Paget inaugurated, at Barnsley, a statue of the late Joseph Locke, C.E., presented to the town by the Institute of Civil Engineers, of which body he was at one time the president. Mr. Locke was a native of Barnsley, and was always warmly attached to his birthplace. Carrying out the wishes expressed during his life, Mrs. Locke, some time ago, presented a public park to the inhabitants of Barnsley, and the statue inaugurated this day was appropriately placed there. The statue is by Baron Marochetti, and cost 3000 guineas.

22nd. A town's meeting called by the Mayor, was held this even-

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ing in the Leeds Town Hall, to memorialise Government to introduce into the next Parliament a substantial measure for a reform of the representation of the people. His worship had called the meeting in compliance with a requisition signed by upwards of 1100 inhabitants, and the spacious hall was crowded in every part by an earnest and enthusiastic audience.

A portion of the roofing, 30 yards by 70, over the new station at London Road, Manchester, fell with a loud crash. Altogether thirty persons were injured, two fatally.

23rd. An appalling catastrophe occurred near Wigan this morning, by an explosion of gas in a pit belonging to Messrs. Mercer and Evans. The ventilation of the workings was completely destroyed, thus entirely cutting off all hope of escape to those in the portion of the pit beyond, and thirty of the men and boys who, but a few hours before had gone down in perfect health to their usual occupation, were carried lifeless to the surface. A most heartrending scene was witnessed when the bodies of the deceased were removed, and were identified by their sorrowing relatives.

24th. Mr Thomas Jewison, who had been an officer of the Court of the Honor of Pontefract and High Bailiff of the Leeds County Court forty years, retired on a pension granted by the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury. Mr. John Mayhall, chief clerk to the Registrar, was appointed by the Judge High Bailiff in his place.

25th A Town Hall for the borough of Hull was opened with great ceremony. The building had been erected from the plans of Mr. Cuthbert Brodrick, the architect of the Leeds Town Hall. Earl de Grey and Ripon, the Lord High Steward of the borough (which he at one time represented), the Archbishop of York, Lord Wenlock, Lord-Lieutenant of the East Riding, and other distinguished visitors, were present. Earl de Grey also laid the foundation stone of the Hull and East Riding College, an educational establishment promoted by a limited liability company, and founded upon Nonconformist and non-political principles

26th. At the first annual meeting of the Leeds Church Extension Society, the Board were able to state that the munificence of the members of the Establishment in the district had placed in their hands the magnificent sum of £54,604, to promote the objects for which the society was established. Of the subscriptions, upwards of £18,300 had already been paid, and the Board had promised grants in aid of churches built or in course of erection to the amount of about £15,000.

In various parts of the country an unsatisfactory state of feeling prevailed between the employers and employed. The potters in the neighbourhood of Chesterfield struck work, and the men employed in that branch of industry in Yorkshire were also dissatisfied with their rate of payment At Castleford, the potters at one or two establishments actually ceased work. The colliers in the Morley and Gildersome district demanded a small advance, which the masters refused to concede. In a portion of the Sheffield district,

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the colliers were on strike, and some disturbance occurred in consequence of one of the men continuing work; and at Darlington, 300 men employed in the Shildon Engine Fitting shops refused to remain at work, because of the irregular payment of their wages.

A large and beautiful needlework portrait of the late Richard Cobden, by Miss Roach, of Wakefield, which was exhibited in the Industrial and Fine Arts Exhibition in that town during the past autumn, where it was greatly admired by visitors from all parts of the country, was purchased by subscription and sent to Mrs. Cobden. The portrait is very striking, the lines of the face being minute and delicate. It was valued at £70.

27th. Mr. Joshua Major, landscape gardener, Knostrop, near Leeds, died this day. The deceased gentleman held a prominent position in his profession, and was the author of several valuable works. In 1829 he published a work entitled "A Treatise on Insects most prevalent on Fruit Trees;" in 1852, "The Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening," an important work, which met with high and deserved encomiums from the public press; and in 1861 (with the assistance of his son), "The Ladies' Assistant in the Formation of their Flower Gardens," a work designed expressly to meet the prevailing taste for the bedding out or grouping style. He was also a frequent contributor to the *Gardener's Magazine*, under the conductorship of that eminent man, Mr. J. C. Loudon, who highly appreciated his plans and papers on landscape gardening and other subjects. Mr. Major delighted in works of philanthropy. He assisted in the formation of the first Sunday School in the town of Leeds, of which he was superintendent for many years. In all religious and charitable institutions he took great interest, and actively promoted. His personal qualities were of a high order. He was of a cheerful disposition, simple in his tastes and habits, and impressed all who had the good fortune to know him as a thoroughly kind-hearted and estimable man. He was highly appreciated by his workmen; as an evidence of this, six of them served him 50, 42, 40, 32, 29, and 20 years respectively. After upwards of half a century devoted to his profession, with an ardour and perseverance rarely equalled, he died at the advanced age of 79 years.

29th. In response to Mr. Wilkinson's appeal, who is himself blind, a meeting was held at the Philosophical Hall, Leeds, at which it was resolved to establish a Society for the Assistance of the Indigent and Industrious Blind. The Vicar (Rev. Canon Atlay) presided.

Feb. 1st. The West Riding and Grimsby Railway was opened for traffic without any public ceremony. The object of the line was to effect more rapid and satisfactory communication between the towns of the West Riding and London, by superseding the long detour from Wakefield to Knottingley, and so decreasing the actual distance, and at the same time doing away with certain stoppages. The line commences at the Westgate Station, at Wakefield, and,

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after a generally southward course, terminates at Doncaster, where it joins the main Great Northern rails.

Mr. Peabody, whose munificent gift a few years ago excited so much attention, placed in the hands of the trustees of his fund a further sum of £100,000 for the same purpose. This made his total donation a quarter of a million.

About 11 a.m. a fire broke out in the large mill belonging to Messrs Stubley, situated near the Batley Railway Station. The damage was estimated at from £14,000 to £15,000.

Under an award, the Corporation of Halifax had to pay Mr. John Crossley £1300 for the land required to make Bull Close Lane 40 feet wide, opposite Saville Mills.

Since the removal of the assizes to Leeds, the cost of the maintenance of West Riding prisoners in the borough gaol had been borne by the corporation. Application was made for repayment both to the West Riding and to the Treasury, but technical difficulties prevented the council receiving the amount due from either source. Sir George Grey, therefore, obtained the opinion of the law officers of the Crown upon the subject, and, acting upon their advice, directed a bill to be prepared, vesting the sole control and government of the gaol in the Leeds justices, giving the West Riding justices power to contract with them for the maintenance of the riding prisoners, and also authorising the repayment of the expenses already incurred by the borough for West Riding prisoners out of the riding funds. This decision of the Home Secretary was communicated this day to the West Riding magistrates at their special sessions, and was regarded by them as a perfectly satisfactory arrangement.

2nd. Convocation for the Province of York met this day for the first time for 225 years, and had the privilege of discussing matters affecting the interests of the Church.

4th. A most terrific thunderstorm burst over the greater part of the north of England.

6th. The ceremonial opening of Parliament took place. Her Majesty was present on the occasion, but did not read her speech, and the robes of State were simply placed over the throne.

Lord Monteagle died. He was born on the 8th February, 1790, and was, therefore, within a day or two, seventy-six years of age. After leaving the University of Oxford, he studied for the bar, but on his marriage with Lady Pery, in 1811, he relinquished the legal profession. In 1820 he was elected for Limerick, which he continued to represent until 1832, when he was returned for Cambridge. He retained a seat in the Commons until 1839, when he was created a peer. He held office during many years as Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, Secretary to the Treasury, and Secretary for the Colonies. In April, 1835 he was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, and on his retirement from that office he succeeded Sir John Newport as Comptroller of the Exchequer. He was a member of the Royal Society and of other learned bodies. He had a thorough knowledge of financial questions, and always

took an active part in the discussion of monetary and commercial subjects. His first wife having died, he was married on the 13th of April, 1841, to Mary Anne, the eldest daughter of the late Mr. John Marshall, of Leeds. He was also father-in-law of Mr. James Garth Marshall, and Mr. Henry Cowper Marshall. He frequently visited Leeds, and at all times took the deepest interest in its progress and welfare.

About this time the Rev. Wm. Greenwell, of Durham, with several other gentlemen interested in archæology, made examinations of those singular burial-places known as "long barrows," which are very rare upon the Yorkshire Wolds and in the North. The object sought was to establish the identity of the mode of burial in the North with that of the similarly shaped barrows in Wiltshire, &c. The examinations were made on the estate of Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart., on Heslerton Wold. In the first barrow the only traces of the occupiers were fragments of human bones and a few flints—thumb flints and flakes. The second tumulus was 15 feet longer and 6 feet wider at the eastern end. It was evident that about 30 feet of the eastern end of this grave had been removed for the formation of a road—it is not known at what date—and all the bodies had then been removed, charcoal and the flint only being found in the remainder of the mound.

7th. Another violent storm occurred. At Leeds much rain fell, accompanied by thunder, lightning, and hail, and destroyed large quantities of glass in houses which were exposed to its violence. About noon, Mr. Oddy, of Woodlesford, had a most providential escape; he had just been writing at a table near the window, and was putting a book away, when he was almost blinded by a flash of lightning, accompanied by a terrific clap of thunder. On recovering from the shock, he found that the electric fluid had torn down the bell wires, and in some places stripped off the room paper. Above one hundred panes of glass were smashed, and one attic window forced out bodily. Outside, a tall poplar was cut in twain transversely, the upper half was rent longitudinally, and one part had fallen so plumb as to remain upright against the lower half of the tree. The other part was shivered into fragments and scattered on all sides. The gale was also very violent both over the North and East Ridings.

8th. A destructive fire occurred late this evening, at the oil and cake mill of Messrs. Wright Brothers, in Trippett, Hull. The mill was completely gutted, and oil and seed to the value of many thousands of pounds destroyed. The extent of the damage was estimated roughly at from £20,000 to £30,000.

9th. Both the bills promoted by the Leeds Town Council—"The Leeds Improvement Acts Amendment Bill," and "The Leeds Borough Improvement of Becks Bill"—passed the standing orders of the House of Commons, unopposed.

The title of Viscount Halifax, which had been dormant nearly a century, was revived by the elevation to the peerage of Sir Charles

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Wood, M.P. for Ripon. Sir George Savile, of Thornhill, in the county of York, was created, in 1688, Baron Savile and Viscount Halifax. He was afterwards made Earl and Marquis of Halifax. He was a statesman of the first grade, and a man of great and ready wit. In politics he changed so often that in the end no one could trust him. His eldest son succeeded to the title, but died without male issue in 1700, when the title became extinct, but in the same year it was revived in another family, that of Montague. Charles Montague, grandson of the first Earl of Manchester, was, in December, 1700, created Baron Halifax, and subsequently Viscount Sunbury and Earl of Halifax. This peer was a wit, and a man of letters, and, like the Lord Halifax of 1866, he adjusted the affairs of the East India Company to universal satisfaction. He died without issue, when his earldom expired, but the barony went to his nephew, who, in 1715, was elevated to the Earldom of Halifax. He died in 1739, leaving one son, who assumed the name of Dunk, and died without male issue in 1771, when the title became extinct, till revived at this time by the elevation of Sir Charles Wood to the dignity.

10th. The Leeds magistrates ordered fourteen cellar dwellings, in Union Court, to be closed, as unfit for human habitation. In these dwellings seventy-three poor creatures resided, and the fever had been fearful, reminding one, to use the words of the Inspector of Nuisances, "of the black hole of Calcutta."

The strong wind which prevailed in the North this day, caused a serious and alarming accident at Darlington. Messrs. Fry, Ianson, and Co., had some sheds extending over about an acre of ground, used as rolling mills ; the gale caught these sheds on the north-west, and blew them down, killing one man and injuring seven or eight others. Usually from 200 to 300 men were employed in these sheds, but at this time were out on strike as parties to the "nine hours' movement," and but for this circumstance, in this respect fortunate, the loss of life must have been much greater.

11th. A destructive fire occurred this day, on the premises of Messrs. J. and T. Briggs, wood turners, bobbin manufacturers, and timber merchants, White Abbey, Bradford. The mill, which was a stone building of two storeys, about 30 yards in length by 10 in breadth, was almost wholly destroyed, with the machinery and stock, including a large quantity of bobbins ready for delivery. The damage was estimated at from £3000 to £4000.

12th. By an explosion of about three tons of molten pewter, in Aldersgate Street, York, fifteen persons were severely scalded.

14th. A vacancy was created in the representation of Richmond by the death of the Hon. John Charles Dundas, which took place this day at Nice. The deceased was the fourth son of the first Earl of Zetland, and was heir presumptive to the title of Zetland. He was born in 1808. In politics he was a Liberal, opposed to Church rates, and in favour of the ballot. He sat for York from 1835 to 1837

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15th. This morning, two arches of the Whitaker Mill Viaduct fell in, on the branch line from Huddersfield to Kirkburton.

17th. The Habeas Corpus Act was suspended in Ireland, in consequence of the Fenian Agitation. Numerous arrests continued to be made of persons suspected of treasonable practices, more than one hundred been apprehended in Dublin alone this day.

The death-rate in Leeds at this time was at the rate of 37·5 per 1000.

22nd. Parliament granted to the Princess Helena, on her marriage, a sum of £6000 a year, and a dowry of £30,000 ; and to Prince Alfred, the sum of £15,000 yearly.

The following is extracted from a report issued by the Leeds Borough Treasurer at this time, respecting the cost of the Town Hall :—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| By purchase of land ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 9,084 | 16 | 9 |
| „ Samuel Atack ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 8,637 | 7 | 0 |
| „ Addy and Nichols ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 14,096 | 6 | 11 |
| „ Architect's commission ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3,685 | 0 | 0 |
| „ Clerk of the works :—Salary ... ... ... ... ... | 1,027 | 14 | 10 |
| „ Examining plans and prize money ... ... ... ... | 728 | 15 | 6 |
| „ Plasterer's work ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,658 | 14 | 4 |
| „ Iron work ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4,626 | 11 | 8 |
| „ Plumber's work ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,692 | 18 | 11 |
| „ Stone, bricks, lime, cement, &c. ... ... ... ... | 2,400 | 18 | 6 |
| „ Joiner's and mason's work ... ... ... ... ... | 803 | 3 | 2 |
| „ Wages paid to workmen on account of Atack's contract, &c. | 1,523 | 3 | 5 |
| „ Chandeliers ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,491 | 14 | 0 |
| „ Organ. . ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5,837 | 4 | 6 |
| „ Decorating large hall, vestibule, &c., ... ... ... ... | 1,595 | 10 | 0 |
| „ Painting and papering ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,071 | 4 | 10 |
| „ Models ... .. ... ... ... ... ... ... | 747 | 10 | 1 |
| „ Law charges and disbursements... ... ... ... ... | 706 | 10 | 0 |
| „ Court fittings and furniture ; including furniture, &c., for her Majesty's visit ... ... ... ... ... ... | 6,962 | 13 | 0 |
| „ Paving vestibule ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 364 | 0 | 0 |
| „ Bell ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 662 | 12 | 0 |
| „ Printing, stationery, and advertising ... ... ... ... | 194 | 13 | 7 |
| „ Miscellaneous expenses, including railway carriage... ... | 140 | 17 | 0 |
| | £111,739 | 0 | 0 |
| „ Paid for additions and alterations since, on account of the Assizes, &c. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 10,261 | 0 | 0 |
| Total cost... | £122,000 | 0 | 0 |

26th. It was formally announced this day, at the West Riding Sessions, that the Lord Lieutenant had appointed Mr. Hamerton, barrister, Clerk of the Peace for the Riding, as successor to the late Mr. Elsley.

An election took place for the borough of Ripon, in the place of Sir Charles Wood, raised to the peerage as Viscount Halifax. Lord John Hay, who formerly represented the Northern Burghs of Scotland, was elected without opposition.

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There were 90,000 fewer persons in receipt of parochial relief in England and Wales at the end of February, 1866, than at the end of February, 1865, a decrease of more than 9 per cent.

March 6th Died, the Rev. Dr Whewell, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge Dr Whewell was riding with a party of friends on Saturday, the 24th Feb , in the neighbourhood of Cambridge, and was suddenly thrown from his horse. He fell on his head and sustained severe concussion of the brain, of which, after lingering for several days in a hopeless state, he died. Dr. Whewell was the son of a carpenter and joiner, and was born at Lancaster in 1795. He was sent to the Free Grammar School of his native town, and while there the head master discovered in him an unusual aptitude for mathematical studies. This predilection was encouraged, and the lad was trained for a University education. In the course of time he entered Trinity College, Cambridge, and in his 21st year graduated as B.A. Subsequently he became a Fellow, and for many years carried on a most successful career as tutor. In 1828 he was appointed Professor of Mineralogy, and continued at that post for four years. In 1838 he became Professor of Moral Theology and Casuistry, and occupied that chair until he was made the Vice-Chancellor in 1855. Whewell's success at Cambridge proved that he had chosen the right path. His friends considered him safe to win the blue riband of the schools. He felt equally confident. He, however, came out only second. The senior wrangler was a Mr. Jacob, a man who was never suspected of even aiming at the prize. Whewell and his rival, of course, went in for the Smith's Prize, as all the highest wranglers do. Whewell was again distanced, and is reported to have addressed to his twice successful competitor the words, "Rightly art thou named Jacob, for thou hast supplanted me these two times." At the time when Whewell entered Cambridge University, mathematical science was frequently placed before physics and a study of nature, many of the students imagining that mathematics included everything that was necessary to be known in physics Whewell has the credit of being one of the first to discover and rectify this error, by applying himself to the diligent study of natural laws. Thus he became proficient in mineralogy and crystallography, and so fitted himself for the first professorial chair he occupied He was not present at the first meeting of the British Association in 1831, but he was nominated on the mineralogical section, and at the second meeting, held in Oxford, he produced a most elaborate report on the state and progress of that science. In 1841, the meeting was held at Plymouth, and then Whewell was president. At these and various other times the late Master of Trinity made most valuable contributions to scientific knowledge, especially with regard to the subjects of the tides, heat, electricity, magnetism, and minerals. For two years Whewell also filled the chair of the Geological Society, and his annual addresses clearly illustrate the peculiar culture of his mind, and the broad views he held as to geological causation Dr. Whewell is the author of

many works in the tutorial series of Cambridge University; but perhaps the most important are the Bridgewater Treatise on "Astronomy and General Physics considered with reference to Natural Theology;" "The History of the Inductive Sciences, from the Earliest to the Present Time;" "The Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences;" and "The Elements of Morality, including Polity." Dr. Whewell delivered the first of a series of "Lectures on the Results of the Great Exhibition of 1851," before the Society of Arts, at the suggestion of the late Prince Consort. The subject chosen by the lecturer was "The General bearing of the Great Exhibition on the Progress of Art and Science." In this lecture the Great Exhibition was likened to an immense university, the colleges of which were the workshops, schools, and societies of the world. It was not, however, a remarkable production, except, perhaps, for the fact that in it was introduced "scientists" as a companion word to "artists," and as a synonym for "scientific men." That Dr. Whewell has done good service to science there can be no doubt, and his versatility has been equal to his power. His works range over nearly every branch of science; and as if to prove that mathematical studies do not destroy the fancy, they include the poem entitled, "Boadicea," which carried off the Chancellor's prize in 1814. But Dr. Whewell was, doubtless, more at home amidst "conic sections," or Newton's *Principia*, and if he made a digression it was generally towards Gothic architecture or German literature. Dr. Whewell was twice married, and twice a widower. His first wife was Miss Marshall, a sister of Lady Monteagle, and he caused a mortuary chapel in the Cemetery at Cambridge to be built after his own designs, as a memorial of his affection. She died in 1854, and he married, secondly, in 1858, the widow of Sir Gilbert Affleck, a sister of the late Mr. Leslie Ellis, himself a Fellow of Trinity, whose virtues and whose rare abilities are treasured by his friends, and not least when alive by Dr. Whewell. His second wife died on the 1st of April, 1865. A telegraphic message from Her Majesty was received inquiring as to Dr. Whewell's health, and his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was in autograph communication with the Rev. W. C. Mathison, Fellow and Tutor of Trinity, and late private tutor to his royal highness, on the same subject. These communications evinced the utmost sympathy with the Master's affliction, and expressed the most earnest wishes for his recovery.

The following appeared in *Land and Water* of this date.—In Yorkshire there are ten packs of foxhounds, one pack of staghounds, and five or six of harriers, equal in all to thirteen or fourteen packs of foxhounds. Thirteen packs of foxhounds of fifty couples each—*i.e.*, 1300 hounds, consume annually 200 tons of oatmeal, at a cost of £2600, besides the carcases of about 200 dead horses, worth nothing if no hounds were kept. There are at least 1000 hunting men in Yorkshire, keeping on an average four horses each; 4000 horses will cost them £200,000 at £50 each; and their keep, at £50 per annum each, makes £200,000 more; 4000 horses employ 2000

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men as grooms (generally the offspring of the agricultural population), and consume annually 40,000 qrs. of oats, 2000 qrs. of beans, and 8000 tons of hay and grass. Every tradesman also is benefited by hunting—tailors, shoemakers, blacksmiths, saddlers, druggists, butchers, bakers, grocers, brewers, wine merchants, surgeons, veterinary surgeons, &c.

The Mayor of Leeds received from "A Fellow-townsman" the munificent sum of £420, to be transmitted to the Royal Lifeboat Institution, as presented by the town of Leeds, for the purchase of a lifeboat, with carriage and all other appurtenances, to be called "The William Beckett, of Leeds," and to have painted on each side, "Soli Deo gloria."

The return of male occupiers in Parliamentary Cities and Boroughs, moved for by Mr. Baines, M.P., was issued. It included returns of the number of male persons resident within each parliamentary borough in England and Wales, or within seven miles thereof, who were assessed at the gross estimated rentals of under £4, £4 and under £5, £5 and under £6, £6 and under £7, £7 and under £8, £8 and under £9, £9 and under £10, and £10 and over; and also of the population of each parliamentary borough in 1861, and the gross estimated rental of the property therein. The total population of the boroughs returned was, in 1861, 8,638,569, and the number of voters on the register for 1865-6 was 514,026. By adopting the £6 rental franchise, the total estimated addition to the number of electors would be 238,812, or 46·46 per cent.; whilst an £8 rental, which would be about equivalent to a £6 rating, would give an increase of about 79,363.

In Leeds the mortality was still excessive, the most unfavourable returns being those from the Leeds, Hunslet, and Wortley townships. For the whole borough, the annual rate per thousand rose last week to 40·9, the average of the last ten weeks being 36·7, which was 7 per thousand above the average of the ten towns, and considerably in excess of the rate in the corresponding period of the previous year.

7th. The second reading of the Church Rate Abolition Bill was carried in the House of Commons by 285 to 252 votes.

The corner stone of a new Wesleyan Chapel was laid in Rhodes Street, Halifax.

8th. The extensive workshops of Messrs. James Wilson and Son, joiners, &c., White Abbey, Bradford, were almost entirely destroyed by fire. The shops were fitted up with valuable machinery, and were well stored with timber. The loss sustained was roughly estimated at £12,000.

9th. Advices from Canada stated that considerable excitement prevailed throughout the colony on the subject of a threatened Fenian invasion. The militia were being enrolled, and it had been determined by the Government to call out 10,000 volunteers.

11th. Died, aged 63, Mrs. Elizabeth Craven Green, of Meanwood Street Little London, Leeds. Mrs. Green was for many years a

frequent poetical contributor to the *Leeds Intelligencer*. For several years, both in her own name and under two or three assumed ones, she was an admired writer of prose (chiefly tales and sketches) and poetry in *Le Follet* and some other periodicals; and in 1858 she published a volume of poetry, under the title of "Sea Weeds and Heath Flowers, or Memoirs of Mona," which reached a second edition. Though a native of Leeds, where she had lived the greater part of her life, and where she died, she appears to have had a strong attachment to the Isle of Man, and many of the poems in the volume alluded to, including a rather lengthy and highly meritorious composition, entitled "A Legend of Mona," and some pensive verses on "Ellan Vannin," (the vernacular appellation for the Isle of Man,) were great favourites with all classes of persons in that island. She left several unpublished compositions, was a very industrious writer, and of so modest a disposition that she did little to bring her literary labours before the public. She moved in a comparatively humble sphere of life, and was little known in literary circles; but a few years ago the Queen was made acquainted with her merits, and Her Majesty made her a handsome gift from the royal purse. Though declining in health for the last few years, the death of Mrs. Green was quite unexpected by her family. She was very cheerful on Saturday, but during the night she suddenly became ill, and died very calmly, early next morning. She was much beloved by her family, and by all who were acquainted with her intellectual and social qualities.

12th. In the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone moved for leave to bring in the Government Bill to amend the representation of the people. With reference to the counties, it was proposed to lower the franchise to a £14 rental, which would be nearly equivalent to a £12 rating, to extend the privilege of the 40s. freeholders to copyholders and leaseholders, and to give the franchise to persons who had had £50 in the savings bank for two years. These changes would add about 200,000 to the county registers. Then, as to the boroughs, it was proposed to abolish the ratepaying clauses, to treat compound householders exactly like ratepaying householders, to reduce the qualification to a £7 rental, and to give the franchise to lodgers occupying rooms of the clear yearly value of £10, exclusive of furniture. These changes would add about 204,000 to the borough constituencies, and would make a total addition in counties and boroughs of 400,000.

14th. In accordance with a wish expressed by the Bishop of Ripon, this day was observed as a day of humiliation, on account of the cattle plague, in most of the towns of the West Riding, and in several places shops were closed during the time set apart for the special services.

Died this day, aged 54 years, Mr. Barnett Blake, Agent and Lecturer for the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes, at his residence, Highfield House, Beeston Royds, near Leeds. The ability, earnestness, and fidelity which Mr. Blake manifested in the

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discharge of his duties were as remarkable as the amount and variety of his labours. As agent and lecturer to the Union, he had to travel over the whole of Yorkshire, to lecture or speak at the meetings of the various institutes when required, and to confer with their officers when his advice was needed. He took a deep interest in the educational department of these institutions, and superintended year after year from their commencement the middle class examinations in connection with the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London and Durham, and those of the Society of Arts, all conducted under the auspices of the West Riding Educational Board, of which he was Secretary. His energy and zeal in all the good works in which he took a part were aided by eminent abilities. He was a fluent, clear, and interesting speaker and lecturer. His information was extensive, accurate, and ready. His conversation was most instructive and amusing. As a lecturer he was incessant and fluent in pouring forth from his vast stores of knowledge, acquired and retained during many years of extensive and varied reading, information of the most valuable character to his auditors. Somewhat too impatient in his nature to make a good teacher of individuals, he often succeeded admirably in laying before his audiences that knowledge which to the great majority was complicated and unfamiliar. His constant and persevering efforts in the cause of education were not without fruit. He was interred in the church yard of Whitkirk, on Saturday afternoon, March 17th, 1866.

Some idea of the extent of the ravages of the cattle plague at this time may be formed from the fact, that the compensation in the West Riding alone during a fortnight amounted to £7000.

Up to this time great difficulty had been experienced by the local authorities of Heckmondwike in dealing with the Market Place, and the people who were in the habit of frequenting it as stall-keepers. Some of these had not paid any rent for a number of years, the situations they occupied having been claimed as part of the highway; and matters at length got to such a pass that the Board of Health decided to have the Markets and Fairs Clauses adopted, if possible. A public meeting was called in due form, and it was adjourned to the evening of the same day (Feb. 22nd), to afford the working classes an opportunity of being present. Over this meeting Mr. W. Rhodes, the Chairman of the Board, presided, and when the question came to the vote he declared that the noes had it. A poll was thereupon demanded by Mr. Joshua Leadbeater, and this day the result was officially declared by Mr. Rhodes, when it appeared that there was a majority of more than 700 votes for the adoption of the Act.

About four o'clock this morning, a portion of the great bur-wall fell, in Corporation Street, Halifax, by which part of the street was supported. The street was formed only a few years previous, partly at the expense of the corporation, and partly at that of the owners of property in the neighbourhood, to provide a better communication with the centre and the north parts of the town. In forming the

road a deep ravine had to be crossed, and this was accomplished by erecting a heavy stone wall on one side about 50 feet high, and making it level by shooting earth behind. Latterly, Messrs. Crossley and Company, Limited, had been preparing the foundations for a large warehouse near the wall, the base of which, it is believed, was thereby weakened. A day or two previous large cracks were observed in the road, and the base of the wall was observed to project more than usual. Steps were taken to relieve the wall by pulling some of it down, and the street was closed against traffic. This morning the wall slipped, carrying with it the street, and precipitating hundreds of tons of rubbish upon the foundations of the new warehouse.

16th. Died, Mr. S. Wilderspin, of Westgate, Wakefield. The deceased was one of the pioneers of the educational movement. For years before the importance of the subject was acknowledged, he laboured to obtain an extension of infant schools for the poor. His efforts were restricted to no portion of the kingdom, but extended to all parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland. For a long time his labours were carried on under great difficulties and obstacles, but they obtained recognition from the late Sir Robert Peel; and an annuity, which was partly from Government and partly the result of public subscriptions, was obtained for him.

Rumours of an expected outbreak of Fenians in Leeds, on St. Patrick's Day, had been in circulation for some time, and this evening the Mayor stated that he had information of pike making and secret drilling being carried on in the town by the supporters of Fenianism, and who were in constant communication with the friends of the movement in Ireland. A meeting of the magistrates of the borough was held on the following day to consider the subject, and the gentlemen present decided to adopt precautionary measures, in order that the civil power might be in a position to act with vigour should the necessity arise. They decided, therefore, to augment the police force by the addition of forty of the West Riding constabulary and fifty of the resident pensioners. A large number of the members of the Volunteer Corps of the town, together with 100 tradesmen, were also sworn in as special constables.

The consumption of coal, including waste, in the United Kingdom, amounted to three times the quantity expended in 1845. In the year 1845 the consumption in Great Britain, for domestic and all manufacturing purposes, was 31,800,000 tons, and there were exported in the same year, 1,800,000 tons. In 1865, however, there were consumed for domestic and all purposes of manufacture 87,000,000 tons, 9,000,000 being exported.

21st. A public meeting was held in the Mechanics' Institute, Bradford, for the purpose of taking into consideration the Government measure of Parliamentary Reform. The meeting had been called by the Mayor, in compliance with a requisition signed by about 1500 of the inhabitants, and there was a very numerous attendance, chiefly of working men.

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22nd. The Assize business for the North and East Ridings menced at York, the presiding judges being Mr. Justice Keating and Mr. Justice Shee. Caleb Drake (46) was charged with the manslaughter of Henry Drake, at Hull, on the 1st day of January. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

Ellen Park (21) was indicted for the manslaughter of Christopher Park, at Leyburn. The jury found her guilty, and his Lordship sentenced her to four months' imprisonment.

James Martin (27), Robert Spence *alias* Outhwaite (25), and John *alias* Anson Crisp, were charged with the manslaughter of William Doyle, at Hull, on the 25th January. Crisp was acquitted, but the jury found the other two prisoners guilty, and they were sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

About 700 operatives employed in the carpet trade, at Heckmondwike, the great majority being weavers, met in the Freemasons' Hall, in that town, for the purpose of "considering and taking steps with the view of consolidating the advance of wages just conceded by the carpet manufacturers of the north of England."

23rd. In Vice-Chancellor Kindersley's Court, a call of £110 per share (being the amount of the two calls already paid by the shareholders) was made upon those parties who, being executors of deceased shareholders, had been settled as individually liable, upon the list of contributories of the Leeds Banking Company.

An information by the Attorney-General at the relation of three inhabitants of Bradford, for the purpose of restraining the Bradford Navigation Company and their lessees from diverting into the Bradford Canal any filth, sewage, or polluted matter, so as to cause a nuisance to the inhabitants of Bradford, was heard this day. The Attorney-General, Mr. Giffard, Q.C., and Mr. Cadman Jones, appeared in support of the information; Mr. Rolt, Q.C., Mr. Amphlett, Q.C., and Mr. J. Pearson were for the defendants. His Honor, after adverting in a very lengthy judgment to the various points that had been raised or suggested in the course of the argument, concluded by granting an injunction not to take effect until Michaelmas Term, to afford time for the defendants to make their arrangements for diverting the flow of filth from into the canal.

24th. Queen Marie Amelie, the ex-Queen of the French, who since the abdication of her husband, Louis Philippe, in 1848, had resided in this country, died at Claremont, at the advanced age of eighty-four. The Queen had lived at Claremont for many years, and had endeared herself to the inhabitants by her kindness and benevolence.

The twenty-third University boat race took place this morning, at an early hour, over the course between Putney and Mortlake. The Cambridge boat held the lead for a considerable time, but the steadier rowing of the Oxford crew at length put them ahead of their opponents, and they won by three lengths. This made the thirteenth time that Oxford had won the race, the latter six of which had been in successive years.

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At a meeting of friends interested in the movement for establishing in Leeds a branch of the Society for Preventing Cruelty to Animals, a committee was appointed with power to take the necessary steps for that object.

The Rev. Wm. Greenwell, of Durham, visited Sherburn, near Scarbro', for the purpose of determining the nature of burials which had hitherto been wrapped in mystery. The Rev. J. Mason, of Sherburn; the Rev. F. K. Porter, of Yedingham; Mr. Monkman, of Malton; Mr. Pierson, of Sherburn, and other archæologists were of the party. The features of the burials were remarkable. About fifteen years previous to this time it was accidentally found that a long ridge, not unlike the line of an ancient defensive mound or rampart, extending for a great distance on the east side of the beck, running behind the village, contained human remains. These were found when digging for sand. Mr. Greenwell at once resolved upon clearing out the old place of excavation, and in so doing met with the disturbed parts of several bodies, together with some bones of oxen and other animals. On reaching the part not previously disturbed, it was found that human burials were as thick on the ground as they could well be placed, and that the burials were those of both sexes. The bodies had been placed side by side, laid on the back, with the feet to the east, precisely as is the fashion in the Christian cemeteries of the present day. The burials were all laid upon the red sand of the district, the ferruginous nature of which had so influenced the bones that the skulls, when first exposed, had the appearance of rusty cannon-balls. Many of the bones, too, contained the rare mineral, vivianite. The bodies were *in situ*, except in one case, which appeared to have been disturbed from the interment of a later burial. The bones of the legs and arms were in good order, but the vertebræ were mostly decayed, and the skulls were broken in considerably, none being obtained quite perfect. Above the burials about 5ft. of dark soil had been heaped, rising abruptly from the back, and sloping gradually away eastward to the natural surface. It is computed that if burials were as thickly placed throughout the whole length of the mound as in the place examined, the place is the cemetery of many hundreds of people. No traces of wood, nor yet of weapons nor ornaments, were found with the interments, a few fragments of corroded iron only being met with, chiefly near the head. What these were was mere matter of conjecture. The whole of the skulls examined (more than a dozen) presented very typical examples of the Anglo-Saxon head, and, from the absence of burial accompaniments and the position of the interments, together with the craniological features, led to the conclusion that the cemetery was of late Anglo-Saxon date and of a Christian people. Excepting those taken for scientific purposes the remains were all re-interred. The unexpected discovery of a cemetery here, occupying a long low ridge in so peculiar a position, caused considerable interest. The bodies seemed all to have been deposited at one time, and to have been laid on the sand, and then

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covered by the mound. To the north, about an eighth of a mile distant, is an interesting 12th century church. This and the churchyard seem to occupy an early settlement, of which the foundations, &c., are found in the fields adjoining—the bottom of a Roman urn being found in the black soil of the mound near the vicarage *Domesday* says there were two churches in the manor, which included Sherburn, and it is conjectured that one of these would stand between the present church and the supposed Anglo-Saxon cemetery —a piece of ground to which there is now no road except on sufferance, having remains of foundations. Some of the bodies exhumed were of large stature.

27th. About half-past eight o'clock this morning a serious accident took place at the Frogland Mungo Works, Dewsbury Road, Leeds, through the explosion of the boiler attached to the engine. More than twenty persons received injuries, some of them of a very serious character. At the time of the accident most of the workpeople were absent at their breakfast, but the engineman and another of the workmen were engaged in the boiler-shed, and about twenty women and girls employed at the place were breakfasting in an upper room of the warehouse, which adjoins the engine-house. Just as the engine-man was setting on the engine again to resume work, the boiler exploded with tremendous force. The noise of the explosion alarmed the whole neighbourhood, and the scene of the accident was speedily thronged by an excited crowd of people, those who had relatives in the works besieging the gates to know what their fate might be. A terrible scene of ruin was presented immediately after the explosion. The engine-house, boiler-shed, and two rag-grinding rooms had almost entirely disappeared, their place being occupied by a heap of smoking bricks and wood-work. The tall chimney attached to the furnaces had been rent, and appeared to be in a dangerous condition, and the various buildings in the neighbourhood were seriously shaken and shattered. The force of the explosion blew the roof almost entirely off the upper room where twenty girls were breakfasting, and the unfortunate inmates were half buried in the ruins which fell upon them, many besides being seriously scalded by the water from the boiler. The damage done was not, however, confined to the immediate neighbourhood of the works. The streets adjoining were covered with stones thrown by the explosion, and one large flag, half a yard square and three inches thick, was carried a distance of about 150 yards, and fell upon a horse which was standing in the shafts of a cart in Hill's Yard, breaking its back and killing it instantaneously. The works belonged to Mr. Mathias Shann, and the boiler which exploded was of 40-horse power. The top of the boiler, to the extent of about five feet, had been stripped off by the force of the explosion as if it had been a piece of paper.

29th. The Leeds Town Council decided by 29 against 16 to petition Parliament in favour of the Government Reform Bill.

Mr. Carlyle, the eminent writer and philosopher was on a visit

this week to Lord Houghton, at Fryston Hall, on his way to take possession of the Rectoral Chair of the University of Edinburgh, this day. Mr. Carlyle was accompanied by Professor Tyndale and Professor Huxley, and the party visited several of the neighbouring localities connected with the great Civil War, in which the biographer of Oliver Cromwell showed a lively interest.

31st. At the Yorkshire Spring Assizes, in the Leeds Town Hall, William Leather (51), weaver, was charged with the manslaughter of Lucy Thornton, at Kirkburton, on the 15th January. Mr. Battye appeared for the prosecution, the prisoner being undefended. Deceased was the aunt of the prisoner, and they lived in the same house. On the day in question she was in her usual health, going through her daily avocations in her accustomed manner. Next day, as she was not seen moving about, her daughter, Mrs. Shaw, sent her little girl to deceased's residence, and from what the child told her, she (Mrs. Shaw) immediately proceeded to the house, and then found the poor old woman lying in her night-dress covered with blood, and evidently in a very exhausted state. She was put to bed, and attended by Mr. Towers, surgeon, of Skelmanthorpe, who found that she had sustained a lacerated wound on the right fore arm about four inches in length, another on the right temple about an inch and a half long, and there were other bruises on the face, eyes, breast, and legs. She died from exhaustion, accelerated by the injuries she had received, on the 24th January. The way in which the crime was brought home to the prisoner was partly by his own admission and partly by the deceased's statement. Prisoner had left a public-house about 150 yards distant from his residence on the same evening, and he was then perfectly sober. Early the following morning he went to Mrs. Shaw's house, having then a quantity of wearing apparel with him, and on her asking him if he was tired of staying with the old woman, he answered, "Yes, I am: she struck me four or five times with the fire poker, and then I pushed her down." To Sergeant Grant, who took him into custody, prisoner stated, "If she (deceased) had not begun first, I should not have done it." Grant afterwards took him to the house of the deceased, and placed him at the foot of the bed, and the dying woman then exclaimed, "It is Bill Leather who has done it." Prisoner did not make any reply to this accusation. Superintendent Heaton afterwards took him in charge, and to him he made a statement to the effect that "he would not have touched her, if she had not begun first, for she had seized the poker, and was going to use it, when he struck her with his fist." When Mr. Heaton told him the poor old woman was dead, he replied, "It's a very bad job. I think they will not hang me." Prisoner subsequently repeated his statement, adding that he went home about nine o'clock at night, and was sitting on the hearth, warming himself, deceased being then in bed, she found fault with him for being out so late, and then "came at him" with the poker, upon which he struck out with his hands at her. Prisoner was found guilty. His Lordship said the

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prisoner had been convicted of this manslaughter, which was a very near approach to murder, and he should not have been surprised if the indictment had been drawn for the capital offence. He had committed an unmanly and cowardly outrage upon an old woman of seventy-two, who had done him no injury, and for this crime he must undergo a heavy punishment. The penalty would have been heavier if he (prisoner) had not been an old man, but as it was, he must be sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

Mr. Bright, M.P., laid the foundation stone of a new Town Hall, at Rochdale. The building was designed by Mr. Crosland, of Leeds, and the cost was estimated at £40,000.

A case in which Theophilus Hayes, insurance agent, of New Wortley, Leeds, summoned Mr. F. R. Spark, proprietor of the *Leeds Express*, and Mr. Sellers, architect, Wortley, for causing to be published in the journal named, a false and malicious libel, was this day withdrawn, Mr. Spark and Mr. Sellers having each agreed to pay certain sums to Mr Hayes for the injuries they had done him, and also to pay the expenses of the case.

April 2nd. A great meeting on reform was held at Sheffield. It was originally intended that it should take place in Paradise Square, but the wetness of the day rendered this impracticable. Mr. Hadfield and Mr. Roebuck, the members for the borough, and Mr. H. F. Beaumont, one of the members for the Southern Division of the West Riding, and a number of other influential gentlemen were present.

The munificent donations of Mr. Peabody to the poor of London elicited, at the times when they were made, the warmest expressions of admiration from all parts of the country and from all classes of Her Majesty's subjects. Every one felt that such princely liberality entitled the donor to any distinction which the Queen might confer upon him, and such distinctions were offered to Mr. Peabody. He, however, felt debarred from accepting either a baronetcy or the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, and Her Majesty, therefore, addressed to him an autograph letter, in which she assured him of her deep appreciation of his munificence, and asked him to accept a miniature portrait of herself, which he very graciously received.

At the Assizes at Leeds, John Britton (40), innkeeper, was charged with the manslaughter of John Hodgson, at Leeds. Mr. Waddy was for the prosecution, and Mr. Middleton appeared for the prisoner, who was found guilty, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

William Cresswell (54), publican, was indicted for the manslaughter of Christopher Turton, of Sheffield. He was found guilty and sentenced to twelve calendar months' imprisonment.

Public meetings on the reform question were held about this time at Dewsbury, Batley, York, and a great many other places.

3rd. A reform demonstration was held in the Leeds Coloured Cloth Hall. The meeting was attended by from 10,000 to 12,000

persons, and was both enthusiastic and unanimous. In the absence of Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Houghton presided. A petition to both Houses of Parliament, embodying the opinions of the meeting, was adopted, Lord Houghton being requested to present that to the House of Lords, and Sir F. Crossley to the Lower House.

The newly-erected Exchange, in Low Gate, Hull, was opened this day.

The opening of the new building erected near York Road, for the Leeds Ragged and Certified Industrial Schools, was celebrated by a tea meeting in the schools.

4th. At the Leeds Assizes, Frederick Mason, a lad ten years of age, was indicted for beating and attempting to drown Patrick Davies, a boy five years of age, and Margaret Davies, aged three years, near Rossington, on the 11th of March. He was found guilty of doing an excessively cruel act; sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment, and afterwards to be confined in a reformatory for five years, the Judge remarking that if he had been a man, he would have been much more severely punished.

Robert Ellison (46), woolcomber, was charged with the manslaughter of Daniel Whelan, at Bradford, on the 2nd March. He was found guilty, but recommended to mercy. The sentence of the Court was that he be imprisoned for four calendar months, with hard labour.

William Barrett (21), an overlooker in a factory, was charged with feloniously assaulting William Regan, and stealing from his person the sum of 15s., at Bradford, on the 17th March. Guilty. Penal servitude for five years.

Richard Barrett (24), factory hand, was charged with unlawfully and maliciously wounding Dennis O'Brien, at Halifax, on the 5th February. Guilty. His Lordship (addressing the prisoner): I should fail in my duty to the public if I did not inflict upon you the severest sentence which the law allows me. The sentence of the court is that you be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for two years. If the law would have allowed me I would have given you more.

John Saville (36), factory hand; Benjamin Brown (37), miner; William Holt (40), filler; Percival Wainwright (26), tailor; Joseph Firth (24), smith; Squire Illingworth (27), mason; William Scholey (32), labourer; and Michael Pearson (31), weaver, were charged with feloniously shooting at George Craven, at Stanley-cum-Wrenthorpe, on the 6th August, 1865. The jury found all the prisoners guilty of a common assault. Scholey was sentenced to six months' imprisonment; Firth to three months' imprisonment; and the other prisoners were ordered to undergo two months' imprisonment each.

Thomas Johnson (61), mason; Geo. Renton (20), surveyor's assistant; Henry Dixon (61), broker; James Fletcher (52), labourer; Wm. Ransom (48), shoemaker; Thomas Mawson (54), joiner; John Winterburn (17), mechanic; William Proctor (56), bleacher; Thomas Barker (22), labourer; Peter Robinson (19), moulder; and Jos.

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Kearton (18), musician, were charged with riotously assembling together with divers other persons, and destroying a certain outhouse or building the property of John Simpson and Wilfred Huddleston Simpson, at Knaresbrough, on the 3rd October, 1865. Mr. Campbell Foster and Mr. Middleton conducted the case for the prosecution, the prisoners being defended by Mr. Seymour, Q.C., Mr. Shepherd, and Mr. Blackburn. The jury returned a verdict of guilty against all the prisoners, but strongly recommended them to mercy. The sentence of the Court was that each of the prisoners be imprisoned for three calendar months.

Fryston Hall, near Pontefract, the residence of Lord Houghton, narrowly escaped destruction by fire. A beam which ran into one of the flues in the centre of the house was ignited, and but for the prompt action of the household, assisted by Mr. Baker, the African traveller, and other guests of his lordship, the hall must have been burnt down.

5th. Messrs. Hepper and Sons, sold by auction a small corner shop, at the junction of Vicar Lane with Kirkgate, forming part of the premises occupied by Mrs. Barrett, hatter, for the sum of £800, being at the rate of nearly £33 10s. per yard.

9th. A crowded and enthusiastic meeting in favour of the Government Reform Bill, was held at Huddersfield.

At Pontefract, the question was discussed whether the Easter Sessions for the West-Riding (which had been held at that town for more than a century, and at which the county business is transacted), should continue to be held there, or should be transferred to Wakefield, on the ground of the latter town being more centrally and conveniently situated. There were sixty magistrates in favour of the removal from Pontefract, and forty-eight against it.

At the Leeds Assizes, William Lobley Oddy (42), manufacturer, and Seth Oddy (28), commission agent, were indicted for conspiring together to defraud Benjamin Hollings of fifty yards of woollen cloth; and also to defraud Joshua Gibson of a similar quantity of woollen cloth; they were further charged with obtaining all the cloth by false pretences. The jury, after a brief deliberation, found the prisoners guilty. His Lordship sentenced them to eighteen calendar months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Walter Blackburn, who was charged with conspiracy to defraud creditors at Gomersal, pleaded guilty to this offence. He went over to America some time previous with his two brothers, who were in partnership as manufacturers, but who absconded with a considerable quantity of property belonging to their creditors. Mr. Middleton prosecuted, and Mr. Campbell Foster defended the prisoner. Mr. Middleton having stated to the Court that the prisoner had rendered all the assistance in his power to the assignees, with the object of repairing the injury he had done, and that he had also now been in prison for several months, the Judge ordered him to undergo a further imprisonment of six weeks, with hard labour.

11th. A sad accident occurred at Beeston Royds. near Leeds, by

which two men were killed and one seriously injured. A party of workmen were engaged in deepening a well, two of them being employed on a platform sixteen yards below the surface. It is conjectured that one of these two, in lighting his pipe after dinner, set fire to a quantity of gas which had accumulated in the lower portion of the well. At any rate, an explosion took place of such violence that the sides of the well were torn down and the unfortunate men in it buried alive, whilst one of their comrades at the top received severe injuries. Strenuous efforts were made to rescue the buried men, one of whom was heard groaning for more than twenty minutes, but they were not reached until three hours after the accident, and they were then both dead. Their names were Hargreaves and Goodall. The other man who was injured was removed to the Leeds Infirmary.

This afternoon, a public meeting was held in the Philosophical Hall, Leeds, for the purpose of forming an auxiliary to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The chair was occupied by Mr. Henry Oxley, mayor of the borough, and resolutions were passed favourable to the scheme.

15th. Died, Mr. William Jackson, of Bradford. The event occasioned some degree of surprise, and among many, consternation, as it was not generally known that he had been seriously indisposed, and, indeed, up to the last, or nearly so, his dissolution was anything but anticipated. He was a man of mark before he entered Bradford, in 1852, but, notwithstanding, on his coming to that town he was comparatively unknown, as Bradford had not then reached that eminence in the musical world which it has since attained, and in a great measure through his efforts. His great object in the town was to spread around him in still extending circles the knowledge and cultivation of that divine art which, from his very childhood, had been with him the one ruling passion of life; and the whole community know more or less how he has succeeded. Though he had no part in founding St. George's Hall, and preparing the way for the first musical festival, and some of the excellent subsequent concerts, yet, to the deceased gentleman, must in all justice be awarded the praise of fostering and raising to maturity the then young and half-fledged musical societies. In taking a retrospective glance at the life of William Jackson, we find that he was born at Masham, in January, 1816, so that at his death he was only three months over fifty years of age, a period of life when his matured mental powers were in their full strength, and when one might naturally have supposed that he would have lived to do much more work and extend still wider his usefulness. His father was a corn miller, and with him he toiled in the mill, but, as his passion for music was irrepressible, even when only eight years of age, he lost no opportunity which presented itself in endeavouring to secure its gratification. But with him it was hard, up-hill work, and his chief assistance had to be derived from within. He first commenced with instrumental music upon an old fife, then upon a one-keyed flute,

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and afterwards upon one with four silver keys, which was presented to him by a gentleman. Subsequently, when at school at Pateley Bridge, he joined a club of village singers, among whom he was drilled into the reading of music, in which he soon became proficient, so far as he then had means at his command, and when he left school his love of music was more intense than ever. He then not only learned to play upon a jingling spinet, and barrel organ, but, with his father's assistance, actually constructed a barrel organ himself, which played ten tunes very decently. He then commenced repairing the same instrument; and also constructed a five-stop finger organ, obtaining at the same time "Boyce's cathedral music," which he found of great service, and his subsequent progress was rapid. All this time, however, he was engaged in daily toil, and yet he commenced the composition of little Anthems, which were carried by a friend to Mr. Camidge, organist of York Minster, who applauded them as the production of a miller's son, fourteen years of age, and encouraged him to "go on writing." Next he wrote tunes for a military band, and learned to play upon the clarionet, the trumpet, the keyed bugle, and other instruments, and thus he acquired a practical knowledge of nearly every instrument, which gave him great facility in afterwards arranging for an orchestra, and in producing striking effects. He next learned to play upon the violin and other stringed instruments, and in 1832, when sixteen years of age, he was appointed organist at Masham Church, at a salary of £30 a year. Yet his only time for study was after the labours of the day were over. He afterwards became conversant with the works of the great masters, began to teach pupils, and in 1839, when twenty-three years of age, entered into a partnership with Mr. Ascough (late Mayor of Ripon) as a tallow chandler, and continued in that business until shortly before he settled in Bradford. During this period he composed his master-piece, the oratorio, "The Deliverance of Israel from Babylon," which was completed on his twenty-ninth birthday. Subsequently, his second oratorio, the "Isaiah," and several of his best minor compositions, were produced. "The Deliverance" is well known, and was performed in Bradford in 1847, and since in most towns of the West Riding, London, Liverpool, &c. In Bradford he entered into partnership with Mr. Winn, and since that period his career was mostly a public one, and few men in the town were better known. When the Festival Choral Society was first established in 1856, he became its teacher and conductor, and by his unwearied attention and patient training, it gained a position second to that of no similar society in the kingdom. In 1858 the society performed before the Queen, the Prince Consort, and a select company, in Buckingham Palace, and at Her Majesty's request Mr. Jackson was afterwards presented to her. His last work—a cantata entitled "The Praise of Music"—was only just finished as he died, wearing the laurel, but not full of years. He may not have possessed grand shining qualities but he was essentially a man of genius, and any-

thing but superficial in whatever he undertook to produce. His loss will be deeply felt, as Mr. Jackson was also a good, upright, and pious man. He was organist for some years at St. John's Church, and for about ten years at Horton Lane Independent Chapel; and he not only raised the standard of musical art in the town, but the moral standard of the musical profession in the town and neighbourhood. In many respects, therefore, his death was considered a public calamity, and mourned by many who looked upon him as a friend and a brother. He left behind him a widow and nine children, the youngest of which was only five days old at the time of his death. Deceased was interred at the Undercliffe Cemetery. The funeral was in nearly every respect a public one, and the remains of no citizen of the town had ever higher marks of mournful respect paid.

19th. Barnard's Bank, Liverpool, suspended payment.

23rd. The Hon. Charles James Hargreave, LL.D., one of the Judges of the Landed Estates Court, died in the forty-sixth year of his age. The illness under which the lamented gentleman suffered was protracted, but throughout its continuance he so preserved the serenity of his mind and his cheerfulness of temper, that hopes were entertained until the last moment of his ultimate recovery. Even his medical attendants and most intimate friends could hardly believe that a fatal termination could ensue to an illness so patiently and cheerfully borne. The loss of Judge Hargreave was a public one, and was regretted not merely by his colleagues on the bench, by his friends, by the bar, and the suitors in his court, but by men of all creeds and parties. On the tidings of his death reaching Dublin —for he had expired at Bray—the business of the court was immediately suspended. Even in the Court of Probate, where a jury was empannelled for the trial of a most important case, the leading counsel on both sides, the jury and the judge, unanimously resolved to suspend the sitting as a mark of respect to one who, during his life, was universally esteemed and admired for his private worth, his rare talent as a lawyer, and his ability as a judge. Judge Hargreave was the son of Mr. James Hargreave, of the firm of Hargreave and Nussey, cloth merchants, Leeds, and was born at Wortley, near Leeds, in December, 1820, and was educated at an excellent school, which now, under the designation of Bramham College, yet maintains its old reputation. At an early age he entered the University College, London, where he was a fellow-student with Judge Keogh, Sir Charles O'Loghlen, M.P., and other eminent men. He obtained the highest honours of the University, and took the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and afterwards commenced his legal studies as the pupil of the celebrated Duval, the most celebrated of the English conveyancers. He became, in course of time, Professor of Jurisprudence in the University College. Soon after his call to the bar, in 1844, he obtained a distinguished position amongst the conveyancers. In 1849, the Incumbered Estates Act was passed, and Mr. Hargreave was selected, purely on the ground of professional merit,

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to act as one of the Commissioners. His services in this capacity were sufficiently recognised by the public and the legal profession, and need not be here recounted. He shortly afterwards was called to the inner bar, and became a bencher of the Inner Temple. In the meantime he had continued his mathematical investigations, a science to which he was much devoted. He published several able papers, some of which were read before the Royal Society of London, a society of which he was at an early age elected a fellow. In 1858, when the Incumbered Estates Commission was superseded by the present tribunal, he was appointed one of the judges of the court, where his great learning, singular acuteness, and unvarying patience won for him a lasting reputation. In the spring of 1865, although in somewhat delicate health, he turned his attention to a new and very intricate branch of mathematical inquiry. His researches were to a great extent brought under the cognizance of some of the first mathematicians both in England and Ireland, and the result of those researches are to be published. The intense application involved in these abstruse investigations appears to have led to the illness which terminated his distinguished career, at the premature age of forty-five. Judge Hargreave left a widow, but no family. The remains of the deceased were conveyed to Leeds, and the funeral left the residence of Mr. Joseph Nussey, Fawcett House, for Woodhouse Cemetery, where he was interred April 28th.

24th. The Committee of the House of Commons for trying the petitions against the return of Wm. Henry Leatham, for Wakefield; T. P. Crosland, for Huddersfield; and Chas. Henry Mills, for Northallerton, met this day. The result was declared on May 3rd, when Mr. Leatham and Mr. Crosland were declared duly elected and Mr. Mills unseated.

25th. The Committee to which was referred the consideration of the Leeds Improvement Bill, declared the preamble proved.

27th. The second reading of the Government Reform Bill passed the House of Commons by 318 against 313.

The Local Government Act was adopted at Ossett by 1005 as against 580.

28th. A fatal boat accident occurred in Bridlington Harbour. The party in the boat consisted of Mr. Dent, his son, and Mr. Christopher Armstrong (of Bradford), nephew of Mr. Dent. The younger Dent was saved.

On Saturday the 28th April, Mr. Blum, the second master at the Bradford High School, disappeared very mysteriously from his accustomed haunts; and notwithstanding the most diligent inquiries, no trace of him could be found. Various reasons led his friends to suppose that he must have met with foul play—that he was either dead or under compulsory restraint. He was a gentleman of correct habits, regular in the discharge of his professional duties, and never absent from his lodgings at dinner time without informing his landlady of his intention. He attended school as usual on the day named, and left at twelve o'clock, informing the custos of his inten-

tion to be at the school in the evening to make some chemical experiments. A friend met him in the street, to whom he said he was going to look at *The Times* at the station, and then to return to dinner. He did not return. He did not take a single article from his lodgings in the morning except the clothes he wore, and he left his things as a man would do who was going to return to them in an hour or two. Advertisements were freely issued, inquiries were instituted in Leeds, Hull, Manchester, and Liverpool, and the police were stimulated to exert themselves to find him. But no trace was found of the missing gentleman. On Tuesday, a communication was received from the police authorities of Birkenhead, in answer to an advertisement enquiring for the missing gentleman, in *The Times* of Monday. Some doubt was at first entertained as to whether the gentleman described by the police authorities was Mr. Blum. It was subsequently discovered that a body had been discovered by two young girls at Hoylake, a village near the mouth of the Mersey, nine miles from Birkenhead, and four from New Brighton. The body was laid on a rock, the throat cut on both sides. An inquest was held the next or the following day, but as the deceased was unknown, and there were no circumstances in connection with the death in possession of the jury, a verdict was returned that he had died by his own hand. The surgeon who had examined the body, however, said his physiological development would lead to a quite opposite conclusion. The body was kept unburied to give his friends the opportunity of identification. On Tuesday afternoon, the 8th of May, two of Mr. Blum's friends—Mons. Randolphe and Mr. J. Sutcliffe—left Bradford for Birkenhead, and on Wednesday identified the body as that of their deceased friend, Mr. Blum. Mr. Blum was a foreigner, and 22 years of age.

April gave place to May with the thermometer at Malton registering 27 degs., the previous night having shown a minimum of 26 degs. Ice, the thickness of a crown, was formed on ponds and still water. The maximum in shade on Friday, April 27th, was 60 degs., and on Tuesday, May 1st, 35 degs. Lambs on the wolds suffered much.

May 1st. The Leeds Stock Exchange Hall was this week tenanted by a party of distinguished visitors, consisting of the Chinese giant, Chang, his wife and attendants. Mr. Chang was 7 feet 9½ inches without his shoes, wrote his "chop" on the wall at the height of 11 or 12 feet, and was withal intelligent, handsome, agreeable, and a most remarkable member of the human race. Apart from his gigantic stature, he was interesting as a specimen of the Chinese scholar and gentleman, for he was said to be a mandarin, wrote poetry, and was described as "the incarnation of the mild Oriental type of wisdom." With him was his wife, a beauty of the Flowery Land, who, in addition to the charms of face and manner of which she could boast, was distinguished by the possession of the smallest foot in the world—a wee distorted member, scarcely four inches in length. Then there was a Tartar dwarf, called Chung Mow, smaller

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than Tom Thumb, and a grotesque little "Celestial," who enlivened his distinguished comrades' entertainment by singing a comic song in "pigeon English." These were the chief members of the party, but they were also attended by three servants, who cooked for them.

The West-Riding and Grimsby Railway (Transfer) Bill was read a third time and passed in the Commons.

The retirement of Mr. R. L. Ford from the Honorary Secretaryship of the Leeds Club was thought a suitable occasion for expressing the sense of the members as to the value of his long and disinterested services. No fewer than 188 gentlemen consequently purchased a very handsome silver centrepiece, which was presented to Mr. Ford, at a special meeting of the subscribers. In offering this recognition of past services, Mr. Frost, the chairman, read an address to Mr. Ford, setting forth in some detail the grounds on which the presentation was made. The following is the inscription on the centre-piece :—

"Presented to Robert Lawson Ford, Esq., by 188 members of the Leeds Club, on his retiring from the office of Honorary Secretary, in recognition of his zealous attention and unceasing exertions in promoting the best interests of the club during a period of nearly seventeen years. 3rd January, 1866."

2nd. Captain Savile having given up his manorial rights over 56 acres of land on Skircoat Moor, to be set apart as a recreation ground, and to be called the "Savile Park," a suitable resolution from the Halifax Town Council, engrossed and illuminated, thanking Captain Savile for his gift, had been forwarded to him, and the following reply was read this day by the Town Clerk :—

"Rufford Abbey, Ollerton, April 22nd, 1866.

"Sir,—Your letter and illuminated copy of a resolution of the Town Council of Halifax has reached me in safety.

"I wish you to convey to the Mayor and Town Council of Halifax my thanks for the handsome compliment they have paid me, and at the same time my good wishes for the prosperity of the "Savile Park," which I trust may become a source of healthy enjoyment and recreation to the inhabitants of Halifax.

"I am, Sir, faithfully yours,

"J. E. Norris, Esq., Town Clerk." "HENRY SAVILE."

The Baptist Chapel, Gildersome, was opened.

3rd. This morning, Holme Moss, Holmfirth, was covered with snow five inches deep, and the surrounding hills presented an aspect more resembling Christmas than the "merry month of May." The wind was excessively keen and biting.

About this time a Liverpool company commenced introducing salted beef and mutton from South America, which sold retail at 4d. per pound.

4th. Mr. Audus, a venerable and much-esteemed magistrate, living at Selby, liberally determined to erect a new church in that town, and the foundation stone of the edifice was laid this day, by the venerable founder in person, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators

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By an explosion of gas in the Lime Pit, at the Garnwood Colliery, belonging to Messrs. D. Bromilow and Co., situated about seven miles from Wigan, eight persons were killed, and six others seriously injured.

At the Town Hall, Leeds, there was great excitement in the Magistrates' Court, and a crowded attendance of town councillors, merchants, and other persons who seldom take an interest in petty sessional proceedings, in consequence of a complaint made by Mr. Saml. Musgrave, wool merchant, Leeds, that he was in bodily fear in consequence of threats which had been used by Mr. Martin Tobin, woollen merchant, Albion Street, Leeds, in consequence of which he prayed that Mr. Tobin might be required to find sureties to keep the peace. After the magistrates had consulted in private, the Mayor said the Bench were unanimous that sufficient threats had been used to cause the fear of a breach of the peace. Therefore they required Mr. Tobin to enter into sureties, himself in £200, and two others in £100 each, to keep the peace for twelve months.

7th. An unsuccessful attempt to murder Count Bismarck was made this evening, in the Unter den Linden at Berlin, by a man who fired two shots from a revolver at the Minister, who was walking home from the palace. Count Bismarck, whom both shots missed, immediately seized his assailant, and during the struggle which followed three more shots were fired without hurting the Premier, whose clothes were, however, burned. The assassin, who was of course instantly apprehended by the police, was named Blind. After he had been taken to the gaol, he contrived to stab himself nine times in the throat with a pocket knife; and, though his wounds were not at first deemed dangerous by the surgeons, he died shortly afterwards.

8th. The Bradford Corporation Bill (unopposed) came before the Committee of the House of Commons this day—Mr. Dodson, chairman of Ways and Means, presiding—was examined, amended, and passed. Its objects were to authorise the Mayor and Corporation of the borough to acquire and regulate the markets and fairs in Bradford, to provide places for holding them and to take tolls for them, to extend the period for the completion of their waterworks, to raise further moneys, to regulate their borrowing powers, and to establish the Bradford Corporation Savings' Bank. The clauses relating to the powers for establishing the bank were struck out, as were also those conferring compulsory powers to purchase Miss Rawson's estate.

The bank rate of discount was advanced to 8 per cent.

At a sale of wines at the residence of Sir W. R. C. Cooke, Bart., Wheatley Hall, near Doncaster, some Madeira, of the vintage of 1827, sold at £12 per dozen, and another lot of the same vintage at £10 per dozen. This lot was described as "magnificent and matchless."

9th. Mr. McGowen, the Town Clerk of Bradford, was this day voted a gratuity of £200 by the Liverpool Corporation, for his valuable services as assistant town clerk at Liverpool.

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10th. The suspension of Messrs. Overend, Gurney, and Co., Limited, one of the largest discount banking houses in the United Kingdom was announced this day. The liabilities were estimated at about £12,000,000. The failure of the bank, and of the English Joint Stock Bank the following day, was followed by a degree of excitement and panic in London stated to be unparalleled in the financial history of the city. The Bank Charter Act was suspended, and throughout the day the wildest rumours were afloat, and upon some of the banks there was a very heavy run, but the pressure was well met, and at four o'clock no further failures had been reported. The Bank of England discount was raised to 9 per cent., but this rather increased than calmed the excitement, and there was a general feeling that the only means of meeting the emergency would be to relax the stringency of the provisions of the Bank Charter Act. Later in the day urgent representations were made to Government, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, after receiving an important deputation from the joint stock banks, sanctioned the issue of notes beyond the limit then prescribed.

The foundation stone of the first church to be erected under the auspices of the Leeds Church Extension Society, was laid on Hunslet Moor, by the Rev. E. Wilson, the vicar of the parish. The site, which is at the west end of the moor, and close to the Leeds and Dewsbury Road, was given by the Lords of the Manor. The church was estimated to cost in completion between £5000 and £6000. £3000 was given by Mr. Ingham, Her Majesty's Consul at Palermo, a native of Hunslet, and £3000 added by the Leeds Church Extension Society. Several members of the society were present at the ceremony, including the Rev. Canon Atlay, D.D., the president; Dr. Chadwick, Mr. W. B. Denison, &c. A silver trowel and a mallet, which it was intended by the society to use on all similar occasions, were employed in laying the stone.

This evening a truly horrible event took place at Scarborough. The Local Board were forming a new drain in Castle Road, and, as is the practice in such cases, the works were watched during the night by a man whose duty it was to warn passengers of danger and to attend to a brazier fire, used as a signal. John Rain, a labourer, was thus employed. He was spoken to a little after twelve o'clock, and it is supposed he was at that time partially intoxicated. Shortly before two o'clock on the following morning, a private in the militia discovered the puncheon in which the watcher sat to be burning. He went to the spot, and, to his horror, found the cask, the straw, and the man Rain all blazing, the cask being nearly consumed, and the man so far burnt away as to be past identifying The fire was put out by the police, and the remains taken to the workhouse. The feet and legs were entirely consumed; the thighs, hips, and back were exactly in a half-roasted state, while the face was wholly destroyed, and the skull fractured with the heat. It is supposed the poor fellow had been sleeping, when some of the straw had taken fire. He seems then to have made an effort to get out of the tub, as

he was found face downwards, and with his arms extended, as though he had tried to creep out. He had not succeeded, and probably became unconscious from suffocation. Rain was a single man, and was a little over thirty years of age.

11th. Judgment was this day delivered in the House of Lords in the Huddersfield Tenant Right case. The judgment of the Lord Chancellor was entirely in favour of Sir John Ramsden, the decree of Vice-Chancellor Stuart being reversed.

This morning, at an early hour, a fire broke out in the attic of a woollen factory called Thorpe Mill, belonging to and partly occupied by Mr. Frederic Rawson, of Thorpe, near Ripponden. The building was six storeys in height, including basement and attic; the fourth storey and attic were occupied by Mr. Sutcliffe. The entire mill was destroyed, and Mr. Sutcliffe, who had above £600 worth of wool in the mill, as well as a quantity of valuable machinery, was unfortunately uninsured. Mr. Rawson had insured the building and his machinery and stock in the Scottish Union Fire Office. The total loss was several thousands of pounds.

12th. The official returns for the week ending the 12th May respecting the cattle plague, showed a small but decided decrease in the number of new cases reported. The returns for the last three weeks were :—April 28, 2765 ; May 5, 2007 ; May 12, 1912.

14th. Mr. W. T. McGowen, late the Deputy Town Clerk of Liverpool, entered upon his duties as Town Clerk of Bradford.

The Rev. Wm. Greenwell, M.A., of Durham, made about this time, in the presence of several gentlemen interested in antiquarian matters, most important researches in the long or trapezoidal barrows of the Britons on the Yorkshire moors and Yorkshire wolds, east of Malton. Until a recent period, these long mound or rampart-like hills were not regarded as burial places, although both on the moors and wolds (separated by the great Vale of Pickering, formerly a wide marsh) round barrows (called "houes") are numerous. The first grave-hill examined was of the true long-barrow form, of a type rare in Yorkshire, and not common in any part of England. It was situate on lands of Sir Digby Cayley, Bart., half a mile west of the large intrenchments called the Scamridge Dykes, and two miles and a half north of Ebberston, in the North Riding. The barrow lay nearly east and west, was 165 feet long, 54 feet broad at the east end, 46 feet at the west end, and 8 feet high (averaged). About 20 feet from the east end an interment of an unburnt male body, about sixty-five years of age, was found. It was difficult to tell whether this body had been doubled up or extended, but from the small compass in which the bones were found it is scarcely possible it could have been interred at full length. Near the centre, among loose rubble, occupying a trench-like chamber, were placed the remains of about fourteen or fifteen bodies, not laid in any order, but the broken bones being scattered and laid about in the most confused manner—half a jaw, for instance, resting upon part of a thigh-bone, and a fragment of a skull,

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among the bones of a foot, the other parts of the same skull being found some feet apart. No disturbance of the barrow had taken place; on the contrary, there were most certain indications that the bodies had been broken up and so deposited originally. It was thought that there was little doubt that, from the broken and dislocated state in which the bones were found, the flesh must have been removed before they were entombed, and this, together with the evidences of violent fracture of some of the skulls, at or before death, suggests an unpleasant theory of grave-feasting and cannibalism. The second barrow examined was likewise one of the long trapezoid type, situate on Wellerby Wold, the property of Lord Londesborough, on the Wold side of the Vale of Pickering, and perhaps eight or nine miles distant from the barrow above described. As the digging proceeded, signs of a trench similar to the Scamridge houe, narrow at the bottom and widening upwards, were found. The bottom of the trench contained enormous quantities of "grave wax," or adipocere, mingled with lime. Above it the trench contained a conglomerate of adipocere, lime, burnt bones, and half-melted flint from the chalk, which came out in huge masses, one of which contained a human skull. Above the conglomerate was a deposit of broken human bones, all so intensely incinerated that nothing but the calcareous matter remained. It is quite impossible to say how many bodies had been interred, eaten, or burnt in this tumulus —the remains being rendered unintelligible to a considerable extent by posthumous distortion by fire. Portions of two skulls only, fragments of jaws, human teeth, and one perfect jaw, of an adult, were picked out, with portions of several bodies. At a distance of 38 ft. from the east end, and 2 ft. below the surface of the barrow, a secondary burial of an unburnt body was found, laid on the back, but inclining to the left side. The arms were crossed over the chest, and the head lay to the east. Below this interment (one foot) part of the antler of a red deer, and human bones (femor, pelvics and lumbar vertebræ, but no other part of the body) were found, and below these, immense layers of charcoal—blocks of six inches thickness, with a few human bones among the material of the houe, were found. Here and there, in other parts, scattered fragments of human bodies, two human teeth, and one sheep or deer's tooth, were found. The barrow was much like the Scamridge houe, but the remains of the bodies were more burnt, and the adipous matter was very puzzling. Mr. Greenwell held the opinion that in these long barrows we have the earliest sepulchral remains in Britain. No metal was found with the interments, and with many of them no flints or implements, (the Willerby one yielded a bone pin).

15th. The flax spinning mills at Saynor Lane, Hunslet, belonging to Messrs. Parker Brothers, were destroyed by fire this morning. Work was commenced as usual at six o'clock, and shortly before eight, smoke and flames were observed issuing from a large wooden shed about six or seven yards distant from the mills. The shed

was filled with tow, and the inflammable nature of this substance caused the fire to spread with great rapidity. A second wooden erection, also containing tow, was in flames in a few minutes, and as the wind fanned the fire in the direction of the main building, the situation became very alarming. Information was speedily sent to the Town Hall, and to the brigades attached to the various insurance offices, and several engines were dispatched to the scene of the conflagration. Some delay was experienced in getting the hose to work, the water plugs being stopped up, and before the exertions of the firemen could be of any avail, the mills had caught fire, and flames were bursting from every window. The roof fell in shortly afterwards, and all hope of saving the building being in vain, the attention of the fire brigades was principally devoted to confining the fire to the mills, and to the saving of the adjoining houses, in which the workmen lived. The efforts of the firemen in this respect were fortunately successful, but the mills were completely gutted, and the valuable machinery they contained converted into a shapeless mass of iron. No cause could be assigned for the fire. The damage, which was estimated at about £6000, was partly covered by insurance in the London and Liverpool Company.

16th. A special meeting of the Leeds Town Council was held this day for the appointment of a sanitary inspector. There were originally sixty-seven candidates, but a selection, on the recommendation of a committee, was made of three—Dr. Robinson, the medical officer of Birkenhead; Mr. George Greaves, of Manchester; and Mr. E. J. Syson, of Wath. Dr. Robinson was elected unanimously, at a salary of £500 per annum.

At a meeting of the ratepayers of Barnsley, held this day, it was decided to take steps for dividing the town into wards for electing the members of the Local Board of Health.

Mr. Fowler, the Borough Surveyor of Leeds, furnished some interesting facts concerning the traffic of vehicles and passengers in the thoroughfares requiring improvement. Boar Lane, the only direct road to Briggate and the markets from the railway stations, showed a marked difference in its traffic on Tuesdays and Saturdays—the former day having by far the larger number of vehicles, and the latter greatly predominating in foot passengers. This was the result of the Saturday afternoon holiday, and the closing of the warehouses. On Saturday, March 3rd last, from six a.m. to six p.m., 1615 vehicles (exclusive of hand carts) passed through Boar Lane, including above 1000 drays and heavy carts, 520 carriages, gigs, &c., and 61 omnibuses. On the Tuesday following, no fewer than 2122 conveyances (including 351 hand carts) went along the same thoroughfare in the same time. There were five stoppages during the day, involving a total loss of six minutes' time. On Tuesday, March 6th, from six a.m. to 12 p.m., 20,590 foot passengers travelled through Boar Lane, whilst on the following Saturday, 54,370 persons walked through in the same period of time. The great throng on Tuesday was between twelve and one (noon), 2800

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passengers in the hour; on Saturday, between seven and eight at night, 6320 persons perambulated the thoroughfare. The traffic of Call Lane, Kirkgate, Rotation Office Yard, and Leeds Bridge, was likewise great, as the following figures show :—

| | Vehicles. | Foot Passengers. |
|---|---|---|
| Call lane (Saturday)..... | 1,482 | ..... 13,490 |
| Do. (Tuesday) ..... | 3,081 | ..... 49,710 |
| Kirkgate (Saturday)..... | 2,663 | ..... 60,250 |
| Do. (Tuesday) ..... | 2,632 | ..... 21,860 |
| Rotation Office Yard (Sat.) ..... | — | ..... 23,850 |
| Do. (Tuesday... | — | ..... 12,140 |
| Leeds Bridge (Saturday)..... | 3,616 | ..... 55,510 |
| Do. (Tuesday) ..... | 4,099 | ..... 20,930 |

The traffic of vehicles was calculated for twelve hours—from six a.m. to six p.m. Passenger traffic was taken for the same time on Tuesdays in Call Lane, Kirkgate, and Leeds Bridge—on Saturdays from six a.m. to twelve p.m. The traffic of Rotation Office Yard for both days was taken for eighteen hours.

17th. At about two o'clock this afternoon, a cash box containing £4000 in cash, local bank notes, bills, and drafts, was stolen from the counting-house of Messrs. G. and W. Townend, woolstaplers, Cheapside, Bradford. When the robbery was committed the members of the firm were at dinner, and two servants were in charge of the warehouse. One, a clerk, was in a room adjoining the counting-house when the cash was taken. £45 of the money consisted of local bank notes, £15 in gold coin, and £1 17s. in silver. The rest was in drafts and bills, which could not, of course, be negociated without the signature of the firm, or without forgery being committed. Neither the door of the counting-house nor the door of the safe was locked.

Information was received at the Police Office at Scarborough this afternoon, that another gentleman belonging to Bradford had come to an untimely end. The person referred to was Mr. Greenwood, brush manufacturer, of Bradford. Mr. Greenwood travelled on his own business account, and in the early part of this week was at Scarborough, at which place he received letters from his friends. On Wednesday, he went from his lodgings, and in the afternoon of the same day was seen on the beach near Cayton, a few miles south of Scarborough. The place was very secluded and lonely, but Mr. Greenwood was seen by a farming man who was walking along the Cliff top. The man was struck by certain gesticulations the stranger was making—hurrying to and fro, throwing his arms wildly about, and conducting himself in a rather extraordinary manner. Eventually he became still, and the observer passed on, thinking that exercise had been the object of the stranger's actions. Some time later he returned in the same direction, and then observed lying on the sands below what appeared to be a bundle of clothes. As he saw no one near, he became alarmed, and at once went to the spot, where he found a suit of clothes lying, but not a vestige of their owner was to be seen.

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There was a silver watch and gold chain, some money, and several letters and address cards, whereby the clothes were correctly supposed to belong to Mr. Greenwood, and whether the unfortunate gentleman had been drowned and washed away by the tide or had committed suicide, could not be correctly ascertained.

18th. The Malton Gas Company were at this time putting down new mains in the streets, and had gone deeper than usual in Castlegate. The Roman road to and from the great military camp at *Derventio*, east of Malton, was cut through. The road was paved and run together with a sort of mortar, and was some three to four feet below the surface. This corresponded with the level of Roman Malton, as found from time to time in other parts of the town. The road led from the Prætorian-gate and the ford across the river Derwent.

19th. This day, Saturday, the Archbishop of York consecrated the Church of St. Simon, and laid the foundation stone of All Saints' Church, in Sheffield.

21st. This afternoon the inhabitants of Holmfirth and neighbourhood were thrown into a state of great excitement by the discovery of two dead bodies, those of a woman and a child, in a small reservoir of water situate in Mark's-bottoms-wood, a lonely spot about half a mile from Holmfirth. A farm labourer named Thomas Crooks was returning home, and in passing the reservoir observed a woman's dress floating upon the water. He immediately communicated the circumstance to Inspector Ayrton, at Holmfirth Police Station, who with a number of men proceeded to the place, and by means of a rope succeeded in bringing the bodies to the embankment. On unfolding the shawl which partially wrapt the head, the woman was recognised as Sarah Wimpenny, wife of Joshua Wimpenny, of Nether Hillhouse, near Upperthong, and the child, a fine boy about thirteen months old, her son. The child was tied round the body of its mother, and was very neatly dressed. The bodies were immediately conveyed to the Crown Hotel, at Holmfirth, to await the inquest. That the circumstance was premeditated by the mother, appeared from the fact of a small piece of paper being attached to the garment of the child, with the words written in plain characters, "Remember little Herbert," the name of the boy. Mrs. Wimpenny left home about an hour previously, stating to her eldest daughter that she was going to the school feast at Netherthong, where her parents resided. She was about forty years of age, and left five children. Her husband was a very kind man, and they always appeared to be comfortable and happy. The jury returned the following verdict:—"That Sarah Wimpenny drowned herself and her son Herbert, but there was not sufficient evidence to prove the state of her mind at the time." The interment of the two bodies took place at St. John's Church, Upperthong, in the presence of a large concourse of persons.

The foundation stone of a new church at Bingley was laid by Mr. Alfred Harris, of Ryshworth Hall.

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The foundation stone of a new chapel, for the United Methodist Free Church, at Skircoat, near Halifax, was laid by Mr. John Law, of Greetland.

The registrar's weekly returns again, for the third time, exhibited an increase in the rate of mortality in the borough of Leeds. Of the ten towns, Leeds returned the highest death rate, viz., 41 per thousand, whilst that of Bristol was only 18 per thousand, and Liverpool 39 per thousand.

23rd. A fire that destroyed property valued at £100,000, and in some estimates at twice that amount, occurred this day, in the extensive goods warehouses of the London and North Western and the Great Western Railway Companies, in Liverpool Road, Manchester. The warehouses were stored chiefly with oil, cotton, and grain.

One of the most alarming fires which had occurred in York for several years past broke out this night. At the corner of two narrow streets in one of the most thickly populated parts of the city, known as Newgate and Patrick-pool, there had stood since the fourteenth century, one of the most ancient buildings of the many in that neighbourhood. This, in former times, was used as a religious house, but for some few years past it had been occupied by a rising firm of wood turners, well known among the trade as Messrs. Cordeaux and Earnest. The building itself was principally composed of wood, and, from the nature of its contents, it may be readily imagined how rapid would be its destruction in the event of a fire. About eleven o'clock this evening, after the place had been left apparently safe only about three hours before, flames were observed in the engine-house, whence they rapidly spread until the whole building became a mass of fire. Three of the Yorkshire Insurance engines, and one from the York Barracks, together with a detachment of the 13th Hussars, were speedily on the spot, but their most strenuous efforts could not stop the flames, which were only subdued when the whole of the building had been gutted. They, however, were of great service in preserving the adjoining property, which on several occasions was in the greatest danger, and which, in fact, did fire, but was at once checked. In a building opposite to that destroyed slumbered an old man, long after the fire had broken out; he ultimately woke up, having been awakened by the excessive heat and smoke, and had to be saved when in a half unconscious state by the fire-escape. The damage altogether was estimated at £1000. The building was insured in the Yorkshire office, and the stock, which was worth £700, in the Royal for £300.

24th. A public park for Bolton, purchased by the Corporation at an expense of £50,000, and a recreation ground presented to the town by Mr. Ald. Heywood, were this day opened with great ceremony. The Earl of Bradford formally inaugurated them, and addresses were delivered by Lieut.-Col. Gray, M.P., Mr. Barnes, M.P., Mr. Cheetham, M.P., Mr. Bazley, M.P., and others.

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The Leeds Improvement Acts Amendment Bill was read a third time in the Commons.

A new Wesleyan Chapel, at the picturesque village of Wentbridge, near Pontefract, was opened. The site of the building was given by Mr. Taylor, of Darrington.

Prince Alfred was created Earl of Ulster, Earl of Kent, and Duke of Edinburgh.

26th. A destructive fire was discovered at an early hour this morning in the woollen extract mill at Holbeck occupied by Messrs. Emmanuel. The premises were situate near the People's Co-Operative Mill and the extensive flax mills of Messrs. Marshall, and at one time apprehensions were entertained that the fire would extend to some of the adjoining buildings, but fortunately the flames were confined to the mill in which they first broke out. The damage was variously estimated at from £15,000 to £20,000.

Died, this day, at Halifax, Colonel Pollard. He was born on the 5th of June, 1782, and therefore had he lived a few days longer would have completed his eighty-fourth year. He was appointed a magistrate of the West Riding, April 22nd, 1830. On the 14th July, 1843, he was appointed Commander of the 2nd West York Yeomanry Cavalry, and on the 19th of June in the following year was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, which honourable post he held until four years before his death. He was a Deputy-Lieutenant of the Riding, and was a genial and energetic supporter of all the public institutions of the town. He died full of honours, as of years, and left a name long to be remembered with respect.

28th. Mr. Thomas Metcalfe, of Otley, died very suddenly at Pool, near Otley, while travelling in a second class carriage on the North-Eastern Railway. He was an active member of the Burial Board and the Local Board since their formation, and took great interest in everything that would promote the welfare of the inhabitants. The melancholy occurrence cast a deep gloom over the town of Otley, where the deceased was highly esteemed.

Between Saturday night and this (Monday) morning, the Stamp Office at Manchester was broken into, and stamps of various kinds, amounting in value to upwards of £7000 were stolen.

31st. Miss Bebb, of Bootham, York, who died this day, made charitable bequests to several institutions in the city, to the amount of £10,000.

Died, Mr. Joseph Robinson Pease, the venerable owner of Hessle Wood, and head of the firm of Pease, Hoare, and Pease, bankers; Chairman of the Hull and Selby Railway Company; a shareholder, and formerly director, of the Hull Dock Company.

The premises hitherto used as the East Riding Bank, at Malton, were pulled down about this time to prepare the site for a more handsome building. The old walls were very thick, and were built of numerous fragments of worked stone (Norman), which were supposed to have been originally parts of the religious houses of Malton. Certain fragments of mullions also indicated the style of

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Malton Castle, which was pulled down and the stones sold nearly 200 years ago.

The "Buck's Horn" Oak, visited by her Majesty the Queen in 1861, on the occasion of her reviewing the troops at Woolmer, was uprooted by the gales, after maintaining its supremacy as monarch of the extensive forest of Alice Holt for a period of more than a thousand years.

June 2nd. The Rev. Charles Hale Collier, M.A., late Vicar of St. Neot's, and formerly for many years Incumbent of St. Luke's Church, Leeds, died suddenly this day.

3rd. Sunday. This morning, a daring and successful robbery was committed upon the premises of Messrs. Walker and Hall, electro-platers, Howard Street, Sheffield, the thief or thieves managing to get away with upwards of a thousand pounds' worth of silver plates. The thieves were evidently acquainted with the difference between silver and electro-plate, for only silver was taken, whilst a large quantity of electro-plated goods were left untouched.

4th. A very serious accident occurred to two boys at Netherton, near Huddersfield, namely, Joseph Petty, aged seven years, the son of Edmund Petty, cloth miller, and John Brook, aged eleven years, an orphan, who resided with his uncle, Isaac Brook, mill operative. The boys were going to the National School, about half-past nine in the morning, and were proceeding along the highway, not far from Netherton wells, when they were struck by lightning. The shock drove Petty nearly across the road, and knocked him down. He was able to regain his feet, but could not stand, and again fell, and though he made other attempts to rise he was not successful. Brook was rendered insensible, and when taken up was supposed to be dead. He was removed to the Rose and Crown Inn, and medical aid was sent for; and the younger boy was conveyed home. Mr. Calvert, of Netherton, attended, and subsequently Mr. Clarke and Mr. Robinson, of Huddersfield. Petty appeared to have sustained a severe shock, but was not seriously injured. The boy Brook, however, was very badly hurt. For several hours he lay in a state of apparent unconsciousness, but his limbs twitched convulsively, and he was in great agony. After he had been at the inn some hours he was removed home in a cab, and in the course of the night considerably improved. There was no external marks to show where Brook was struck by the lightning, and the only mark on Petty was a slight discoloration on the forehead.

5th. A new Unitarian Chapel at Elland, called Christ Chapel, was opened for Divine service.

This morning the body of Mr. Josh. Oldroyd Gill, a gentleman in extensive practice at Dewsbury as a land surveyor and mining engineer, was found in the canal at Mirfield, below a bridge leading from the turnpike road to the new railway station. The deceased on the Friday night previous attended a masonic celebration at Mirfield, and left for the railway station in time for the last train, but was not afterwards seen alive, and it was evident from the

position in which the body was found, that in passing along the lane he had fallen down a steep decline close to the bridge, and quite unprotected, and pitched head foremost into the canal, sticking quite fast in the mud, without the power of extrication. He had with him a tin case containing his masonic jewels and other emblems, and it was found close to where the body was discovered in about seven feet of water.

6th. Agra and Masterman's Bank suspended payment.

The foundation stone of the New Friends' Meeting House in Woodhouse Lane, Leeds, was laid by Mr. Alderman Tatham.

7th. This morning, the extensive woollen warehouse of Messrs. Day and Critchley, Station Road, Batley, was destroyed by fire. A large quantity of finished goods were stored in the building, the stock being much larger than usual owing to the countermand of German orders. The damage was estimated at £6000, and was partially covered by insurance.

10th. An accident, than which it is impossible to conceive one more horrible, occurred this (Sunday) evening, shortly before seven o'clock, at the Holmes, near Rotherham. The Parkgate Iron Works Company had two blast furnaces at the Holmes for the manufacture of pig iron. A man named Thomas Turner, fifty-four years of age, and a youth named Robert Croft were, it appears, engaged in feeding the two furnaces with ironstone. Shortly after commencing work, Croft (who had his back turned towards his mate, busy feeding No. 2 furnace whilst Turner was employed at No. 1) heard him cry "Oh." On turning round to ascertain the cause of this ejaculation he was horrified to find that the poor old man had fallen into the furnace whilst it was at "full heat," and he was instantly consumed.

11th. Sweeting, the apprentice who confessed that he set fire to Compton House, Liverpool, in December, 1865, was committed for trial on charges of arson and robbery. The property destroyed by the fire was estimated at £200,000.

A wonderful old man named Thomas Bartrom residing at the village of Harome, in the North Riding, had at this time been for twenty-four years a woodman on Lord Feversham's estate, and during the whole of that period had walked to and from his work, an average of ten miles per day, in addition to his full work as woodman. He still wielded the axe, and continued his double march (night and morning), and was somewhat proud of his nearing the distance of three times round the earth.

12th. Her Royal Highness the Princess Mary of Cambridge was married to His Royal Highness Prince Teck, at Kew Church. Her Majesty was present, and the ceremony was witnessed by a very distinguished company. The service was conducted by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Winchester.

Mr. Greenland, late manager of the Leeds Banking Company, was committed to the assizes for trial on charges of falsifying the returns made to the Inland Revenue of the amount of the notes

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issued by the bank. An objection was taken at the first examination by Mr. Greenland's advocate, to the effect that no indictment for perjury could be preferred against him, the returns having been verified on oath before Mr. W. S. Ward, a commissioner in Chancery, instead of, as it was contended they should have been, before a magistrate. The bench, however, declined to stop the case on this technical point, and it was stated, during the progress of the examination, that between January, 1860, and June, 1864, out of 234 weekly returns forwarded by Mr. Greenland, all of them were false except five. The magistrates admitted the defendant to bail, the amount of the recognizances being—Mr. Greenland's personal recognizances £5000, and two sureties of £2500 each, or five at £1000 each.

A fire broke out in the premises of Mr. Robinson, bacon factor, Hull. Unfortunately, it was not discovered until the flames had extended to the upper portion of the building, and Mr. Robinson, with his son in his arms, was overpowered by the smoke in attempting to escape, and both of them were dead before assistance arrived.

14th. About ten minutes before eight o'clock this morning, an explosion of fire-damp occurred in the Victoria Pit of the Dukinfield Colliery Company, near Ashton, by which 38 men lost their lives. Mr. Astley, the owner of the Dukinfield estate, nobly undertook to provide for those whose husbands or parents had been removed by the calamity, viz., eighteen widows and forty orphans.

War was declared by Austria against Prussia.

The foundation stone of a second church in connection with the Leeds Church Extension Society, was laid in the presence of about 3000 spectators, the site being in Granville Terrace, Newtown. The building was designed by Messrs. Adams and Kelly, architects, of Park Row, in the "early decorated" style, with a small spire about eighty feet in height.

The memorial to Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart., being nearly completed, preparations were made for levelling the ground. For this purpose it was requisite to remove a portion of the ancient entrenchments known as the "double dykes," which cross the wolds from the "Danes' Graves," near Kilham, to Warter Wold, some fifteen miles. These entrenchments consist of a central rampart of 40 ft. width, having on each side a deep trench, protected again by outer ramparts. In removing the great central rampart, at a very little depth below the natural surface, six skeletons were found, and destroyed before the discovery came to the ears of any antiquarian. At length the find became known to Mr. J. R. Mortimer, of Fimber, a zealous archæologist. He commenced an examination of the bones, and found fifteen skeletons, mostly of upgrown people, rarely exceeding 5ft. 4in. in stature, showing no sign of violent death or hurried sepulture.

The Mayor of the metropolis of St Wilfred, City of York, presented a stained glass window, the design of Mr. Doyle, the centre

compartment of which shows the election of Constantine the Great at York, A.D. 306.

18th. Prussia and Italy made formal declarations of war against Austria.

The Government Reform Bill again gave rise to a most important debate, and a still more important division. On the House going into committee Lord Dunkellin moved, as an amendment on the 5th clause, that the borough franchise should be based on the "rateable value" instead of the "clear yearly value," and on a division, the Government were defeated by a majority of eleven, namely, for the amendment, 315; against, 304.

After a struggle of sixteen weeks duration, the strike in the Sheffield file trade came to an end, by the submission of the men to the terms of the masters.

It was stated on good authority at this time that the demand for ivory for Sheffield alone killed 20,000 elephants a year.

21st. The first of a series of public meetings to be held in the West Riding, in consequence of the defeat of the Reform Bill, was held at Bradford, and subsequent meetings were held at Leeds, Manchester, Huddersfield, Darlington, and Nottingham.

A very painful railway accident occurred at Sheffield. A passenger by the Midland excursion train to Buxton, this morning, on passing the works of Messrs. Firth and Sons, threw out several coppers. Some workmen who were standing near commenced scrambling for them, and at the same moment a mineral train came up and ran over one of the poor fellows, killing him on the spot.

23rd. A testimonial purchased by his old constituents at Halifax, in recognition of his long and valued services as their representative, was presented to Viscount Halifax, at his London residence, by Mr. Jno. Crossley. The testimonial consisted of a silver dinner service, of the value of £1000. The plate consisted of two soup tureens and stands, six dozens dinner plates, and two dozens soup plates. Upon each is the arms of the nobleman's family, and the inscription, "The Gift of Halifax." A much longer inscription, however, is upon one of the tureens. It is as follows :—

"1866. From the electors of Halifax to the Right Honourable Viscount Halifax, G.C.B., in recognition of his high character and of the long service which, as Sir Charles Wood, he rendered to the borough whilst representing it in the House of Commons, from the time of its constitution under the Reform Act of 1832 until the dissolution of Parliament in 1865."

The Noble Lord's delicate health was the cause of the private character of the presentation, his Lordship being unable to bear the excitement and fatigue of a public meeting.

24th. This day will be long remembered as the day which witnessed the actual commencement of the bloody strife between Austria and Italy.

A very sad accident occurred near Hull, this day, Sunday. Five men hired a pleasure-boat, but, unhappily, instead of proceeding ect to the village for which they started, they called at a public-

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house and had some drink. They returned to the boat, but in exchanging places it capsized, and three of them were drowned.

26th. An official announcement was made in both Houses of Parliament this night, that the resignation of Ministers had been accepted. Earl Russell and Mr. Gladstone were honoured by Her Majesty with a personal interview, and the position of the Government with reference to the vote on Lord Dunkellin's amendment having been explained, the Queen was pleased to accept the resignation previously tendered.

Dr. Robinson, the recently appointed sanitary inspector for the borough of Leeds, this week entered upon his duties.

The Court of Queen's Bench decided in the case of Hall *v.* Cassels—the Batley case, in which the Baptist minister, the Rev. S. Hall, was plaintiff, and the vicar, the Rev. A. Cassels, defendant—that Easter Dues could only be recovered from actual communicants in the Established Churches; so that Dissenters were exempt. The vicar's counsel argued that by "communicants" was meant all who were formerly under obligation to communicate, and might do so now if they pleased; but the Court restricted it to the *de facto* meaning, and there was an end, therefore, of all claims on Nonconformists.

29th. The Queen, by letters patent, appointed John Blosset Maule, of the Inner Temple, London, Esq., Recorder of Leeds, to be one of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the law. This was an honour which Mr. Maule, from his high forensic knowledge, and the great ability which he showed as one of the royal commissioners for conducting the important inquiry into the late insurrection in Jamaica, well deserved.

30th. A tragedy of a most fearful nature occurred in Halifax. Ephraim Smith, a carpet weaver, killed two of his daughters, aged five and ten years, the one by suffocation, and the other by cutting her throat, and afterwards committed suicide. Smith bore the character of a steady, honest man, and the motive for the crime was unknown.

July 1st. This morning a fire of a very destructive character broke out on some extensive premises in Aire Street, Leeds, causing damage to the extent of about £25,000. The scene of the conflagration was a large building in the rear of the noble pile of warehouses in Wellington Street, on the south side of Aire Street, and contiguous to the Wellington Railway Station, from the latter of which it was only separated by the river Aire. The building was the property of the trustees of Mr. John Mirfin, and tenanted by five firms, all of whom were cloth merchants and manufacturers, viz., Messrs. H. N. and J. Ladley, Messrs. Hartley Brothers, Mr. Isaac Gaunt (Elmfield Mill, Bramley), Mr. John Mather, and Messrs. Stillwell and Co., all more or less sufferers by the catastrophe.

The amount of compensation paid to the agricultural class for the loss of cattle by the rinderpest, for a period of three months, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, amounted altogether to about £17 000, and in the North Riding to about £19,000.

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A memorial window to the late Captain William Slayter Smith was inserted in the Ripon Cathedral, bearing at the base of the window this record :—

"In memory of Captain William Slayter Smith, who died July 18th, 1865. This window is erected by the voluntary contributions of his friends and neighbours."

On the sill of the window is a handsome brass plate, bearing in bold black letter, with rubricated capitals, the following inscription :—

"In memory of William Slayter Smith, of Green Royd, Ripon, who died 18th July, 1865, aged 72 years; Captain and Adjutant of the Yorkshire Regiment of Hussar Yeomanry from 1822 to 1864. He served as Lieutenant in the 13th Light Dragoons in the Peninsular War in the campaigns of 1810, 1811, and 1812, and was once severely and twice slightly wounded. He also served in the 10th Hussars at the Battle of Waterloo."

4th. The opening services of a new and handsome Congregational Church at Pudsey, were commenced this day. The new edifice—the foundation stone of which was laid in April, 1865, by Mr. W. H. Conyers, of Leeds—was erected on the site of an old chapel built about seventy years ago, which had been found inadequate to present requirements.

The first of the boat races between the champion oarsmen, Kelly of England, and Hamill, of America, came off on the Tyne, at Newcastle. The Englishman proved himself greatly superior to his adversary, and won by about a third of a mile.

5th. The second race between Kelly, of London, and Hamill, of America, came off on the Tyne this day. The Englishman again snatched an easy victory, and the American's claims to the championship of the world were most decisively disposed of.

The marriage of the Princess Helena with Prince Christian took place at Windsor, in the presence of her Majesty and an illustrious and brilliant circle.

A tablet of Derbyshire alabaster, highly enriched with inlaid marble, was placed in the north aisle of Holy Trinity Church, Low Moor, bearing this inscription :—

"In memory of the Rev. Joshua Fawcett, M.A., incumbent of this church, honorary canon of Ripon Cathedral, chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Ripon, official of the archdeaconry of Craven, and domestic chaplain to the Rt. Hon. Lord Radstock, who died Dec. 21, 1864, aged 57 years. This tablet is erected by his grateful friends and parishioners, to record his unwearied zeal and affectionate pastoral care during the 32 years of his ministry. 'Be thou faithful unto death and I will give thee a crown of life.'"

7th. The first stone of a town hall was laid in the town of Guiseley, this day, by Miss Thompson, eldest daughter of Mr. M. W. Thompson, Park Gate, Guiseley.

10th. A great fire occurred at Shear Bridge Mills, Great Horton Road, Bradford, this morning. The property destroyed consisted of a large mill and other buildings, belonging to several owners, and containing between 500 and 600 looms and spinning frames. The loss caused by the destruction of the mill was estimated at £60,000.

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13th. After a connection of more than twenty years standing with the Midland Railway Company, Mr. R. Chamberlain recently resigned the situation of Chief Superintendent in the Leeds district. This day the officials and servants in that district, and in the refreshment rooms at the Bradford Station, presented Mr. Chamberlain with a gold chronometer and appendages.

14th. Saturday. A railway collision of an alarming character occurred near the Huddersfield Station, late this evening. A number of the scholars and teachers connected with the Buxton Road Wesleyan Sunday School, Huddersfield, had a trip to Kirkstall Abbey by the London and North Western Railway Company. On the return journey, the train, which was an ordinary one, was timed to leave Leeds at half-past nine o'clock, but did not start until five minutes past ten o'clock, and Huddersfield was reached about a quarter past eleven o'clock. Nearing the station, the speed of the train was slackened, there being something in the way. As the train was gradually coming to a stand between two signals, up came the Bangor mail train, the engine of which dashed into the rear of the ordinary train. The excursionists occupied the four last carriages of the last mentioned train, and the occupants were knocked about the compartment like matchwood. About thirty persons, male and female, sustained injuries, and some went home with black eyes, broken noses, shattered arms and legs, &c. Others were injured internally, but all were able either to walk home or be conveyed to their residences in cabs. Several carriages of the ordinary train were smashed.

16th. The Parish Church of St. Mary, at Elland, which had for some time been undergoing a thorough renovation and repair, was re-opened for divine worship by the Lord Bishop of Ripon.

The residents of Huddersfield and its neighbourhood contributed the sum of £1000 to defray the cost of a lifeboat station, and to assist the National Lifeboat Institution to keep it up in perpetuity.

18th. Ross Mill, situated at Rodley, near Leeds, and occupied by Mr. Jonas Stead, scribbler and spinner, was destroyed by fire. The mill contained large quantities of wool, oil, manufactured goods, &c., nearly the whole of which were burnt, and the damage was estimated at £10,000.

19th. This morning, about half-past one o'clock, a fire broke out at Dewsbury, on premises situated in Sarah Street, and occupied by Messrs. Newsome and Hemingway Brothers, blanket manufacturers, and Mr. Ramsden, dealer in wool-hair, waste, and shoddy. The building was completely gutted by the fire, and the amount of loss was estimated at about £5000.

The official balance-sheet of the late most successful Exhibition at Wakefield was issued. The total receipts were £6339 8s., of which £5497 8s. 5d. was received for admissions.

23rd. A proposed reform meeting in Hyde Park, London, this evening, was prevented by the police. At the Marble Arch the police and the crowd came into collision, and the former used their

truncheons without mercy. After failing to obtain admission into the park, Mr. Beales and the leaders of the reformers proceeded to Trafalgar Square, where a public meeting was held. In the meantime the crowd round the park increased, and a serious conflict took place. The police were stoned, the park railings driven in, and large quantities of the stone-work torn up. The military were sent for, and many hours were occupied in driving people from the park, and at midnight peace had not been restored. The disturbances were renewed on the following day.

24th. Tuesday. This day, a magnificent exhibition of works of art, manufactures, machinery, curiosities, and novelties, was opened in a building specially erected for the purpose in Bootham, York, by the Archbishop of York. It contained not less than 800 pictures by ancient and modern artists, and 160 machines in constant motion, besides an infinitude of specimens, not only beautiful and rare, but useful, ingenious, and diversified.

26th. The Halifax Corporation having succeeded in purchasing the projecting front of Mr. E. Bray's shop, in Old Market, at the cost of £1600, for the purpose of widening the street, the work of carrying out the improvement was commenced this day.

The Archbishop of York consecrated the handsome early English memorial church, erected at a cost of £10,000, at Appleton-le-Moors, fourteen miles north of Malton. The late Captain Shepherd, in 1854, erected and subsequently supported a chapel school, and afterwards conceived the idea of building and endowing a church and parsonage. In 1862 Mr. Shepherd died suddenly, leaving his contemplated work unbegun. His widow resolved to carry out her husband's intention, and on the 8th of May, 1863, Mrs. Shepherd laid the foundation stone of the sacred edifice as a memorial of her husband. On the 1st of November, 1865, just ten years after its first design by the deceased captain, the church was completed and opened by license from the Archbishop for public service, the consecration being delayed till this day.

27th. After many failures and disappointments, the great enterprise of establishing telegraphic communication between England and America was at length accomplished. The Great Eastern this day arrived safely at her destination, on the coast of Newfoundland, and landed the shore end of the cable. The insulation and continuity of the communication was perfect, and messages were passed to and fro between Great Britain and America. The Atlantic Telegraph was shortly afterwards opened for messages, at a charge of £20 for twenty words of a hundred letters, addressed to any American station.

28th. Saturday. About three o'clock this morning the following telegram reached London :—

Valentia, July 28.

"Gooch to Glass. Our shore end has just been laid, and a most perfect cable, under God's blessing, completes telegraphic communication between England and the Continent of America. I cannot find words to express my

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deep sense of the untiring zeal, and the earnest and cheerful manner in which every one on board, from the highest to the lowest, has performed the anxious and arduous duties they, in their several departments, have had to perform; their untiring energy and watchful care night and day, for the period of two weeks, required to complete this work, can only be fully understood and appreciated by one who, like myself, has seen it. All have faithfully done their duty, and glory in their success, and join with me in hearty congratulations to our friends in England who have in various ways laboured in carrying out this great work."

The message of the Queen to the President, of course, took precedence of all others. This international greeting was as follows :—

"From the Queen, at Osborne, to the President of the United States, Washington.

"The Queen congratulates the President on the successful completion of an undertaking which she hopes may serve as an additional bond of union between the United States and England."

The American President's reply to the Queen was as follows :—

"From Andrew Johnson,

"The Executive Mansion, Washington,

"To Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

"July 30th, 11-30 a.m.

"The President of the United States acknowledges with profound gratification the receipt of Her Majesty's despatch, and cordially reciprocates the hope that the cable that now unites the eastern and western hemispheres may serve to strengthen and perpetuate peace and amity between the Government of England and the Republic of the United States."

The Streets and Sewage Committee of the Leeds Town Council resolved to recommend that immediate steps be taken under the new Improvement Act for widening Boar lane to a uniform width of 75 feet.

31st. At the Yorkshire Summer Assizes, before Mr. Justice Mellor, Emma Bishop (22), was charged with assaulting Catherine Clark, at Preston, in the East Riding, and stealing from her person six sovereigns and a half. The jury found the prisoner guilty; when she was charged on another indictment with attempting to murder Ann Jane King by administering poison. The jury found her guilty, and His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to be kept in penal servitude for five years for each offence, the second sentence to commence at the expiration of the first.

August 1st. Died, Mr. Newman Cash, of Leeds. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and formerly an extensive merchant in the town. He for many years devoted his time and business powers to the interests of the North-Eastern Railway, of which he was a director up to his death. The Leeds Northern line had in him one of its most ardent and constant promoters, from its origin to its union with the wider North-Eastern system. The close of his long and useful life was regretted by many.

The Huddersfield life boat, subscribed for by the inhabitants of Huddersfield and its vicinity, was taken in procession through the

principal streets of the town, and was viewed by a very great number of persons. The streets through which it passed were crowded, and many hundreds of spectators assembled in front of the Armoury, Ramsden Street, from whence the procession started about one o'clock. It was named the "Huddersfield" by Miss Cross, one of the principal subscribers for the purchase of the boat, and was destined for Hasbro', on the Norfolk Coast.

2nd. A handsome service of silver plate, subscribed for by the friends of Mr. W. T. McGowen, late Deputy Town Clerk of Liverpool (now Town Clerk of Bradford), was presented to that gentleman this day, at the rooms of the Law Association, Cook Street, Liverpool. The service was accompanied by a purse of £108.

6th. A fight for £400 between James Mace and Joseph Goss took place this morning. At the close of the twenty-first round, and when half an hour and one minute had elapsed, Goss's second threw up the sponge in token of defeat, and Mace, after shaking hands with his adversary, kissed him on both cheeks, Goss bursting into tears of disappointment. So concluded the third fight between these men.

8th. At a meeting of the Leeds Town Council this day, it was decided to purchase the tolls of Crown Point, Victoria, Monk. and Wellington Bridges, with a view of abolishing them.

At the West Riding Assizes, the Grand Jury found three indictments for perjury against Mr. Greenland, the manager of the Leeds Banking Company up to its suspension. The trial was removed by Judge's order to the Central Criminal Court.

9th. The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at York this day, and got a right royal reception. A heavy shower unfortunately fell as their Royal Highnesses drove from the station to Bishopthorpe, but the circumstance seemed to have no effect in diminishing the crowds all along the route. The following day the Prince and Princess visited the Exhibition, and inaugurated the Albert memorial window at the Guildhall. In the evening they attended a grand ball given by the Lord Mayor. The city was magnificently decorated.

Two cases of murder, both from Sheffield, were tried at the Leeds Assizes, before Mr. Justice Smith. Wm. John Turner, formerly a busk manufacturer, was indicted for the murder of his infant daughter, three months old, by cutting her throat. There was no apparent motive for the crime, and the defence set up was that the prisoner had committed the act in a fit of insanity, to which he was liable from the effects of a sunstroke in India some years ago. The jury, however, found the accused guilty, but recommended him to mercy. The Learned Judge passed sentence of death. The prisoner said he hoped the sentence would be carried out, and that the recommendation of the jury would not receive attention from the Crown. The other case was one in which Joseph Fieldsend, a table blade striker, was charged with having caused the death of a woman with whom he had cohabited by setting her clothes on fire,

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but as there were grave doubts in the minds of the jury as to his having committed the crime, they acquitted him.

11th. Saturday. The great review at York, attended by upwards of 20,000 volunteers from the Northern and Midland Counties of England, and graced by the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales, worthily brought to a conclusion the festivities which marked the visit of their Royal Highnesses to the loyal and ancient city. Field-Marshal the Duke of Cambridge was the inspecting officer. The Prince of Wales joined the staff, and the Princess viewed the spectacle from the Stewards' stand. The weather was all that could be desired, and the review, which was pronounced by the Duke of Cambridge to be one of the finest military displays he had seen for some time, was witnessed by an immense number of spectators.

In the course of the repairs in the chancel of the very ancient church of East Ardsley, a singular discovery was made. At the east end of the chancel, under that part of the floor whereon the Communion table stood, there were found seven tombstones, one with brass inlaid, another with marble. No. 1 was quite plain. No. 2 had the initials "I. S." and the date "September 27th, 1766," corresponding with the date on the marble tablet in the chancel to the memory of the Rev. Ingram Shaw, A.M., of Emmanuel College, Cam., and of Griff House, East Ardsley. No. 3 had the following inscription on brass inlaid :—

"Here lieth the body of Elizabeth, wife of Henry Emsall, curate of this place, and daughter of Francis Proctor, Esq., of Thorpe, who died December 4th, 1725. Ætat. 20. Honourable age is not that which standeth in length of time, nor that which is measured by the number of years; but wisdom is grey hair unto men, and an unspotted life is old age."

No. 4 had an inscription on the stone itself :—

"Here was interred the body of the Rev. Thomas Scott, A.M., whose life and conversation, as a minister of society in general, and as a minister of Christ in particular, was one continued display of the 'honest and good heart.' He died the 13th of Sept., 1771, in the 55th year of his age, much regretted" (the rest illegible).

No. 5 had an inscription on the marble inlaid :—

"Here lieth interred the body of John Maude, Esq., of Alverthorpe, in the Parish of Wakefield, who departed this life June 30th, 1735, aged 52."

A sixth stone was found to the west of these, but still under the chancel floor, which was of wood, to the memory of "Mary Greenwood, of Westerton, who died . . . 1664." And a seventh near the vestry door, where "Dorothy, late wife of Thomas Middleton, lies buried, who died December 9th, 1651."

15th. Mr. W. R. Bell, Chief Constable of Leeds, died this morning, at his residence in Elmwood Terrace.

16th. The friends of the unhappy convict, Wm. John Turner, of Sheffield—who was sentenced to death at the Leeds Assizes for the wilful murder of his infant daughter—were successful in obtaining a respite of his sentence, and this morning the Governor of Armley Gaol where the unhappy man was confined, received a

communication to the effect that the sentence had been commuted to that of penal servitude for life.

A working ship carpenter, named Dougherty, his son, and a faithful Newfoundland dog, crossed the Atlantic (from New York to the Thames), in a covered canoe, 16 feet long, constructed by the father and son. The run was made in 38 days, and during the latter part of the voyage the small craft encountered heavy westerly gales.

19th. Sunday. A collision attended with serious loss of life, occurred off Aldborough early this morning. The General Steam Navigation Company's passenger screw-steamer Bruiser, from Hull to London, with from 100 to 120 persons on board, came into collision with the screw-steamer Haswell, from London for Sunderland, and sank in thirteen minutes. Notwithstanding, however, the rapidity with which the Bruiser filled and went down, 75 persons made their escape but partially dressed on board the Haswell, amidst a scene of fearful confusion and alarm; several others were picked up, and upwards of 20 were drowned.

20th. A woollen factory at Greetland, near Halifax, known as "The Old Mill," at the rear of the Shears Inn, and belonging to the Victoria Mills Company, West Vale, was destroyed by fire. The fire, which broke out while the workpeople were in the mill, caused £20,000 damage. The mill was occupied by several firms.

The introduction of machinery for the scouring of stone at Halifax, led to a strike, the mason's committee—the Union—withdrew the men at the establishment where the machine was used, and refused to refer the dispute to arbitration.

An entire human skeleton, of large stature, was discovered in cleansing the artificial lake in the park of Kirby-Misperton Hall. The bones were quite black, and save the skull (which was wonderfully perfect), their structure was much decayed. The body was interred in the customary British fashion, with the knees drawn up to the chin. Mr. Tindall, of Scarborough, the owner of the estate, presented the remains to the Rev. W. Greenwell, of Durham. The opinion was that the body was that of a member of the long-headed race of pre-Roman times. The burial agreed in many particulars with that found recently beneath the clay in the coffer-dam at Malton.

23rd. The long-expected conclusion of peace between Prussia and Austria at length arrived. The treaty was signed at Prague this Thursday evening, and was sent to Vienna for ratification.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a new church, at Shelley, near Huddersfield, was performed by the Earl of Dartmouth, in the presence of a large number of the gentry and other inhabitants of the district.

The foundation stone of the new church at Nidd, built at the sole cost of Miss Rawson, of Nidd Hall, was laid this day, Thursday, by the Lord Bishop of the diocese.

The foundations of the new station, to be built jointly by the

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North-Eastern and London and North-Western Railway Companies, adjoining Wellington Street, Leeds, were commenced.

In consequence of the North-Eastern Railway Company taking the Leeds White Cloth Hall for their works, under their act of last session, a new White Cloth Hall had to be erected by them on the site of the old Infirmary Gardens, King Street.

The Mayor of Leeds (Mr. Ald. Oxley) issued a notice calling attention to the fact that by the New Improvement Act, all public rights and privileges affecting Woodhouse Moor were extinguished, and cautioned people against playing games or otherwise acting in contravention of the powers of the Corporation, or the bye-laws already made respecting that place of recreation and amusement.

25th. The church at the village of Conisbro', (so famous for its castle), was at this time undergoing restoration. The church is scarcely less worthy of an antiquarian visit than the castle itself, presenting as it does many unusual features. The restorer in the course of his work removed the thick coats of plaster from the walls, which brought to light some beautiful fresco paintings executed in a bright red colour with much taste. They probably date back as far as the latter part of the 15th century. The principal fresco seemed to be a representation of the expulsion from Paradise. In this church there is a curious hagioscope for witnessing the elevation of the Host from the north aisle. A very remarkable stone was dug up in the church-yard, which was supposed to be a coffin lid. It was covered with figures of men and horses, and seemed to be of Saxon or Danish workmanship.

27th. Died suddenly, Mr. Hindmarch, Q.C., Recorder of York. The learned gentleman had recently attended the assizes at Durham, of which county he was the Attorney-General, and although he was not then in good health, no serious apprehensions were entertained by his friends. He subsequently proceeded to the Continent for the vacation, and this day died suddenly at Aix-le-Chapelle. Mr. Hindmarch was a native of Sunderland, and sixty-two years of age. He was appointed Recorder of York two or three years previous, on the death of Mr. Elsley, and at the last general election was an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of Leominster.

28th. This day, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the presentation of a full length portrait, value 300 guineas, of Mr. John Crossley, of Halifax, took place in the Council Room of the Town Hall, by Colonel Akroyd, M.P., in presence of the mayor (Dr. Wightman) and a number of the committee of subscribers, by whom the movement had been originated and carried out. It is requisite to state that at the conclusion of Mr. Crossley's mayoralty of Halifax, in 1863, a year rendered memorable by the opening of the new Town Hall by the Prince of Wales, a public banquet was given him in the new building by his fellow-townsmen, in appreciation of his services as mayor during that year, when he had the honour of entertaining his Royal Highness at his mansion at Manor Heath, in addition to which he gave two public banquets, and one to the workpeople in

his employ as a member of the firm of John Crossley and Sons, Dean Clough. His services on that occasion were such that it was resolved to present him with the testimonial in question. Accordingly the work was committed to the charge of Mr. John Prescott Knight, R.A., London. In addition to the services rendered by Mr. Crossley in 1863, he had also filled the office of mayor on three former occasions, and had done much to improve the town physically, socially, and morally. It was computed that during the last ten or fifteen years he had spent at least £100,000 in the interest of the community at large. Colonel Akroyd, in making the presentation, said it would be very gratifying to Mr. Crossley to know that the subscribers to the portrait included men of all classes and political opinions in the town; amongst the money subscribed being the pence of the poor as well as the pounds of the rich. Indeed, many of the factory operatives of the town had rejoiced in the opportunity thus afforded them of showing their respect for their worthy townsman. As the years had rolled away, the wealth of the Crossleys had annually increased, and he was glad to say that with that increased wealth had come an enlargedness of heart, which had caused them to open their purse-strings widely. The Crossley Brothers had used their wealth for noble purposes—in benefitting the town which had been the seat of their prosperity. One of the brothers had given a park to the people of Halifax; two of them had built beautiful alms-houses; and Mr. John Crossley had been the originator of the scheme for erecting, on Skircoat Moor, the magnificent structure known as the Orphanage. Colonel Akroyd concluded his remarks by saying that Mr. John Crossley's name would be indelibly associated with the history of Halifax—that he would ever be regarded with affection for his singular amiability of disposition, and continuous beneficence. Mr. Crossley transferred the portrait to the Halifax Corporation, and it was afterwards placed in the Town Hall.

29th. The beautiful Congregational Church which had been erected at Headingley Hill, Leeds, was opened this day. The church is in the Gothic style of architecture, and built from a design by Mr. Brodrick, architect of the Leeds Town Hall. The total cost of the land and building was upwards of £6000.

Two brilliant and effective stained glass windows, the work of Messrs. O'Connor, Berners Street, London, were fixed in the Leeds Parish Church. One in the clerestory of the north gallery, over the family pew, was presented in memory of Mr. Ralph Markland and his wife, by their children. The other window was placed in the ante-chapel, replacing one which did not sufficiently harmonise with those adjoining.

31st. It was 35 years since any approach to the scene of desolation witnessed this day in the fertile vales of North Yorkshire had occurred. The constant rains of the last fortnight, culminating in an enormous rainfall, carried destruction along the course of every river. Every valley suffered from flood, more or less; but

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the greatest destruction was in Ryedale and among the Rye tributaries. In the upper part of the wide vale a great lake was formed by the rivers Rye and Riccal, which met, completely overflowing the whole intermediate country, inundating houses, and rendering roads impassable. Nunnington suffered most from this disaster—whole crops of stacked corn being floated away. The Kirkdale beck—always impetuous—rose with unexampled rapidity, and the ford was no longer safe. A pony and cart, with two persons in it, were carried some distance, and rescued with difficulty. Some other narrow escapes occurred here. The Farndale beck rose equally quick, and at Yawdsworth Mill much timber was carried away and a newly-built house washed down. At Sinnington, the Leven flooded the village, and floated large timber about in great confusion. Mr. Carter, of Kirby Moorside, with another gentleman, on horseback, were obliged to return to Pickering, and took refuge in an inn near the bridge. The house being full, they were compelled to sit by the fire till daylight, but the water entered during the night and flooded the house, confining the inmates to the upper story, necessaries having to be given them from the street. The low part of the town of Pickering was much flooded. Between Kirby Moorside and Malton, miles of roads were flooded, and the inhabitants were prisoners in their houses in various places. At Marton the water was five feet deep in the village, and nothing was left uncovered save the large tree on the village green. From Normanby, corn was floated out of the fields as far as Barugh Hill, three miles. The damage in Ryedale was very great. Not only corn fields, but pastures in splendid trim were under water, and stock were standing belly deep in the flooded lands. By some accident the self-acting clough in the Rye had been propped open, and in consequence the flood obtained access to Old Malton Moor, which for the first time since the enclosure, half a century ago was flooded. Farmers were busy fishing for their corn ricks in the flood waters. At Norton all the pastures were overflowed, and much property was destroyed in the brickfields. Hundreds of acres were flooded by the bursting of the banks above Newsham. At Malton, the Crystal Brewery and some other business places were flooded. The bridge near Grosmont became a total wreck, and a stationary engine erected to pump the water from the coffer dam of the intended new bridge was washed away. The traffic of the Malton and Whitby, and North Yorkshire and Cleveland lines, was seriously impeded.

September 2nd. The return voyage of the Great Eastern was as successful as was her passage outward with the Atlantic telegraph, she having recovered the cable which was lost in 1865, this, Sunday evening. The cheerful news was received at Valentia from Mr. Canning on board "the big ship":—"I have much pleasure in speaking to you through the 1865 cable: just going to make splice." Thus, not only had the long-submerged cable been recovered, but it having been tested was found to be available for passing messages along it.

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5th. A memorial window to the late Dr. Smith, of Wells House, was erected in Ilkley Church. At the extreme base of the window is painted the memorial :—

"To the glory of God and the memory of Edmund Smith, M.D., late physician of Ilkley Wells House, who died June 5th, 1864."

The window was supplied by Mr. William Wailes, of Newcastle.

Three large round barrows upon the Sherburn Wolds, near Scarbro', were successively opened under the supervision of the Rev. Fred. Porter, of Yedingham, with most novel and important results—the investigations suggesting new theories as to the people of the North Wolds and their practices in pre-Roman times. The facts established that these Sherburn Wold barrows contain (1) on their eastern side deposits of strangely broken up human bodies, heaped together in every possible variety of disorder and fracture; (2) that they also contain burials of unburnt and unbroken bodies; and (3) they are the graves of a people belonging markedly to the dolicho-cephalic type of skull—the supposed earliest race of pre-historic people of whom traces remain. These facts coincide pretty closely with the discoveries made in the long barrows of the Wolds and moors, and also in those of the south-west of England, where numerous and confused and distorted burials strongly suggested grave feasting and cannibalism, but which hitherto have only been found in the long barrows at their eastern ends. The conclusion was that the Yorkshire race made use of a differently-shaped barrow, using, in fact, both the rectangular and circular forms—the broken bodies being at the eastern end of the long barrows and on the eastern side of the round ones.

8th. The laying of the second Atlantic Cable, which was partially laid in 1865, was successfully completed this day, the cable having been landed at Heart's Content in the course of this afternoon.

12th. The Doncaster St. Leger was won by Lord Lyon, the property of Mr. R. Sutton; Savernake coming in second.

13th. The additions made to Mount St. Mary's Catholic Church, Leeds, which included transept, chancel, and side chapels, from designs by Mr. E. W. Pugin, were "opened" this day, with great ceremony. The Archbishop of Westminster (the Rev. Dr. Manning) preached the sermon.

15,000,000 pins at this time were said to be daily called for in this country, in the manufacture of which 2727 tons of brass wire were consumed.

14th. This day, at Knottingley, a new Town Hall, built at a cost of nearly £2000, was publicly opened.

The first pile of the promenade pier in the North Bay of Scarborough, was fixed, in the presence of a large number of spectators, by Major Woodall, of Scarborough, chairman of the company.

The church at the village of Luddenden, about five miles from Halifax, after undergoing great improvements, was made into a

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very neat and handsome place of worship, chiefly through the liberality of Mr. Joshua Appleyard, J.P.

16th. The new, commodious, and elegant place of worship belonging to the Baptist denomination, at Gildersome, was completed, being a very great improvement on the old chapel.

19th. The Wakefield Market Place was the scene of exceeding commotion. The Town Council, at a late sitting, determined that the old Market Cross should be pulled down. This decision gave much dissatisfaction to a great number of the inhabitants, to whom the Cross was endeared as one of the few remaining relics of antiquity the town possessed. The sale of the materials was fixed for this day, and at the hour named, three o'clock, a large crowd of persons collected around the Cross, at which the auction was to take place. When Mr. Dixon, the auctioneer, had read the advertisement of sale, Mr. John Burton, a member of the Corporation, who had been very strenuous against the pulling down of the edifice, came forward amid the cheers of the assembled multitude and protested against the sale. He closed his remarks by calling for a show of hands. The majority against the Cross coming down was very great. The remainder of the proceedings were carried on almost in dumb show; the words of the auctioneer could not be heard except by those in the immediate vicinity. Eventually the building was disposed of in two lots, the lead fetching 19s. 6d. a cwt., and the building itself, which was to be removed in a fortnight, £35. The mayor, the vicar, and nearly the whole of the members of the Conncil, and many of the principal inhabitants of the town were present. Prior to the sale the bell on the top of the cross, which had remained silent for a great number of years, was tolled, which soon brought together a large crowd.

21st. This afternoon a fire broke out in a portion of the extensive premises of Messrs. M. Sheard and Sons, woollen manufacturers, Batley. The place was made roofless and gutted in less than an hour. A great deal of wool and other property was damaged by the water. The total loss was estimated at £2500.

23rd. The Rev. Wm. Hudswell this morning preached his last sermon as the pastor of Salem Chapel, Leeds. He began his ministry in Leeds in the year 1832, and on the very day of his taking leave of his congregation he completed the thirty-fourth year of his pastorate in that town.

Mr. John Smith, of Burley House, Leeds, died this day at Harrogate, where of late years he had spent much time, owing to the impaired and occasionally very critical state of his health. He came to Leeds as the first manager of the Leeds Banking Company in 1835. The admirable manner in which he conducted the affairs of that company, subsequently so unfortunate, led to his receiving from the eminent firm of Messrs. Beckett and Co. an offer of partnership, on the late Mr. Wm. Beckett's entering Parliament in 1841. From that date Mr. Smith took an active part in the management of the Leeds Old Bank until his health began to fail

some six or seven years ago. The firm of which Mr. Smith was a member has ever been honourably distinguished by its wise liberality in periods of commercial difficulty, and many men of business know by personal experience the part taken by the deceased in the manifestation of this quality, so consonant with his natural kindness of heart. His public spirit was evinced by the readiness with which he promoted the chief objects of benevolence which have interested Leeds of late years, while Burley church, parsonage, and schools, to the erection and support of which he was the largest contributor, are monuments of his care for the religious and mental improvement of his poorer neighbours. His private charities were large and numerous.

27th. The old Exchange, Bradford, opened on the 1st of October, 1828, was publicly used for the last time this day. It was offered for sale on the 1st of October following, but the highest bid being only £8000 the property was withdrawn.

A fire broke out in the biscuit works of Messrs. Reckitt and Sons, Sutton Bank, Hull. The flames quickly filled the entire building, and bursting through the windows and doors the sky was soon illuminated. Before any means for suppressing the flames had arrived, the whole building was burning with intense fierceness. The glare was so great and vivid that for miles the churches and houses were illuminated. The extent of the damage was from £6000 to £7000.

October 1st. This day, the merchants and manufacturers attending the Bradford market met for the first time in the news-room of the New Exchange, Bank Street. The Old Exchange was closed, and the street in front of it, heretofore so crowded on market days, presented an unusual appearance of quietude.

3rd. The foundation stone of a new church was laid at Wansford, near Driffield, by Sir Tatton Sykes, on the site occupied by an ancient chapel which disappeared centuries ago, and of which not a vestige was now remaining but the font.

This morning a fire was discovered to have broken out in the central portion of Spring Lane Mill, near Holmfirth, the property of Messrs. Brooke, of Meltham Mills, who let that part of the building to three different occupiers, Messrs. D. Brook, Hinchliff, and Hoyle. Every exertion was used to check the conflagration, but the nature of the material with which the premises were stocked aided it in their destruction, and at length nothing was left but the walls. The property destroyed with the building consisted of woollen machinery and material, the value of which was variously estimated at from £5000 to £6000, and upwards of 150 hands were thrown out of employment.

Peace was formally concluded between Austria and Italy.

A fossil trilobite was found at Shibden in the coal shale of the Halifax coal bed, which overlies the millstone grit. This was the first instance of a trilobite being found in this measure, or, indeed, higher than the mountain limestone.

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6th. The foundation stone of a new building intended for the Armley Temperance Hall and Mechanics' Institute was laid by Mr. R. H. Marsden, of Wortley, on a site in Wesley Road, Armley.

8th. A West Riding Reform Demonstration took place at Leeds this day. The number present was unprecedentedly large. Within a radius of ten or twelve miles of Leeds the day was observed more or less as a general holiday. The various orders and deputations began to assemble in front of the Town Hall about eleven o'clock, and the procession began to move at one. It took upwards of an hour to pass any given point, and the streets were crowded with spectators. On reaching Woodhouse Moor, such portions as arrived in time were arranged in front of five platforms, from which addresses were delivered and resolutions moved in favour of manhood suffrage. The numbers present on the Moor during the afternoon were variously estimated at from 100,000 to 150,000. In the evening there was a meeting in the Victoria Hall, at which Mr. Bright, M.P, Mr. Forster, M.P., Mr. Leatham, Mr. Beales, and other gentlemen spoke.

This morning, between five and six o'clock, one of the most fearful outrages which had been committed in Sheffield for some years was perpetrated upon a house in New Hereford Street, which was occupied by a man named Thomas Fearneyhough. Fearneyhough was a saw grinder, and not a member of the Saw Grinders' Union. At about half-past five this morning he and his family were awakened by a loud report resembling the discharge of a piece of artillery, and immediately afterwards their house was shaken as if by an earthquake, and it seemed as if it was falling to pieces. They, of course, immediately rushed out of their beds, and on hastening downstairs found that the wall of their sitting room had been blown almost in one huge mass away from the house to the other side of a passage which led to the yards of several of the houses in the row. They also found that in their bed rooms the ceilings had become parted from the walls, and that the plaster of both the walls and the ceilings had been by some unaccountable means removed. The cause for the whole of this scene of disorder was soon afterwards found by a policeman, who, on going into the cellar beneath the sitting room, discovered a tin can similar to those which are used by workmen for drinking their tea out of. The can, it was supposed, would hold about a quart. The sides were tightly secured with cords, so as to prevent it from bursting. This can must have been filled with powder, and then dropped into the cellar grating, where it was ignited with a fuse, and then left to do its deadly work. Fortunately, although there were seven persons in the house, no one was injured. A reward of upwards of £1000 was afterwards offered for the discovery of the perpetrators of the outrage.

9th. The Property Purchasing Committee of the Leeds Town Council received a report from Messrs. Martin and Fenwick, architects, in regard to the reconstruction of Boar Lane. These gentlemen suggested the adoption, on the ground of cost, of a curved street 65

feet wide; and the Committee decided to make a similar recommendation to the Council. The Waterworks Committee also met, and after taking into consideration the various objections against Mr. Filliter's scheme for a further water supply, decided that they were not strong enough to interfere with the arrangements in reference to it.

13th. A singular and serious accident occured on the Lancashire nd Yorkshire Railway at Womersley, near Doncaster. An experiment was being tried upon the locomotive engine of a passenger train with a new smoke consumer. This, which was inflated with gas, exploded, and Mr. Wm. Milner Potter, who was in charge of it, and his assistant, were blown off the engine and dreadfully injured. The locomotive was also damaged, and the steam from it severely scalded the driver and the fireman, who valiantly remained at their posts until they had secured, as far as possible, the safety of the engine. Mr. Potter's assistant, whose name was John Lindley, died on the Saturday following, and Mr. Potter died on the Monday following. They were both from Leeds.

17th. The butchers of Leeds and the neighbourhood were at this time looking forward to an exciting match—namely, the slaughtering of the greatest number of sheep in a given time. The competitors were Thomas Roberts, of Leeds, and Jesse Wood, of Beverley. The match was for £25 a-side, and the conditions were as follows:— Twenty sheep were to be slaughtered; ten of them to be dressed fit for the London market, and the same number suitable for the market at Beverley; Roberts to give his oppenent five minutes. All the sheep were to be "stuck" ready for each man, and he had to lift or draw the sheep upon the hook for himself; the whole to be finished in a workmanlike manner, to the satisfaction of the umpires and referee. The competition came off this day, about 500 spectators being present at the Newgate Slaughter-house to witness the contest. Roberts commenced operations first, and accomplished his first 10, fit for the London market, in 47 minutes 35 seconds, the entire 20 being completed in 96 minutes 58 seconds, thereby performing a feat unparelleled in the annals of butchering. His deftness was warmly applauded at the termination of his task. His opponent was so much staggered at Roberts's celerity that he declined the contest, thereby acknowledging himself defeated. Mr. Matthew Bywater officiated as referee, Messrs. George Ward and George Ennis as umpires, and Mr. George Wright, of Beverely, stakeholder.

Up to this time the Rev. Wm. Greenwell, Sir John Lubbock, Sir Tatton Sykes, and other archæologists, concluded the investigations of six barrows upon the Sherburn, Ganton, and Weaverthorpe Wolds. The three first of the Sherburn and Ganton barrows had primary deposits of bodies buried in a contracted posture, and regardless of order, six or eight bodies being huddled together in the centre. There were also secondary burials, some of them burnt and enclosed in urns. The barrows yielded very little in the way of

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weapons, and were altogether of a very primitive and poor people. On Weaverthorpe Wolds, however, the barrows yielded great numbers of isolated burials, all more or less attended with urns and implements of flint, indeed, in the last opened, on Mr. Anderson's farm, the weapons were of a highly finished nature; many of a durable workmanship, and quite unique. The bodies were all contracted, and generally of the round-headed race.

24th. The formal opening of a Model Lodging House, in Captain Street, Bolton Road, Bradford, took place this day.

25th. The trial of Mr. Greenland, late manager to the Leeds Banking Company, on the charges of perjury preferred against him before the Leeds Borough Magistrates, took place at the Central Criminal Court, this day, before Mr. Baron Pigott. After an hour and ten minutes deliberation the jury found the prisoner guilty, with a strong recommendation to mercy on account of his old age, and the loose manner in which the bank's affairs had been conducted. He was thereupon discharged on giving recognizances, himself in £1000 and two others in £500 each, to come up for judgment.

26th. The inauguration of the memorial to the late Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart., of Sledmere, took place this day. Lord Hotham, M.P. for the Riding, undertook the ceremony of inauguration. The erection occupies the summit of Garton Hill, and stands upon the southern rampart of the British earthworks, which cross the high wolds from Wartre to the Danes' Graves—a range of fifteen miles. The burial mounds of the Britons—the aboriginal occupiers of the wolds—are scattered profusely around. The memorial consists of a tower and spire surmounted by a cross, the design being of the early decorated period. The work is of bold conception, picturesque arrangement, and beautiful proportion. The monument has a base of 28 feet square, with a total height of 120 feet. The base or pedestal has four panels, in one of which is the entrance door, and over it a bas-relief of the late baronet on his favourite hunter. The opposite panel is filled with emblematic representations of agricultural life, and the other two are blank. The sculpture is from the chisel of Mr. Forsyth, of Worcester. The ornamental portion is limited, so as to give effect to the sculptured caps, strings, entablatures, &c. A stair leads to the observatory, a room at the base of the spire, lighted by four ovate windows, from which the most distant views are obtained on every hand, stretching away to the German Ocean on the east, the Humber on the south, and the Wold hills on the north. The monument cost about £1800.

29th. The foundation stone of the Leeds Church Institute and Sunday School Association was laid this day with great ceremony. A procession, including the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Ripon, and the Clergy of the Archdeaconry, the Dean of Chichester (Dr. Hook), the Borough Members (Mr. Beecroft and Mr. Baines), the Mayor and Corporation, Magistrates of the Borough and of the Riding, &c., was formed at the Town Hall, and headed by a band of music and the scholars belonging to the Association,

walked to the site of the new building in Albion Place, where the ceremony was performed by the Archbishop. After the foundation stone was laid there was luncheon in the Stock Exchange, the Vicar (Dr. Atlay) presiding; and in the evening the annual *soiree* of the institution was held in the Victoria Hall, under the presidency of the Dean of Chichester.

Mr. John Priestman died at his residence, Whetley Hill, Bradford, in his sixty-second year. Mr. Priestman was a Yorkshireman, though not a Bradfordian in the sense of being a native of the town. He was born in 1805, in the village of Thornton, near Pickering, in the North Riding. He was the son of a highly respectable member of the Society of Friends, whose ancestors had been resident at Thornton some two centuries. When a youth, Mr. Priestman spent some years with an uncle at York, learning the business of a tanner, but he had no special liking for that occupation, and at the age of nineteen he removed to Bradford, and joined his brother-in-law, Mr. James Ellis, in the occupation of the Old Corn Mill. For the first fourteen years of his residence in Bradford he was a flour-miller, and every day he might be seen at the bottom of Mill Bank, wearing his professional garments, and pursuing his dusty avocations with as much diligence as a day-labourer. In 1838 he commenced manufacturing, in an upper room of the corn mill, and the same "power" that turned the milling stones gave life and motion to the weaver's shuttle. Mr. Priestman was naturally of a thrifty disposition, and it was under the influence of a desire to economise space and power that were wasting themselves in the conduct of the corn mill, that he was induced to engage in manufacturing pursuits. He soon learnt that the use of "the shuttle" was a more rapid generator of wealth than "the grinding stones." Additions were made to the Old Mill, and by-and-bye, in 1845, he removed to the premises occupied by John Priestman and Co., in Preston Place; and subsequently to the mill known as Cliff Mill, Great Horton. Benevolence was a marked feature of his noble character. He evidently regarded it as a duty to use a portion of his wealth in ameliorating the condition of his less fortunate fellow-beings. He was benevolent of principle, and hence his benevolence was active and discriminating. In these, as in other matters, Mr. Priestman would judge and act for himself. His disposition was of the kindliest, but he was always concerned that his assistance should effect some real good, and not miss its aim or do harm. He was ever ready to help those that were trying to help themselves, but he had a strong aversion to anything in the nature of pauperising by charity. The fact that his firm gave a portion of the profits of the business in 1865 to their superior workmen, is strikingly illustrative of the disposition and character of the man. In the truest sense of the term, Mr. Priestman was an enlightened Christian Philanthropist. His sympathy for the slave and the negro were shown on many occasions; in his liberal contributions to the Freedmens' Aid movement, and in the last speech he made

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on a Bradford platform—the address he delivered at the meeting on the suppression of the Jamaica outbreak by Governor Eyre.

31st. This was the last and certainly the greatest day in the existence of the Yorkshire Fine Art and Industrial Exhibition, at York. From morning until night an immense mass of people occupied its galleries and aisles, and the receipts were made up by an immense day's take, to £13,570. The formal closing ceremony took place on the 2nd November by a *soiree* in the Exhibition. Over this the Lord Mayor presided. The total attendance at the Exhibition was 377,824, or 4393 per day.

November 2nd. A town's meeting—perhaps one of the most influential that ever assembled in Leeds—was held this night in the Victoria Hall, to consider the various schemes proposed for the reconstruction of Boar Lane. The Mayor presided, and after a full discussion, the meeting, by a majority of three to one, adopted a resolution in favour of a straight street.

9th. Mr. Ald. Fairbairn was unanimously appointed Mayor of Leeds, as the successor to Mr. Ald. Oxley.

The Kirkdale Cave, in the Oolitic Limestone, not far from Kirkby Moorside, in Yorkshire, is remarkable for a great quantity of bones, chiefly of extinct animals, which were found in it, and which gave occasion for the publication of Dr. Buckland's geological work, the "Reliqui Diluvianæ." It was discovered in 1821, and had a nearly level floor, parallel to the limestone strata. Its extent was 245 feet; the height varied from three to six feet or more. On the rocky floor was generally a bed of mud, covered over by an irregular layer of sparry stalagmite, formed by the dropping of water containing carbonate of lime in solution; and it was in this stalagmite, and in the mud below it, that the bones were found. Of the animals to which the bones belonged, six were carnivora—hyena felis, bear, wolf, fox, weasel; four pachydermata—elephant, rhinocerous, hippopotamus, horse; four ruminatia—ox, and three species of deer; four rodentia—hare, rabbit, water rat, mouse; five birds—raven, pigeon, lark, duck, snipe. The bones were almost universally broken. The remains of hyenas were the most abundant of all the bones; their teeth were found in every condition, from the milk tooth to the old worn stump.

13th. The Rivers Commissioners opened their inquiry at Bradford respecting the state of the Beck, an affluent of the Aire, which flows through that town.

15th. This day a monument to Sir John Franklin, the money for which was voted by Parliament, was unveiled in Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, by Sir John Pakington, First Lord of the Admiralty. On the pedestal, which is of polished granite, there are two bas-reliefs, one representing the burial of Sir John Franklin, and the other a chart of the Polar seas. On another side of the pedestal all the names of the men who perished in the expedition were cut.

16th. A fire occurred at the corn mill of Messrs. Jonathan Fearnley and Sons, situated on a branch canal of the Aire and Calder

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Navigation, Dewsbury. The total damage was estimated at £12,000.

16th. Friday. The continuous heavy rains at this time in Yorkshire and Lancashire caused the most disastrous floods which had occurred for a great number of years. In Leeds, the Aire and the larger becks overflowed, inundating the lower parts of the town, and doing great damage to property of all descriptions. At the junction of Hunslet Lane and Meadow Lane the water was about two feet deep. There was a great overflow at the Waterloo Ford, near to the Wellington Station, after passing which the stream flooded the works connected with the new station, carried away the foot bridge beyond the railway arches, and rose half way up Sandford Street. It swept with great force through the School Close Bridge into the King's Mill dam, carrying with it large pieces of wood and other materials. An accident of a serious nature, no doubt in great part attributable to the flood, occurred at one of the buildings erected by the side of the dam, a large chimney connected with the corn mill occupied by the executors of the late Mr. Edward Hudson, suddenly falling. The cope stone, a huge piece of masonry, was projected across the dam, and striking the roof of one of the buildings in School Close, completely demolished it. The building was at the time occupied by the wife and son of Mr. Thompson, one of the contractors for the new railway works. They were both buried in the ruins of the house, and when rescued were conveyed to the Infirmary. The son's injuries were found to be of a very slight nature, but Mrs. Thompson was suffering from a fracture of the right arm and from concussion of the brain. An empty barge was swept away from Howard's wharf. The barge dashed against another partially laden with coals; the first was broken to pieces and sank, and the other was carried down with great force until brought to a stop by the abutments of the Leeds Bridge, where part of it remained fixed, considerably obstructing the current, and causing the river to rush with terrific speed through the other arches. A landing stage at this point was washed away on the following morning, precipitating about twenty persons into the flood, several of whom were drowned, namely, Emily Longbottom, aged 15, daughter of Samuel Longbottom, engineman, Woodhouse Hill, Hunslet; Anna Maria Oldroyd, aged 14, daughter of Edward Oldroyd, underground-viewer, Newhall Colliery, Middleton; Eliza Booth, aged 16, daughter of Wm. Booth, Belle Isle, Middleton; Elizabeth Anding, aged 16, who resided with her parents at Woodhouse Hill, Hunslet; Ann Maria Nairn, aged 11, daughter of Michael Nairn, Orange Court, Marsh Lane; Wm. Ellis, aged 30, cloth dresser, Beeston Hill. Overflowing the bridge at the King's Mills, the water ran down Swinegate and poured into the mills, completely flooding the lower flat. This result, however, had been foreseen and proper precautions taken by the removal of all perishable articles to a safer part of the building. The flood on the banks at Leeds Bridge found a ready means of rushing into Meadow Lane and Water Lane by means of the archways communicating between

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the river and Bridge End. In Lower Water Lane the water penetrated as far as Mr. Green's machine works, close to the Quaker's Meeting House; in the upper part of the lane it reached from Water Hall to Marshall Street, Holbeck; whilst Meadow Lane was covered to Christ's Church. Dock Street was impassable, and in Hunslet Lane the flood extended to the Theatre Royal. Timble Beck flooded Marsh Lane and bottom of Kirkgate, rising to Church Lane in Kirkgate, and Mill Street in Marsh Lane. Great damage was done to shop property in this neighbourhood, and the cellar dwellings in Duke Street were completely flooded, the occupants finding a temporary home with some of their more fortunate neighbours. The residents in low-lying dwellings in East Street were in considerable danger, and the removal of those who wished to quit their insecure tenements were taken charge of by the chief-constable, Mr. Weatherall, and Mr. Superintendent Senior, who obtained a boat and rendered the greatest assistance to those who stood in need of it. The water entered the lower part of the Parish Church burial ground, but not in sufficient quantity to do much damage. The roads and fields in the neighbourhood of Sheepscar Bar; of Knostrop; and of Thorpe Hall Pastures, were covered to the depth of several feet. In the course of the evening, a man in attempting to proceed along Hunslet Lane narrowly escaped drowning. He and two others, anxious to reach home, thought they might wade the thoroughfare, along which the flood waters ran furiously. Two of them, however, finding the current too strong, retraced their steps, but the third man was carried away and thrown on his back by the stream. The occupants of the houses called out to the bystanders near the bridge, and a man named George Laverack made the best of his way to his assistance. The waters, however, were too strong to enable either of them to make any progress with safety, and it was only by the aid of a vehicle, which came up at the time, that the two men were rescued from their perilous position. In Kirkstall Road, the flood rose to a great height, persons who travelled over it in cabs having to undergo the unpleasant ordeal of riding with the water at some parts as high as the seats of their conveyances. Whitham's Forge, Kirkstall Road, was completely flooded, all work was suspended, and the horses had to be removed from the stables; while the foot bridge, a strong wooden erection, adjoining Cardigan Fields, and connecting Burley with Armley, was swept away. At Kirkstall, a culvert burst at the top of the bank, and the water rushed down the declivity, inundating the ower parts of the houses in its course, and necessitating the tenants seeking some securer abode. The scene at the Railway Station at Kirkstall baffles description. The river, which flows by the side of it, burst all its boundaries, and embracing the whole of the tramway in its folds, flowed on free and unfettered, leaving no distinction between its natural and its adopted course than here an overturned porter's box, and there the remains of what had served to give the passenger's accommodation, whilst waiting for the trains. The

water flowed along in a deep, rapid stream as far as the eye could reach, whilst the fields in the vicinity were at one time flooded as high as five or six feet, the lines being under water to the depth of more than three feet. The ground in which the Abbey stands shared the same fate as its neighbours, but fortunately the flood did not reach the fine old ruin itself. Of course, it was absolutely impossible for trains in the latter part of the day to reach the station; they had to be stopped some distance from it, and the passengers were left to find their way as best they could to Leeds. The bridge at Kirkstall Forge was completely undermined. The bridge on the branch line leading to the Forge also suffered such injuries as to render it entirely useless. A huge boiler, swept from the chemical works of Messrs. Tunstall, was hurled against it, altogether destroying its supports. At the forge itself an immense amount of damage was done, the water having extinguished the furnaces, and covered the entire works to the extent of several feet. The offices were flooded, and one end of a small weigh-house was carried away by the accumulation of material. The water played the most fantastic tricks in the works, removing heavy masses of iron to all imaginable spots, and floating in their place tar barrels, planks of wood, and other articles from the adjoining premises. Above Kirkstall Forge the valley was covered with water, and but for the devastation caused by such an inundation the scene was exceedingly picturesque in the moonlight. At the chemical works occupied by Mr. Tunstall, the flood, which had risen with great rapidity, swept everything moveable before it, and the family had to make a hurried escape, Mr. Tunstall, who was suffering from illness, being taken out of the chamber window. Two or three large tubular boilers, used for storing tar, were swept into the river, and one was carried with great force against the buttresses of the railway bridge leading to Kirkstall Forge. The glue works, occupied by Messrs. Clarke and Thackray, a short distance above, were surrounded with water during the afternoon, and the workmen remained prisoners until the subsidence of the river on the following day. At Newlay, several stacks of corn belonging to Mr. Young were carried away, and the cottages on the north side of the river, as well as a portion of the works of Messrs. Haigh and Billington, dyers, were flooded. The Midland Railway Company suffered considerably from the flood. About one o'clock there was a slight slip on the line near Guiseley, but a more serious accident took place shortly afterwards near Apperley, where a viaduct gave way. The line on leaving Apperley Station passes through a short cutting, and was carried thence by a viaduct across the valley, which opens out here into a broad flat of land, through the centre of which flows the Aire, before reaching Apperley Bridge. This viaduct was a substantial one, of ten or twelve arches, and rising a considerable height above the river. It was built of stone, and not only had every appearance of strength, but it had carried for many years not fewer than two hundred trains a day, including

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heavy mineral and goods trains. The current rapidly undermined the foundations of the buttresses, and during this afternoon it became evident that the viaduct was no longer secure, and at length signs that it was giving way having shown themselves, the officials on the spot resolved to stop the passage of any trains across it. About a quarter-past five, however, when the storm of rain was at its height, and when the Aire was pouring through the valley and underneath the arches of the viaduct with a violence which had never been witnessed before by those upon the spot, a heavy goods train, travelling from Bradford to Leeds, made its appearance at the west end of the viaduct, and before it could be stopped had advanced a considerable distance upon it. The signalmen at the end near Apperley, and the Apperley station-master, immediately ran forward and succeeded in stopping the train. Then it became but too evident that the train could neither advance nor retreat, for the viaduct began almost immediately to sink. The engine-driver, stoker, and guard of the train, leapt off, and ran for their lives across the falling viaduct, reaching the embankment at the western end in safety, but not having a minute to spare. The signalman and station-master, who in the discharge of their duty had placed themselves in such peril, also retreated as rapidly as they could to the opposite embankment. Scarcely had they done so when, with a tremendous crash, the entire viaduct fell into the stream, the train that had been standing on the arches being buried in the ruins. For a moment the enormous mass of masonry, as it lay across the channel, completely stopped the progress of the torrent; but it was only for a moment, and directly afterwards the river was leaping over this barrier of its own creating, and was again tearing down the valley in its mad career. Soon the van and waggons of the train were torn from the midst of the ruins, and floated down the stream, turning up in shattered fragments at various places lower down the river. The engine and tender were firmly fixed in the ruins and remained immovable. There was fortunately no further injury to the line either up to Shipley, Bradford, or Skipton, except some slight displacement near Steeton. On the North-Eastern line a slight stoppage took place, and Bramhope tunnel was flooded, but no serious accidents occurred, though the trains were late. At Skipton the flood burst a branch canal leading up to Skipton rock, carried away a small bridge, and did other damage.

At Bradford, it is well known, the rivulets which descend from the high lands at Thornton, Allerton, Clayton, Horton, Bowling, and Bradford Moor, unite into one stream, which, when swelled by storms, has often overflowed and laid the lower portions of the town under water. The basement storeys of buildings in Thornton Road, Tyrrel Street, Market Street, Chapel Lane, Charles Street, and the lower part of Leeds Road, all which thoroughfares are adjacent to the course either of the Bowling Beck or the Bradford Beck, were the first to feel the effects of the deluge. The lower part of Millbank, where there are

a number of cottages, was speedily overflowed to a considerable depth, and the poor people residing here sustained great damage and inconvenience by the filling of the lower portion of their houses with water. In Bridge Street, opposite the end of Leeds Road, the road was elevated at various points by the beck below forcing its way upwards, and volumes of water rose up at intervals, as if immense fire plugs were being let off. Leeds Road was, during the forenoon, rendered impassable for persons on foot. At one or two places fire-engines were set to work to pump the water out of the basement storeys. The Corporation steam fire-engine rendered great service in this way at the warehouse of Messrs. A. McLaurin and Co., Leeds Road, but the waters gained so rapidly that this mode of exhausting them had ultimately to be abandoned as useless. As the storm continued to rage during the forenoon, the excited inhabitants hurried from one place to another to mark the progress of the calamity. The greatest number congregated at a place near the Midland Railway Station, where the Bradford Beck, after passing under the town for about half a mile, again emerges, and is penned back by ponderous gates, erected by the canal company for the purpose of obtaining a supply of water to the canal. The flood continued to rise at an alarming rate, and in the afternoon the beck was not only quite full, but the new main sewer, which was of immense assistance in carrying off the surplus water, was also filled to its utmost limits. At the outlet of the sewer, just below Bolton Bridge, a tremendous body of water discharged itself, and joining with the beck, which overflowed all down the valley, covered the fields to the depth of several feet, and to a breadth which extended from the Midland Railway to the canal bank, which was about equal to the width of the Thames at London Bridge. This was the appearance which the valley presented down to and beyond Frizinghall, the tops of the walls dividing the fields, and the rows of trees which showed themselves out of the water at intervals, being the only landmarks which reminded the spectator of the ordinary aspect of the scene. The works of Messrs. Ingham and Sons, dyers, and other establishments in the valley were brought to a standstill by the influx of the water. This was the case also with the various dyehouses, manufactories, and machine works situated in Thornton Road, a thoroughfare along which rushed an impetuous torrent. The water in the centre of the town increased to such an extent that Tyrrel Street, Market Street, Bridge Street, Chapel Lane, Union Street, Leeds Road, Peel Place, Hall Ings, Charles Street, Well Street, and the adjacent ways, were submerged to the depth of several feet, and of course could not be traversed by people on foot. Numbers who had left the warehouses in this district during the dinner hour found on their return that it was impossible to reach their places of employment. Communication was cut off with the Midland Railway Station, and the Lancashire and Yorkshire Station could be reached only by a devious route. Cabs dashed about, the horses in many cases up to their breasts in water, and at every crossing, carriers' wherries and

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vehicles of all sorts were ferrying loads of passengers across the streets. The spectacle altogether was one which no one who witnessed it is ever likely to forget. The storm abated in the evening, and the water in the streets gradually subsided. It was considered that the damage to property could not be less than £40,000. At the tunnel on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, between Low Moor and Picklebridge, the flood did a considerable amount of mischief by causing the earth at the base of the cutting to give way. The flood poured into the Laister-dyke Station of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway from the top of the cutting like a torrent, and fell upon the roofs of the passenger trains as they passed through like an immense shower bath. The line was one great water-course, and the earth from many of the sleepers was washed away. The fields on the higher levels formed a vast water shed, and they sent down to the lower grounds immense streams of water.

The waters of the rivers Holme and Colne rose to a great height and did a great amount of damage at Huddersfield. Up the river Colne the low lands on each side were flooded, and at Folly Hall, Huddersfield, the water penetrated into the lower room of Kaye's mill and flooded it several feet deep. It also got on the roadway by the river side and completely surrounded the mill. The river Holme, in the same manner, flooded the lands above Lockwood, and below Lockwood Bridge flooded the lower storeys of the mills of Messrs. H. Crowther and Sons, Messrs. Roberts and Sons, Messrs. Turner and Berry, Mr. Shaw, Mr. B. Taylor, and Messrs. Marsden. At the latter—Queen Mill—the building was surrounded with water some feet deep, and several of the workpeople in the mill at night could not get out. A wooden bridge crossed the Holme at this point, and the water rushed over it in a continuous stream. At this point there was an expanse of level land, and it was flooded about four feet deep. All the cellars in the houses in Victoria Street, Lockwood, and New Street, near Victoria Street, a considerable distance from the river, were flooded, and the inhabitants had to take refuge in the upper rooms. At the junction of the Holme and Colne, a few hundred yards below Folly Hall, the land was flooded very extensively, the water covering the fields and even coming on to the Colne Road. Towards evening the river had risen so high as occasionally to wash over the flat bridge at King's Mill, and the cellars in the locality were flooded.

Dewsbury and district were visited by one of the most extensive floods ever known in the valley of the Calder. The river overflowed its banks and covered the fields for miles, and there were carried down the stream immense quantities of timber, hay, and straw, together with the carcases of pigs, horses, and horned cattle. The canal at Savile Town and Watergate was overflowed, and in Dewsbury proper the inundation was of a very alarming character. The Market Place, which is situated in a low-lying part of the town, was one sheet of water, and the communication for foot passengers between Earlsheaton, Ossett, and the town

was quite cut off, unless they were content, as some adventurous spirits were, to wade mid thigh deep. The local cabmen made a harvest by carrying people from one "shore" to the other, and later in the day a boat was engaged in ferrying passengers. Most of the mills on the river bank, and for some distance inland, had their boiler fires put out by the rising waters, and the machinery stopped in consequence. In Church Street, where there are several cellar dwellings, the people had to remove what they could, and find other habitations. The flood was higher than had ever been known, and seven lives were sacrificed by it.

At Holmfirth, one of the greatest floods since the Great Flood of 1852 [see "Annals," vol. 1, page 600,] took place. The rains on Thursday and Friday fell almost in one continuous shower, and the river Holme was swollen to such an extent that persons residing near it were greatly alarmed. Several of the cellars and warehouses were flooded, and furniture and other articles much damaged. The reservoir at Bilberry and Holme Styes were both running over. On the Victoria Bridge hundreds of persons were assembled, watching the boiling waters as they rushed along, carrying large stones and other objects.

At Wakefield, on Friday morning, between four and five o'clock, rain commenced falling in torrents and continued without intermission during the whole of the day. At intervals, about noon, places of business had to be lighted up, and although it was market day, the streets were almost deserted. Between eight and nine o'clock in the morning a sad calamity occurred on the Calder, which, even at that early hour, had risen to an almost unprecedented height. The captain of a keel, named the Peace, of Beverley, was lowering his vessel down to Mr. J. Fawcett's flour mill for the purpose of delivering a cargo of wheat, when the rope broke, and it was drifted on to the damstakes. A small boat was then sent out to the vessel, with some more ropes, when it was upset, and two men, named Amos Bates and Wm. Hepworth, the former a miller at Mr. Fawcett's, and the latter a corn porter, were thrown into the water, and Bates was carried away by the stream, while Hepworth contrived with great difficulty to reach the shore. As the mate of the vessel was endeavouring to pass along two ropes from the vessel to the shore he was also carried away by the force of the water, and both men were drowned. The boat went over the damstakes, and about noon it was followed by another which ran into a vessel, and also against the Kirkgate Bridge with great force. Several other vessels were stranded higher up the river, the telegraph wires were broken down, and the lower parts of the town and the neighbourhood of the Ings Beck were completely inundated. The tremendous nature of the flood caused great crowds to assemble on the banks of the river and upon the bridge.

At Cleckheaton heavy rain fell, and the beck rose two feet in a very short time, the water having made its way into the card works of Messrs. Samuel Law and Sons, as well

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as the various manufacturing establishments along its course as far as Littletown. They were all compelled to cease work, and so suddenly did the water rise that at the works of Pitt Brothers, the hands had to be got out with a cart and horse. At a new mill in course of erection by Mr. Cockroft, a large portion of the wall abutting on the beck was washed away. Near Nellroyd Mill the flow of water being too large for the archway, overflowed the adjoining lands to the extent of several acres, and for upwards of one hundred yards ran across the highway like a river, destroying the whole of the asphalted footway. In some of the low-lying parts of the town the water filled the cellars of the houses, and at Moorbottom some parties had to remove the furniture from the lower rooms.

At Ripponden, near Halifax, four persons were drowned by the washing away of a bridge. The flood was one of the most disastrous that had visited this and the sister county within living memory. In the three great valleys of the West Riding, those of the Aire, the Calder, and the Wharfe, the loss of property was enormous.

At Selby, in and about the Haddlesey villages the water surrounded nearly every house, and the flocks of sheep in the Ings were entirely destroyed. Mr. Todd, farmer, West Haddlesey, had a fine flock in one of the Ings, which were all drowned. Cottagers also were heavy losers by the inundation; their winter stock of potatoes, which were generally "pied" in the gardens, been all washed away; and lucky was he who managed to save his pig, many of these animals, belonging principally to the poorer class, been washed away. The roads in many places on the Snaith and Brayton Roads were so completely inundated that the water prevented farmers attending the market. The town at midnight on Sunday, the 18th, baffled all description. Even as late as six o'clock the inhabitants in Ousegate, who a few hours previously had considered themselves quite safe, began to remove their goods, and by eleven o'clock the water had risen two feet. The Sanitary Board at once put men to work cutting deep trenches in several places across Ousegate, so as to allow the water to run into the Ouse. The houses in the Slup-yard and East Common were half covered with water, and in several instances the inmates were obliged to beat a precipitate retreat on account of the foundations giving way. The waterworks were entirely stopped, the water having put the engine fires out, and townspeople were obliged to use what water they could get, as there were very few wells in the town. The large brewing establishment of Mr. Wm. Hawdon, called "Abbey Brewery," was inundated, and workmen were at work all night securing the property. A new church, in course of erection by Mr. James Audus, in New Lane, was also two feet deep in water, and all the masons and workpeople were thrown out of work. The National Schools opposite were entirely surrounded, as was also the Armoury of the 38th West York Rifles. The destruction of game was enormous. Boats out on the Sunday returned loaded with hares, rabbits, partridges, and in one or two

cases pheasants might be seen tied up with the hares. It was surprising how the hares and rabbits had contrived to climb up the fences. They were very tame, and made very little resistance on being captured.

20th. A horrible and most singular murder was committed in the house of Mr. Draper, of Barker-pool, Sheffield, this morning, by a boy sixteen years of age, named Henry Gabbitas, his victim being a fellow apprentice and bedfellow, about eighteen years old, named Arthur Allan.

21st. A very destructive fire occurred at Ravens Ing Mill, Dewsbury, the property of Messrs. Walker Brothers, woollen manufacturers. The mill, which was a very large one, was completely gutted, and the property destroyed was estimated at £25,000.

A deputation, appointed at a public meeting in Leeds on the subject of the re-construction of Boar Lane, were received at a special meeting of the Leeds Town Council, and Mr. Baines, M.P., on their behalf, presented the resolution adopted by the ratepayers in *favour of a straight street, and requesting the council to reconsider* their decision.

Died, Mr. Henry Hutton, a young botanist, the only son of Mr. Hutton, of Fryston, gardener to Lord Houghton, at Fasinga, in the island of Java. He had been for some time engaged in botanical researches in the various islands of Oceania, by desire of Messrs. Veitch, of the Royal Exotic Gardens, Chelsea, and had been fortunate in transmitting to them several most rare, and some hitherto unknown, plants, chiefly of the Orchid genus. He was a man of great natural intelligence and good education, which, aided by a Yorkshire sturdiness of character, a rigid temperance of habits, and a deep religious sentiment, gave every promise of distinguished success in the walk of life he had chosen. He had already shown the spirit of an adventurous and adroit traveller, going alone into the wildest portions of those half barbarous regions, and sent home many interesting letters recounting his experiences. He died in consequence of bathing imprudently, after an attack of the fever of the country, and was deeply regretted by his scientific friends as well as by his relations, who looked forward with affectionate hope to his future career.

22nd. The foundation-stone of a New Exchange for Middlesbro' was laid by Mr. H. W. F. Bolckow.

23rd. A very melancholy catastrophe occurred at Hull. Early this morning a fire was discovered in a house in Carlisle Street, occupied by Mrs. Redfearn, a milliner, who was able, though in her night dress, to escape to the street, but her two children, girls aged twelve and sixteen years, perished in the flames. It is somewhat remarkable that Mrs. Redfearn's husband lost his life four years before in courageously endeavouring to save the lives of others at a fire in a different part of the town.

24th. The formal opening of the Lockwood Working Men's Club took place this day, under the presidency of Col. Crosland, M.P.

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26th. The top stone of the tower of the Bradford New Exchange was duly placed this day by Mr. R. Mawson, one of the architects of the building, on behalf of Isaac Wright, Esq., chairman of the Exchange Committee. The scene of the ceremony was on a platform high up aloft, and the company "limited" and select.

At Luddenden Foot, this night, the gas-lamps, for which subscriptions had been collected, were lighted for the first time. To celebrate the event the Luddenden Foot Band paraded the village, and the Committee of Management and some of the principal subscribers took supper together at the Anchor and Shuttle Inn.

27th. A very destructive fire occurred at two o'clock this afternoon, at Messrs. English and Co.'s grain warehouse and premises, Garrison Side, Hull. The damage was estimated at £10,000.

In Covent Garden Market there were exposed for sale some large pears, ticketed eighteen guineas a dozen!

28th. The new linen manufactory belonging to Messrs. Scales, Ontwin, and Jackson, of Barnsley, was formally commenced by the looms, &c., being put in motion in the presence of the owners and a large number of ladies and gentlemen. In the afternoon the partners and their friends dined together at the Royal Hotel, and the workmen at the Coach and Horses Hotel.

29th. Three men were killed this morning at the No. 1 Wharncliffe Silkstone Colliery, near Barnsley, by the breaking of a rope which was being used to hoist them out of the pit. Their names were, Frank Howden, thirty-six years of age; Joseph Ogden, fifty-six; and Benjamin Goodcliffe, thirty-two.

An inquiry was held by two of the Rivers Commissioners at Skipton, respecting the state of the river there. The evidence of the various witnesses examined seemed to show that there was little pollution of the river by factories; but that the chief source of impurity was the discharge of sewage, of which about 100,000 gallons were thrown in daily. The nuisance caused by this, however, was not great, and the health of the town had much improved of late years.

The repairs on the Kirkstall Forge Bridge, Kirkstall, on the Midland Railway, were completed, and for the first time since the flood the trains between Leeds and Bradford ran on the down line.

30th. The Queen inaugurated the Prince Consort Memorial at Wolverhampton. This was the first occasion on which Her Majesty had taken part in any public ceremonial in an English provincial town since the death of the Prince Consort.

An announcement of the departure of James Stephens, the Fenian Head Centre, from America, and of his intended return to Ireland, was met on the part of the Government by an offer of the large reward of £2000 for his apprehension—£1000 for such information as would lead to his apprehension, and a further £1000 to anyone who might arrest Stephens.

Henry Lilley, a boot and shoe maker, of York, for a wager, walked 400 miles in ten days, on the York and Tadcaster Road.

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December 1st. A fire broke out this morning in the store room of the flax mill at Hunslet, occupied by Messrs. J. F. Wilkinson and Company. A portion of the building was consumed from top to bottom, and a large quantity of yarns was destroyed. The damage was estimated at £9000.

3rd. A great reform demonstration of the London Trades took place. It was computed that from 30,000 to 40,000 men joined in the procession.

4th. A great reform meeting took place in St. James's Hall, London. Mr. Bright was the chief speaker.

5th. A singular accident happened at Leeds, on the river side, above Leeds Bridge. A portion of a saw mill belonging to Messrs. G. and R. Mortimer, abutting on the river, tumbled down, bearing with it into the water a young workman named Pickersgill, who was instantly carried away by the current. A fellow workman had a narrow escape from a similar fate. The fall of the building was attributed to the weakening of its foundation by the floods. The body of Pickersgill was not recovered until two months afterwards, when it was found in the Beck at East Street.

7th. At the Bradford Borough Court there was not a single case entered on the "charge sheet." This, in a large population like Bradford, composed mainly of the operative class, was a most gratifying fact to record.

A deputation proceeded from York to Heath Hall, Wakefield, the residence of Col. Smyth, to present to that gentleman a testimonial in recognition of his efforts to promote the prosperity of the city of York, and to advance its local interests, during the period that he sat in the House of Commons as one of its representatives. The testimonial consisted of a silver centre-piece for the table, weighing 400 ounces, and the design and workmanship were exceedingly chaste and elegant. Accompanying the testimonial was an illuminated vellum book containing the resolution adopted at a public meeting, with a list of the subscribers.

8th. A cattle plague rate of one halfpenny in the pound was granted at Pontefract this day, for the township of Burton Salmon.

Mr. William Jefferson, schoolmaster, and Mr. George Scott Robson, maltster, were nominated as magistrates for the borough of Pontefract. Mr. Jefferson had been twice mayor, and was the first gentleman for 170 years who served the office in two successive years.

10th. A dreadful colliery explosion occurred at one of the pits of Messrs. Thomas Wright and Son, Hanging Bank Colliery, Little Hulton, about four miles from Bolton, by which twenty-four persons were seriously injured.

11th. This morning, about breakfast time, Mr. Henry Sampson, of Leeds, a gentleman well-known and highly respected for his personal and substantial support of the Strangers' Benevolont Society and many of the philanthropic institutions in the town, and especially those connected with the Wesleyan denomination, committed suicide,

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at his residence in Queen Square. His death was deeply regretted throughout the town.

A great fire occurred at Hull. It broke out in the premises of Messrs. Lofthouse and Saltmer, chemists, and the whole building was speedily in flames. Some delay occurred in obtaining a supply of water, and the fire was finally extinguished by the falling in of the walls of the burning building.

12th. The most disastrous calamity which ever occurred in the annals of coal-mining took place this day at the Oaks Colliery, near Barnsley, the property of Messrs. Firth, Barber and Co. An explosion of fire-damp occurred in the workings about one o'clock, at which time about 350 men and boys were in the pit, all of whom, with one exception, mentioned below, perished. Attached to the mine were two down-cast shafts and an up-cast shaft, the latter being situated about 200 yards from the former. The effect of the explosion was to break the rope of No. 1 shaft and blow the cage off, thereby destroying all communication with the mine so far as that shaft was concerned. The convulsion shook the whole neighbourhood as if the earth had been rent by an earthquake, and was accompanied by a tremendous roar as of distant thunder, but heavier and more terrific. Several other explosions occurred during the two or three following days, and to add to the calamity an exploring party perished in their brave efforts to rescue the first victims. The official statement said :—"The first explosion took place at ten minutes past one o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 12th of December. The winding-engine was injured, and the cage in No. 2 shaft was blown away, and one of the couplings was snapped. At No. 1 pit the cage was broken and disconnected from the rope. A fall of smoke from the down-cast continued for about five minutes, and then suddenly ceased, and fresh air began to drive down the shaft. As soon as this was seen to be the case the No. 2 pit rope was taken off the drum, and No. 1 pit rope was wound up to the top and examined, and found injured about twenty yards from the coupling. The broken cage was taken off and a new one put on, and about two o'clock Mr. Dymond, the managing partner; Mr. David Tewart, the underground-viewer;-and Christopher Siddons, one of the deputies, descended the mine, and found many men lying at the bottom all much burnt. They were drawn to the bank as quickly as possible. A new rope was put on, and every exertion made for an exploration of the mine to recover the men. The explorers saw the dreadful effects of the explosion in the workings, and undoubted evidence of the existence of fire. Searches were vigorously prosecuted during the whole of Wednesday afternoon and night by Mr. Dymond, Mr. Potter, Mr. Brown and Mr. Parker Jeffcock, mining engineers, Derby; Mr. Smith, mining engineer, Lund Hill; Mr Platt, viewer, Masborough; Mr. Maddison, and other viewers and deputies, aided by seventy or eighty men. They succeeded in bringing to bank about eighty men, nineteen of whom were alive At nine o'clock on Thursday morning, there was a second

violent explosion at all the pits. At 9.50 a.m. there was a third violent explosion at the down-cast shafts. No. 1 cage was blown into the head gear and broken. Two vertical columns of smoke extended over everything for about three minutes. Mr. Parkin Jeffcock, Mr. Smith, of Lund Hill, Mr. David Tewart, and other twenty-five men, were down the pit at the time of these two explosions, thus adding additional victims to the calamity. No change was noticed at the pits until about 7.40 p.m. on Thursday, and then a dense white smoke issued from No. 2 pit, succeeded by an exceedingly strong current of wind, &c., and then smoke accompanied in volumes. At this time the furnace shafts became down-cast. The pumping engines were now stopped, and the fires and lights extinguished near the top of the pit. At about one a.m. on Friday morning the sparks nearly disappeared, and the current of air continued. About a quarter to five in the same morning Mr. Memmatt and others who were at the pit bank heard the signal bell ring. He immediately got some men together, and they decided upon descending. For that purpose they removed an eight-inch rope from the furnace opposite, and rigged it up to go down the pit, using the saw-mill engine. He and Mr. Embleton, junr., then descended, and near the bottom of the pit they found Samuel Brown alive. They brought him to bank, and sought and looked about at the bottom of the pit, but could not hear or find any one. They saw a large fire still burning, and it appeared as if the corves of coal were on fire. A meeting of the most eminent and experienced colliery viewers of England, attended by Mr. Morton, the Government inspector, was held, and after hearing the experience of those viewers and deputies who had descended and explored the mine, the meeting was unanimously of opinion as to the probable existence of standing fires in the pit, and that any descent or attempt to examine it at present would be attended with certain risk of life." The fire continuing in the pit, it was found necessary to fill up the last of the shafts as a means to extinguish it. Nearly all the poor fellows rescued alive from the pit died on being brought to bank. There were 160 widows and 330 children left wholly dependent upon public charity by the terrible calamity, and a subscription headed by the Queen, and generously responded to throughout the length and breadth of the land, was speedily raised for the relief of the widows and fatherless. The inquest upon the bodies of the miners was concluded on January 31st, 1867, when the jury found a verdict to the effect that the deceased were killed by an explosion of fire-damp, but that there was no evidence to show how it occurred. They added that they considered it unnecessary to make any special recommendation as to the working of mines, inasmuch as Government was collecting information with a view to the better protection of life, but they did think that a more perfect inspection of mines was desirable. During the Coroner's inquiry a statement was made by a clerk at the Oaks Pit, which showed that 340 men and boys were at work in the mine when the explosion occurred.

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Twenty were brought out alive, but fourteen of these afterwards died, making the total number of colliers killed 334. The volunteers lost on the following day in exploring the mine made the total number of deaths 361. There were 286 bodies in the pit when it was closed.

13th. This morning, about five o'clock, the large mill known as Prospect Mill, at Birstal, near Dewsbury, and belonging the Birstal Joint Stock Clothes and Provision Company, was destroyed by fire. The total damage was estimated at about £16,000.

Died, the Rev. E. Monro, vicar of St. John's, Leeds. The rev. gentleman was appointed to St. John's in February, 1860, previous to which he had an incumbency at Harrow Weald, Middlesex. For the last two years he had been in the south of England for the benefit of his health. When he recently resumed the duties of his parish his physical debility was so great that he could not perform the ministrations belonging to his office, and he had been confined to his house almost entirely since his return to Leeds. He was an eloquent preacher, and the author of several religious tales which commanded a fair share of popularity. His age was approaching sixty years. The great interest he always felt in the young, gained for him almost universally their deepest affection, and his power of influencing them for good is strongly reflected in his allegories and other tales for young people. Earnestness such as his, combined with brilliant intellectual power and much originality of genius, attracted and won for him the friendship of many of the greatest minds of the day, and though the details of his little scattered village supplied him with the chief materials for his "Parochial Work," yet even there, early as it was written, we may see how keenly alive he was to the state of things in wider spheres of work. But it was on his transference to the important parish in Leeds that it was quickly seen how fully he grasped the whole idea of work in a manufacturing town; and how completely his evident earnestness gained for him the unreserved confidence of the entire working class. It was this earnestness that inspirited and drew out towards him the deep affection of all who were engaged in the work in his parish, or who came under his influence; still, although in many of his plans there was more organisation than was generally supposed, he was happier in sketching the outline than in carrying out the details of a scheme, and that his rapid power of conception led him to initiate more plans of work than were good either for himself or his people, the consequence of which, in many respects, no one more truly than himself recognised and regretted during the last months of perfect peace that closed his life. But his was a temperament that could never rest. He had before him constantly an ideal which perhaps could never be reached but after which his life was a continual struggle, the necessary element to true enthusiasm, and the originality of his genius, formed as it was to mark out fresh lines of thought and action, led him sometimes into grave errors of judgment and practice. By his winning and affectionate manner

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Mr. Monro combined the power of communicating to others in a remarkable degree something of his own spirit, and taught very many how to use effectually the power they possess who now remain to work when he has entered into rest.

The explosion at Barnsley was followed by a similar catastrophe, only less appalling, in North Staffordshire. An explosion took place at the North Staffordshire Coal Company's pit, Talke, near Harecastle, Stoke, this day, which resulted in the loss of not fewer than one hundred lives.

Died, aged 85 years, Mr. Samuel Lawson, of the Hope Foundry, Mabgate, Leeds. The deceased for a many years took a prominent part in the administration of the Poor Law in the Leeds township, and thereby earned the respect and esteem of his fellow-townsmen. In 1863 he was presented with a full length portrait of himself, subscribed for by his friends as a recognition of his services, which was handed over by him to the Guardians, and is now placed in the Board Room, East Parade.

14th. This morning, Providence Mill, Stanningley, belonging to the Providence Mill Company, was destroyed by fire. Within an hour the roof fell in, and by eight o'clock the mill was a complete ruin. The building was five storeys high, part of which was new, and was filled with valuable machinery and stock. The damage was estimated at £20,000.

15th. At the Leeds Assizes, before Mr. Justice Lush, James Green, aged 36, shoemaker, was indicted for feloniously wounding and causing grievous bodily harm to Mary Binnell, with intent to kill and murder her, at Sheffield, on the 19th of August. He was found guilty and sentenced to twenty years penal servitude.——On the 18th, Henry Gabbitas (16), was charged with the wilful murder of Arthur Allen, at Sheffield, on the 20th of November. He was found guilty, but the jury recommended him to mercy on the ground of his extreme youth. The sentence of death was subsequently respited until further signification of Her Majesty's pleasure.——On the 20th, Mary Lyons was indicted for attempting to murder her own child, Christiana Gelderd, at Leeds, on the 12th of December. She was found guilty, but having been proved to be of unsound mind was sentenced to be confined during Her Majesty's pleasure.

22nd. Died, Alderman Bean, of Scarbro,' aged 79 years, well-known as an accomplished and devoted naturalist in the scientific circles of England, the Continent, and America. During a long life Mr. Bean had been engaged in forming, mainly by his own indefatigable efforts, a Museum of Natural History, specimens of which was rivalled, perhaps, by no other private collection in the kingdom, and which was to scientific men one of the glories of Scarbro'.

24th. A new church at Fulford, near York, dedicated to St. Oswald, which had been erected at a cost of nearly £5000, was consecrated and opened by the Archbishop of York.

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25th. The "town" of Southowram was lighted with gas for the first time.

27th. A new church was consecrated at the village of Foxholes, near Scarborough, by the Archbishop of York. The old church, which was a very small building, and unfit for the celebration of divine worship, had been taken down, and a new edifice of handsome character erected on the site and a portion of the ground immediately adjoining. The patron of the living, Major Sykes, and the rector, the Rev. R. H. Foord, and his family, were at the sole expense in carrying out the work.

At Castleford, notices were posted at the various places of worship as a preliminary to the establishing a weekly market.

At Nunnington, the cattle plague having destroyed, or caused to be destroyed, nearly 100 valuable milk and other beasts, Mr. William Rutson, of Newby Wiske, near Thirsk, the proprietor of the greater part of the township (and himself a great loser by the plague), at his rent audits liberally presented to the sufferers (cottagers as well as farmers) 25 per cent. on the full value of cattle destroyed.

30th. Shortly after two o'clock this day, a fire broke out in the north wing of the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, and was not extinguished until that part known as the tropical portion, and containing valuable plants, and the Egyptian and Nineveh courts, the Assyrian, Alhambra, and Byzantine courts, the Queen's apartments, the library and printing-offices, the Indian, architectural, model, and marine galleries, and carpenters' workshops, were nearly destroyed. The damage was estimated at £150,000.

1867. January 1st. At a special meeting of the Leeds Town Council this day, it was resolved that the Corporate common seal of the borough of Leeds be affixed to agreements for the cesser of tolls within the borough on the Leeds and Harrogate, Leeds and Roundhay, and Leeds, Woodhouse Carr, and Meanwoodside turnpike roads, and for the removal of the toll-gates, toll-houses, or bars, situated within the said borough, on the said road. The toll-bars on the Roundhay and Chapeltown turnpike roads at Sheepscar, were removed a few days afterwards.

2nd. Mr. John Crossley, of Halifax, having erected a fine five-storey substantial stone building, in the Italian style of architecture, for a new model lodging-house, in Smithy street, Halifax, transferred it to the Halifax Corporation on very liberal conditions.

3rd. The passenger and goods traffic on the Leeds and Bradford, and the Skipton sections of the Midland Railway, as it existed previous to the flood in November, was fully resumed this morning, and the whole of the trains commenced running at the hours specified in the company's large time tables. Considering the extent of the injury done to the line, and the serious nature of the destruction at Apperley viaduct, great credit was due to the company for the energy with which they pushed forward the restoration of the various works. They not only had to repair the permanent way, but to

restore two bridges, and rebuild a viaduct upwards of 150 yards in length, and all this was done in little over six weeks, the passenger traffic being, in a great measure, maintained the whole time.

The reports from all parts of the United Kingdom described the weather as unusually severe. Snow fell generally, not only throughout England, but also in Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. In London the street traffic became so dangerous that cabmen demanded £1 and £2 for distances of a mile or two.

5th. At a private meeting of the Leeds Town Council, this day, a letter was read from Mr. J. E. Smith, Town Clerk of the borough, resigning his office.

7th. The opening of the Great Northern branch line to Bradford took place this day. The branch, a little under a mile in length, leaves the Lancashire and Yorkshire line at Mill Lane Junction, a short distance out of Bradford, by an easy curve to the left, running into a deep cutting, under Hall Lane and Wakefield Road, emerging again into the "open," and entering the Great Northern main line near Bowling Back Lane by a graceful sweep to the right, forming in its course somewhat the shape of the letter S. The gradients are easy—one in fifty-nine—and there are no works of any particular engineering importance, though the contractors, Messrs. Samuel Pearson and Son, of Broomfields, Bradford, had a good deal of trouble in finding a firm foundation for the walls of the tunnel, which carries the line under Wakefield Road. The other streets intersected are spanned by substantial-looking bridges of brick and stone, one of them being a "skew" bridge of rather remarkable construction, and which required great care in building.

A Grocers' Exchange was commenced this day (Monday), at Leeds, in the Corn Exchange.

Mr. Thomas Williamson, of Borrage House, Ripon, died at the age of seventy. He was one of the most respected citizens of Ripon, and the oldest member of a family which had long been intimately connected with the affairs of the town. He was esteemed for the kindness and sociability of his disposition, and by his own family he was loved and honoured for the tenderness and affection which were invariably displayed towards its various members. In 1831, in conjunction with his brothers William and John, he took an active part in the formation of the Mechanics' Institute in the city, of which he continued a zealous supporter until death. He filled the civic chair in the year 1848-9 with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public. He was made a justice of the peace for the borough shortly after the first city commission was granted in 1854; and subsequently became Past-Master of the "Verity" Lodge of the Order of Freemasons. For the last few years he had been in failing health. His mortal remains were interred on the 12th, in the grave-yard attached to the cathedral. At half-past ten o'clock the bells rang out a muffled peal, and the window blinds and shutters of a great number of houses and shops along the route which the procession took were closed.

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8th. Mr. C. Kelsey, of Hull, while attending the Corn Market at Leeds, was robbed of £1100. The money was in a canvas bag, which was placed on his stand, from which it was stolen while Mr. Kelsey had turned to speak to a gentleman in the market.

9th. At a special meeting of the Leeds Town Council, an important conversation occurred on the subject of the proposed new water scheme. In October, the council sanctioned an extensive scheme recommended by Mr. Filliter, the cost of which was estimated at £150,000; but it had recently been rumoured that the plans as deposited would require for their completion an expenditure of upwards of £410,000. In answer to questions by Mr. Addyman, Mr. Alderman Carter, the chairman of the Waterworks Committee, explained that the alteration of the estimate had been made, not with the intention of incurring the large expenditure named, but to place the Corporation in a position to meet every emergency. Mr. Hawksley, to whom the plan had been submitted, had recommended that the storage should be increased from a supply for 120 days to one for 180 days, and had made other suggestions which had increased the estimate of cost.

Mr. J. P. Brown Westhead, late M.P. for York, by invitation, met a large number of the liberal party of the city, for the purpose of receiving a testimonial, which had been raised as an acknowledgment of his private worth, public usefulness, and the diligence and integrity with which, from 1857 to 1866, he served the interests of the city of York in Parliament. The testimonial, which had been raised by voluntary subscriptions to the amount of £250, consisted of a pair of beautiful silver candelabra, accompanied by an illuminated book on vellum, containing the resolutions passed at the first meeting for promoting the testimonial, and the names of 300 subscribers. The Lord Mayor presented the testimonial.

10th. The opening services in connection with High Street Chapel (New Connexion), Huddersfield, commenced this afternoon.

12th. A serious explosion took place this morning at an oil mill at Wath, near Rotherham, in the occupation of Mr. Stanley. The building was destroyed, one of the workmen killed, and another was very severely injured.

Jemima Dewse, widow of John Dewse, cloth dresser, an inmate of the Leeds Workhouse, died this day of old age, at the advanced age of 100 years.

12th and 13th. A snow-storm of unusual severity swept over the northern parts of Scotland, on Saturday and Sunday. Several of the railways were snowed up, and on the Scottish North-Eastern two engines, sent from opposite points early on Sunday morning to clear the line, came into collision, and three men were killed. Snow also fell heavily throughout the United Kingdom. In many places on the coast of Kent it was seven feet deep, and several miles of the South-Eastern Railway, and a part of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, were blocked up for two days. The storm interfered seriously with the traffic on the Hull and Scarbro' Railway.

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The snow having drifted into the cuttings, a train became so much imbedded that it was impossible to extricate it. Other trains followed and met the same fate, and on the evening of Wednesday, the 16th, there were five trains so imprisoned in the neighbourhood of a single cutting, the passengers having to make themselves as comfortable as possible under the awkward circumstances.

13th. Died, at his residence, Headingley Hill, Leeds, aged 61, Edwin Eddison, Esq., solicitor, for several years Town Clerk of the borough.

15th. A most serious catastrophe occurred in London. The ornamental water in Regent's Park was visited this day by a large number of skaters. The ice giving way suddenly, more than 200 persons were immersed in the water, and not fewer than forty were drowned. The details of this sad event were of the most heart-rending character, the anguish and excitement amongst both skaters and spectators being intense. The dead were chiefly residents of the Metropolis, but the inhabitants of Leeds saw with deep regret that the first name on the list of those who perished was that of the son of a highly-respected fellow-townsman—Mr. Thomas Harvey, of the firm of Messrs. Harvey and Reynolds, chemists, Briggate. Mr. T. W. Spencer, solicitor, Keighley, and a law student named Mr. Wm. Wake, of Sheffield, were also amongst those who were drowned. At the coroner's inquest the jury returned a verdict of accidental death, with a recommendation that the water should be made more shallow. The evidence given showed conclusively that the ice was too weak to bear the large number of skaters that crowded upon it, and that they persisted in their dangerous recreation in defiance of numerous warnings.

A great trotting match for £200 took place at Newark, Notts, between the Leeds mare, Princess Alice, and the London horse, Morning Star. There was a large attendance of sportsmen from all parts of the country, and the match created great interest. The conditions were that the horses should trot one hour in harness, and after a gallant struggle Princess Alice won with several minutes to spare.

The largest coal-field in England extends from Bradford and Leeds on the north, nearly to Derby and Nottingham on the south, a length of sixty miles. Towards the northern outcrop, the strata, which had previously maintained a meridional direction throughout a distance of about fifty miles, suddenly bend round at right angles, and trending eastward, are ultimately lost beneath the magnesian limestone which passes over their edges, and rests on the millstone grit. The same beds again re-appear in the northern coal-field, and there is good reason for believing, with Professor Phillips, that these two districts are physically connected beneath the more recent formations, as indicated on the map by the faint shading. The general dip of the coal-strata is eastward; but there are several rolls or troughs running north and south through the centre of the field. The coal, which is of very fine quality, is known as "splint,"

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from its splintery fractures. In estimating the resources, a considerable addition must be made to the area of the actual coal-field, for the available coal-ground concealed beneath the magnesian limestone and trias on the east amounts to probably one-half as much again. The exact distance to which the coal-measures extend in this direction, is, of course, at present a matter of conjecture, and will probably never be known, as the overlying strata increase in thickness the further we proceed eastwards; but the distance is certainly considerable. The permian beds have already been pierced in several places by collieries, one of the most remarkable being that sunk on the property of the Duke of Newcastle at Shireoaks, in which the permian beds were found to be sixty-six yards in thickness. Taking the area of the coal-field at 760 square miles, and that of the available ground occupied by the magnesian limestone at 400, there will thus be 1160 square miles with coal, an area larger than the coal basin of South Wales, and only less than that of Scotland. The available quantity of coal will not fall short of 16,800,000,000 tons. The quantity raised in 1861 was 14,490,919 tons, so that at this rate of consumption there is sufficient to last for upwards of a thousand years. There were in 1861 about 577 collieries, of which only five passed through the magnesian limestone in 1859.

21st. At a meeting of the Leeds Town Council this day, it was resolved to purchase the tolls of Victoria Bridge, School Close, for the sum of £15,000.

23rd. A very interesting meeting was held this night in the Victoria Hall, Leeds, on the occasion of the presentation of a sum of £840 to the Rev. W. Hudswell, on his retirement from the pastorate of Salem Independent Chapel. Mr. Hudswell having held that office for a period of thirty-four years, and having also during that time taken an active part in the support of various societies intended to promote the moral and spiritual welfare of his fellow-townsmen, it was felt that some recognition was due to him for his long-continued public labours. Mr. Baines, M.P., presided, and the meeting was addressed by several ministers of the town and others.

The statue of the late Prince Consort, presented by the late Mr. Alderman Goadsby, of Manchester, was inaugurated this day. The Corporation of the city had provided a pedestal and covering for the statue at a cost of £6249.

25th. Earl de Grey and Ripon formally opened the Hull and East Riding College, and delivered an address on the occasion upon the importance of education.

26th. The case of Mr. Greenland, formerly manager of the Leeds Banking Company, came before the Court for the Consideration of Crown Cases Reserved. The defendant was convicted of perjury (in having made false returns as to the note issue of the bank), subject to the opinion of the Court on certain legal questions, the most important being whether the oath should have been administered

by a magistrate instead of by an attorney, as it had been administered. The judges unanimously confirmed the conviction. On Wednesday Mr. Greenland surrendered at the Central Criminal Court to receive sentence, and the Recorder ordered him to be imprisoned with hard labour for fifteen months, adding that, but for the impaired state of his health, the sentence would have been one of penal servitude.

28th. A reform demonstration took place at Newcastle-on-Tyne. The procession numbered about 25,000 persons, and comprised the pitmen from twenty collieries, and workmen belonging to thirty-five other trades and societies, besides members of the Northern Reform League. At the place of meeting six platforms were erected, and fifty-four speakers took part in the proceedings. About 50,000 persons were present. There was a public meeting in the evening, at which addresses were delivered by several local members of Parliament.

A strong gale of wind blew in many parts of the West Riding, and at Halifax the new inland bonding warehouse, in course of erection by the Corporation of that town, was blown down.

Many of the friends of the Leeds Infirmary, desirous of expressing their sense of the very long and valuable services of their senior medical officer, Mr. Samuel Smith (who held that office for forty-eight years), and to have his portrait in the institution, raised a subscription for that purpose. The artist selected to paint the portrait was Mr. Sidley, of London (a native of Gomersal). The likeness, which is placed in the Board Room of the Infirmary, is strikingly good, the character and expression of the face are happily seized, the attitude is composed, and the colouring strictly natural and pleasing. Mr. Smith is represented with his instrument in his hand as having just performed an operation, and on the table is an anatomical preparation of a foot which has undergone the excision of a part of the bone—a very difficult operation which that gentleman performed no less than ten times with distinguished success. All the accessories of the portrait are in perfect keeping, and are admirably rendered. This fine work of art will serve as a memorial of an eminent surgeon, whose skill, kindness, and zeal in the discharge of his duties contributed much to the eminence which the Leeds Infirmary has attained among the hospitals of England. The number of subscribers to the portrait was about 100.

29th. Early this morning an alarm was brought to Hull that a fire was raging at Sproatley Grange, a farmstead about seven miles from Hull and one mile from Burton Constable, the seat of Sir Clifford Constable, Bart. About six o'clock in the morning, the domestics employed at the Grange discovered that the premises were on fire, and immediately gave the alarm. The men-servants were at the time in the stable, but on hearing the cries of the domestics they rushed to the scene of the fire, and one of them, John Jackson, the foreman, reared a ladder against the window of a room in which he knew his master and mistress were sleeping.

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On ascending he found the apartment filled with dense smoke, but having broken open the window he called out to his master and mistress (Mr. and Mrs. Robinson) to escape. At first the only reply was the groans of the unfortunate farmer and his wife, but, in about a minute, Mrs. Robinson, who was rather stout, made her appearance at the window. Jackson endeavoured to pull her out, but, owing to her weight and her helpless condition, he did not succeed. The smoke then began to pour out with such vehemence that the man Jackson was obliged to relinquish his hold of the unfortunate woman. After a short interval, Superintendent Watson and a number of the villagers arrived at the fire, and renewed efforts were made to save the old lady and gentleman. A man named Thomas Johnson ascended the ladder and entered the burning room, where he soon discovered the dead bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Robinson and their youngest daughter Clara, who, up to this time it had been supposed was safe. Miss Robinson had, with her elder sister, escaped from the burning building at an early period, but knowing that her father and mother were still in their room, she had returned in hopes to save them. Mr. Robinson was seventy-eight years of age, and his daughter was about to be married. The fire destroyed the house, but the outbuildings and their contents were saved.

The foundation stone of a new building, to be used as an Institute for the Blind, at Bradford, was laid by Mr. M. W. Thompson, of Parkgate.

31st. Mr. John Holdsworth, well-known in the bell-ringing fraternity, died in his seventy-ninth year, at New Bank, Halifax. Mr. Holdsworth had been a ringer at the Halifax Parish Church sixty years, and his father was a ringer at the same place. Deceased had attended with rigid regularity to his post until within five weeks of his death. For nearly thirty years Mr. Holdsworth was landlord of the Black Horse Inn, Woolshops, Halifax, but for a short time he had been a pensioner of the Halifax Tradesmen's Benevolent Society.

February 1st. In accordance with the agreement entered into between the Leeds Corporation and the trustees of the Leeds and Otley turnpike road, all tolls ceased to be levied on and after this day, and at midnight on Jan. 31st, the obnoxious impost which had been levied for so many years terminated at the Woodhouse and Headingley toll-bars, and also at Victoria Bridge, School Close.

A rapid thaw caused some disastrous floods in the districts traversed by the rivers of Yorkshire, especially in the North Riding. In the neighbourhood of Malton, rabbits, rats, and moles were at one time observed perched on the railway rails for safety; and in some cases rats even sought refuge in trees. The floods on the lands extended over thousands of acres.

3rd. A fire broke out in Hull, which before its suppression, cleared a larger space of ground than any that had occurred for some time. The site was in the most closely built and most thickly populated portion of the old town—between High Street, Salthouse

Lane, Lowgate, and George Yard. The buildings destroyed covered some 1400 square yards, and included three large warehouses.

5th. The second session of the seventh Parliament of Her Majesty was opened by the Queen in person. The royal speech set forth a very comprehensive programme of measures and reforms to be introduced during the session, and announced the intention of the Government to deal with the question of Parliamentary Reform.

Mr. Joseph Mayer, of Liverpool, presented to the Liverpool Free Library and Museum, the whole of his magnificent collection of Egyptian, Greek, Roman, and Anglo-Saxon remains—one of the rarest and finest in Europe—the only stipulation he imposed being that the collection shall not be separated and shall bear Mr. Mayer's name.

7th. A large cast-steel bell, weighing two cwt., from the works of Messrs. Vickers, Sheffield, arrived at Halifax, to be placed in the tower of the Town Hall, to be used as a fire-alarm bell.

11th. A great Reform Demonstration in London, passed off in good order. The trades, after meeting at the various centres agreed upon, assembled in Trafalgar Square, and marched thence to the Agricultural Hall, Islington. The weather was fine, and about 25,000 persons took part in the procession.

From various parts of the West Riding of Yorkshire large numbers of Irish left Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, and other towns this morning, under circumstances which excited grave suspicion in the minds of the local authorities that they were Fenians moving to one common centre, either for action in some specific manner, or as a rendezvous; and it shortly afterwards appeared that some 1200 men, of a very doubtful character, had arrived at Chester, and so concentrated themselves as to justify the conviction that they were acting as an organised body. The arrival of such a body of men excited a considerable degree of alarm, and during the evening a telegram was received at the House of Commons by Earl Grosvenor, one of the members for the city of Chester, stating that 500 Fenians had arrived from Manchester, and had seized the Castle. The telegram added that 700 soldiers had been sent after them to check their further proceedings. The receipt of the telegram, caused a great deal of excitement in the House, and the Duke of Cambridge, Mr. Secretary Walpole, and other members of the Government, at once left the House to concert further measures. A subsequent telegram from the Mayor of Chester to the Home Secretary, stated that the suspected Fenians, to the number of 1200, were threatening the Castle, where there was a large store of arms, removed there for safety, and that the pensioners had been called out. The Government, as a precautionary measure, dispatched a large body of the Guards, and corps of artillery and other forces to Chester. The telegrams received in London, fortunately, were somewhat exaggerated, but the arrival of so large a number of suspicious persons justified the alarm at first excited, and warranted the precautionary measures taken. The Volunteer Rifle and

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Artillery Corps were placed under arms, the Cheshire constabulary were concentrated, and strong bodies of regular troops were sent from Manchester. The object of the Fenians was supposed to be the possession of the arms and ammunition stored at Chester Castle, but the formidable preparations made for its defence prevented any attack upon it being attempted, and as the darkness closed in, the dreaded "strangers," who had held the citizens in terror throughout the day, gradually began to disappear, some making their way back to Lancashire and Yorkshire, a considerable number going towards Wales, and probably not a few proceeding to Ireland, having had wisdom enough to shape their conduct according to circumstances, and to have quietly abandoned the object of their visit when they saw there was no chance of its accomplishment. The Dublin police on the following morning (Tuesday) captured seventy-seven persons, principally artisans, suspected of Fenian designs, as they arrived by the Liverpool and Holyhead steam ships. A serious outbreak took place in Ireland, near Killarney. A coast-guard station was sacked, a mounted police orderly carrying dispatches shot and deprived of his arms, and after threatening the town of Killarney, the mob marched towards Kenmare, followed by the troops. A well armed Fenian force, supposed to be commanded by a Colonel O'Connor, located in the mountains near Killarney, also stopped a mail cart, and did malicious injury to the Irish telegraph lines. In consequence of these proceedings the Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Ireland left England to take command of the troops. It had been known for some time in official circles that a number of Fenians, including several who formerly were officers in the American army, had been sent to this country from New York, with a special mission to resuscitate the Brotherhood in England and Ireland. An event tending somewhat to excite a feeling of alarm, in consequence of the Fenian agitation, occurred in Leeds, owing to the seizure of a large quantity of ball cartridges by the police. About half-past eleven o'clock a young man was observed by the constable at the Wellington Station—Police-Constable Joseph Tyas—with a bulky parcel, having a suspicious appearance, in his possession. In order to ascertain what it contained, the officer followed the man, who walked off in the direction of Basinghall Street, at which place he overtook him. In reply to the question of the constable as to the contents of his parcel, he said that it was wearing apparel. Tyas was satisfied from its appearance that it was certainly not clothing, and therefore opened it, and found that it consisted of twenty-four packages containing 140 ball cartridges, all greased and ready for immediate use.

Lord Feversham died somewhat unexpectedly at an early hour this morning, at his London residence, 3, Hyde Park Gate. His Lordship had been suffering from an attack of gout for some days past. The gout, however, having come out satisfactorily, he appeared to be gradually, though slowly, recovering, and his relatives were under no anxiety about him. But he had a seizure

of the heart on the evening of the 10th, from which he never rallied. William, second Baron Feversham, was born on the 14th January, 1798, and had consequently just entered his seventieth year. He was educated at Eton, and at Christchurch, Oxford. He was first returned to Parliament in 1820 as member for Grimsby. At the general election in 1826, when the county of York for the first time had the privilege of electing four members, two having been then transferred to it from the disfranchised borough of Grampound, the deceased peer, as the Hon. Wm. Duncombe, in conjunction with the late Mr. Richard Fountayne Wilson, was returned in the conservative interest for the county. The other two members, Lord Milton, the late Earl Fitzwilliam, and the late Mr. John Marshall, of Leeds, were liberals. The whole four were returned without a contest, for which, however, great preparations had been made. At the general election in 1830, Mr Duncombe was again returned for the whole county, with Lord Morpeth (the late Earl of Carlisle), Mr Henry Brougham (afterwards Lord Brougham), and the late Mr. Richard Bethell. On this occasion an unexpected contest took place, the late Mr. Martin Stapylton having proposed himself as a candidate in the liberal interest, and kept the poll open for two days. Mr. Duncombe did not offer himself for re-election at the general election in 1831, the last time the county remained undivided; but at the general election in 1832—after the passing of the Reform Bill, when the county was divided into three electoral districts, each of the three ridings returning two members—he was returned at the head of the poll for the North Riding, which he continued to represent until he succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, in 1841. Lord Feversham was a consistent and energetic supporter of the conservative cause. In the West Riding there was ample reason for his name being remembered with kindness and gratitude by that portion of the population whose fate it is to toil in the factories with which the riding abounds, for the Ten Hours' Bill had no more strenuous or indefatigable advocate than the late Lord Feversham; and the late Richard Oastler, in the records he leaves behind him, constantly alludes to the unfailing support he received from Lord Feversham in battling with the opponents of the bill, as his principal mainstay and encouragement in the work they had undertaken. In later years Lord Feversham necessarily took a less demonstrative part in politics, and devoted himself more to agricultural pursuits, taking particular pride in the improvement of the breed of short-horn cattle, for which Yorkshire has become so famous, and the Duncombe Park herd soon took rank as one of the first herds of short-horns in the kingdom. Lord Feversham was a constant exhibitor of stock at the great agricultural shows, where his animals rarely failed to carry off a prize—his principal successes having been the first prize for a short-horn bull at the Exposition Universelle in Paris, in 1855, and a similar one at the Royal Agricultural Show at Leeds, in 1861. Lord Feversham's generosity and kindness of heart were proverbial; and while his numerous tenantry

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had abundant cause to lament the loss of a most liberal landlord, there was sorrow in many another quarter at the death of one who never turned a deaf ear to cases of public calamity or private distress. Lord Feversham married, in 1823, Louisa, daughter of the Earl of Galloway, by whom he left five children. He was succeeded in his title and large estates by his eldest son, the Hon. William Ernest Duncombe, M.P. for the North Riding.

A steam boiler exploded on the premises of Messrs. S. & J. Kitchen, cutlery manufacturers, Soho Works, Summerfield Street, Sheffield. Damage to the extent of £400 or £500 was done, but happily no lives were lost, but three or four of the workpeople were injured. There were, however, some remarkable "hair-breadth escapes," amongst which may be noticed that of a hammerman, named John Dickinson, who at the time of the explosion was actually standing on the brick-work over the boiler. He was hurled through an open window into the grinding wheel, where he was caught by a grinder named George Bradwell. He was somewhat bruised and scalded, and was severely but not dangerously injured.

12th. The death of Sir William M. E. Milner, Bart, took place this day, at Nun Appleton. He was born in 1820, and married in 1844 Lady Anne Georgiana, daughter of Mr. Frederick Lumley, and sister of the Earl of Scarborough. The late baronet was M.P. for York from May, 1848, to April, 1857. The eldest of his five sons succeeded to the baronetcy, namely, William Mordaunt, born in 1848.

13th. News from Ireland confirmed the suspicion that the Fenian Brotherhood had a general rising in contemplation during the past few days. On the 12th a police station at Kells, on the Valentia Road, was attacked, and the arms stored there were seized. The same night the Valentia wires communicating with America were cut in five places. About 100 armed men were seen on the road. A Captain Moratty, who was to have commanded the party, was arrested. On the arrival of the Liverpool and Holyhead steamers at Dublin, thirty-seven passengers were arrested on suspicion, and removed to the Mountjoy convict depot.

The famous negro pianist, "Blind Tom," made his first appearance before a Bradford audience in the theatre of the Mechanics' Institution. He was introduced by his musical guardian, Mr. W. P. Howard. Tom is a veritable negro, with the strongly-marked developments which characterise that race. He appeared to be of a highly nervous temperament, his fingers twitching and working about when he came before the audience as if they itched to be on the finger-board of the piano. Mr. Howard explained that this peculiarity always had possession of Tom, and he was never still for an instant, which statement the poor fellow verified in the course of the evening by his grimaces and unceasing movements. Sitting down to the piano, Tom first played a march, then a selection from Trovatore," and Thalberg's fantasia, with variations, "Home, sweet home." He then sang, "Rocked in the cradle of

the deep." Mr. Howard here requested one of the audience to come forward and play a piece, which he said Tom would correctly repeat after one hearing. Mr. John Burton (conductor of the Bradford Festival Choral Society) responded to the call, and played a selection from Chopin. While this piece was proceeding Tom seemed to be electrified; he bowed and twisted about, grimaced, looked pleased, then put on a solemn aspect, and finally subsided into quietude. Mr. Burton left the piano, Tom took his place, and played the selection right through in brilliant style. Mr. Burton was then requested to place his hands on the piano, producing chords or discords, as he pleased, which was done, and Tom instantaneously named the different notes that had been struck. He was tried in another way, and was quite as successful. Tom then played in two instances a tune with his left, and another with his right hand, and sang a song at the same time. His performances were marvellous, and Mr. Burton and other musical gentlemen present pronounced him a great musical prodigy. Tom's fingering and execution were brilliant, and the poor fellow's countenance changed with the varying notes he produced in a most singular manner. Mr. Howard assured the audience that Tom played entirely by ear, and apologised for Tom's habit of applauding himself, which he did as heartily as any of the audience, saying that he always did the same thing, even when he played for his own gratification. The auditory were enthusiastic in their demonstrations of approval.

This morning, an inspector on the London and North-Western Railway, picked up in Morley Tunnel, near Leeds, three packages, containing each ten rifle cartridges, which had evidently been thrown from a train in its passage through the tunnel, by some of the Leeds Fenians, in their journey either to or from Chester a few days previous.

15th. About two o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the third storey of the cotton mill, Shay Lane, Ovenden, near Halifax, belonging to Mr. Wm. Sutcliffe, and in the occupation of Messrs. Morley, Utley, and Barstow. The mill was totally destroyed. The damage was estimated at £4000 or £5000.

Two of the four lions which had been ordered to complete the facade of the Leeds Town Hall, were this day uncovered, at twelve o'clock, in the presence of a large number of spectators. Each lion is 11 ft. in length, and in height 5 ft. 6 in.

18th. An engine and ten ballast carriages passed over Mytholmbridge Viaduct for the first time since its reconstruction. The sight being novel, a large number of persons were attracted to the spot.

19th. The extensive suite of baths and apartments erected in Cookridge Street, Leeds, through the public spirit and enterprise of the directors of the Oriental and General Bath Company of Leeds, Limited, at a cost of £13,000, being on the eve of completion, were opened to public inspection, and such was the interest taken in the undertaking that throughout the day there was a constant succession of visitors.

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The site of one of the Domesday villages, bearing the traditional name Thorndale, was singularly brought to light. Mr. R. Mortimer, of Fimber, a well-known antiquary, examined the place now known as "Thorndale," and found the traces of numerous foundations of the lost village. This examination was made consequent on the finding of an ancient well in one of the fields in Mr. J. Hopper's farm, near Wetwang. There was a tradition also that this well had been found some eighty years ago, but its position was again lost. In ploughing, however, the covering (oak timber) gave way under the horses' feet, and by the narrowest chance only the team was saved from going headlong to the bottom. The well is a thorough wonder for the chalk wolds. For some distance it is beautifully walled, and is forty-three yards deep, and had sixteen yards depth of pure water. The discovery, in a country so badly watered as the Wolds, is of very great value, independently of the antiquarian interest which attaches to it.

25th. The Habeas Corpus Suspension (Ireland) Act Continuance Bill was passed through all its stages.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Disraeli) laid before the House of Commons the Government scheme of reform, but stated that he threw out the various proposals as suggestions which the Government had no wish to insist upon, if they would prejudice the settlement of the question. The Government, he said, proposed to reduce the borough franchise to a £6 rating occupancy, and the county franchise to a £20 rating occupancy, and to add four new franchises, viz., 1st, an educational franchise, including members of the Universities and learned societies; 2nd, a savings bank franchise, giving a vote to every person having £30 in a savings bank for one year; 3rd, to give a vote to every person having £50 in the Funds; and 4th, to give a vote to every person paying 20s. per annum in direct taxes.

The site for a new church in Bonegate, Brighouse, was purchased at a cost of £600.

26th. An inquiry before Mr. Taylor, from the Home Office, Local Government Department, took place at the Town Hall, Halifax, as to road improvements.

28th. A shocking accident happened at the Strafford Main Colliery, near Barnsley, by which Robert Robinson was instantaneously killed, and Joseph Thornton and Cozral Pevitt were injured. The three men were pit sinkers, and at the time of the accident were removing stone in the above colliery for the purpose of making a "boxhole." At the time of the accident deceased was ramming for a blast with a drill on a level with his head, and through some cause or other the blast went off and the drill penetrated his forehead near the left eye, killing him on the spot.

March 1st. The tolls on Wellington Bridge, Leeds, ceased to be levied owing to the arrangements made by the Corporation, and this day the bridge was thrown entirely open to traffic. The tolls for foot passengers were abolished in 1847.

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A very melancholy catastrophe occurred at Accrington. A fire broke out in a reed maker's shop, above which was an infant school. From the combustible nature of the material, the flames spread with great rapidity, and prevented the children escaping by the staircase. Fortunately a large number of them were rescued through the windows by the aid of ladders, but, unhappily, the flames progressed so quickly that those engaged in this work had themselves to jump out of the window into the street, and nine of the children who could not be removed were burnt to death. Great courage and self-devotion was displayed by Miss Burcough, the schoolmistress, and others in rescuing the children.

The supply of water to Elland by the Halifax Corporation commenced, when the members of the Elland Local Board of Health and other gentlemen dined together in celebration of the event.

2nd. Earl Carnarvon, Lord Cranborne, and General Peel, resigned their respective offices in connection with the Government, in consequence of disagreement with their colleagues on the subject of reform.

The Rev. Henry Temple, head master of Coventry Grammar School, was appointed Vicar of St. John's, Leeds, as successor of the Rev. E. Monro, deceased.

About two hundred of the members of the Leeds Typographical Society assembled at the Smithfield Hotel, North Street, for the purpose of presenting Mr. George Pallister with a testimonial in recognition of his long and valuable services as secretary to the society; Mr. Pallister having resolved to withdraw from active participation in the society's operations. The testimonial consisted of a very handsome timepiece, and also a beautiful work-box for presentation to Mrs. Pallister. The clock was of polished black marble, inlaid with malachite, the fittings being of gold. The inscription, on a gold shield, was as follows :—

"Presented to Mr. George Pallister, by the members of the Leeds Typographical Society, as a recognition of his zealous and consecutive services as their secretary during a period of thirteen years. March 2nd, 1867."

The work-box for Mrs. Pallister was of rosewood, richly inlaid with pearl, the fittings being of choice design, and mounted with pearl. The inscription in the centre of the lid was "E. P., 1867."

Several very important extensions of lines through the South Yorkshire coal field were at this time in course of being made, namely, the extension of the Midland from the main line to Cudworth into Barnsley. The branch proceeds by way of Burton Bridge Mill to the bottom of Littleworth and Cliff Bridge. The Barnsley coal railway was nearly ready to be opened. It commences near to the Ardsley Station of the South Yorkshire Railway, and passes in its route the collieries on the Wakefield Road, thence near to Carlton, where Lord Wharncliffe has a very large property, the coal under which has scarcely as yet been touched.

4th. The election of a member of Parliament for the North Riding of

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Yorkshire, in the place of the Hon. W. E. Duncombe, who had been raised to the peerage on the death of his father, the late Lord Feversham, took place at York. Colonel the Hon. Octavius Duncombe, who formerly represented the riding, was elected without opposition.

5th. The foundation stone of a new school in connection with Benton Park Chapel, Rawden, was laid this day by Mr. Harrison Milligan, in the presence of a numerous and interested assembly.

At ten o'clock this evening about 500 Fenians collected at Temple Road, Rathmines, in the suburbs of Dublin, and afterwards joined a similar number at Tallagah, seven miles from Dublin. They were provisioned with bread and meat, and armed with rifles, revolvers, daggers, knives, and American swords. A large military force under Lord Strathnairn, consisting of detachments of the 9th Lancers and 52nd Regiments, were sent after them. A body of 150 were met by a party of fourteen police. The latter called upon them to surrender, but the Fenians fired, and the police returned the fire, wounding five, two mortally. None of the police were injured. About 150 prisoners were taken, also six waggon loads of ammunition captured on Tallagah Hill. A rising of many Fenians also took place in Drogheda. They cut the wires, and seized the market house. The night mail from Cork was five hours late, having been thrown off the rails at Limerick Junction. Planks were found on the line in two places. There was no telegraph communication with Cork, the wires having been cut. The Government were very active in every direction, and the Fenians dispersed the moment they were confronted by the military and police. The outbreak was, without doubt, the most serious movement of the kind that had yet been made. The attempts of the Fenians were made almost simultaneously in several different parts of Ireland widely separated—in the neighbourhood of Dublin and Drogheda on the east, in the county of Clare on the west, and in the vicinity of Cork and Youghal on the south. In some places policemen and other officers of the law were wounded and captured, and two or three were killed; but in every case the Fenians were promptly routed by the military and armed police, many of them being killed or wounded, and hundreds captured.

6th. The new chapel and schools in Otley Road, Bradford, were opened.

At a special meeting of the Leeds Town Council, Mr. C. A. Curwood, deputy town clerk of Liverpool, was elected town clerk of Leeds at a salary of £1000 per annum. There were eighteen candidates, but Mr. Curwood was selected by an almost unanimous vote.

7th. A very serious collision occurred in the Bowling tunnel of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway. A train from Bradford to Huddersfield had reached the tunnel when something went wrong with the engine and the train came to a standstill. The conductors of the train relied for their protection upon the signal-

man at the end of the tunnel, who had strict orders not to allow a second train to enter the tunnel until it was reported clear. The signalman neglected to carry out that instruction, and a train from Leeds for Halifax dashed into the Bradford train at full speed. There was a fearful collision, which resulted in the death of the driver of the Bradford train and severe injury to eleven of the passengers, one of whom, Mr. Caygill, of Bradford, died on the following Monday. At the Coroner's inquest the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the collision was caused by an error of judgment on the part of the signalmen and the guard of one of the trains, adding a recommendation to the company that they should appoint more competent men to such offices, even if higher salaries had to be paid.

8th. At a meeting of the members of the Royal Institution, London, this evening, the Rev. W. Greenwell delivered a lecture on "The Yorkshire Wold Tumuli." The geological characters of the country, he said, were nearly alike, but on the Yorkshire Wolds the tumuli were more numerous, indicating that the country was at an early period well populated. The round tumuli were in many instances 100 feet in diameter, lying principally from east to west, and the principal interments were found at the east ends. These consisted generally of one skeleton in the centre, surrounded by several others, the skulls of the latter being in most instances fractured, from which it was inferred that the skeleton in the centre was the body of the chief, and that the others had been slaughtered at his burial. From the appearance of the fractured bones Mr. Greenwell was led to suppose that their flesh had been eaten by the rest of the tribe. Numerous flint instruments were found in these tumuli, and it is remarkable that they were not made from flints in the immediate neighbourhood, but from those of the neighbouring district. No metal implements of any kind were found in these tumuli. The bodies were in some instances burnt, and in others buried without cremation, but they were all in a crouching position, and lying on the left side, with one hand up to the head. The long tumuli, Mr. Greenwell conceives, were those of the earliest inhabitants of the country, and the skulls and skeletons indicated that they were of a different race from those found in the other tumuli. As in the earliest interments in Wiltshire, the skulls found at the corresponding early period in Yorkshire were long-headed, and the length of the skeletons did not average more than five feet five inches. In the round tumuli the skulls were of a rounder form, and the skeletons longer, thus indicating that the successors of the aborigines were a more powerful race. In these tumuli, as in those of supposed earlier date, one body had been buried in the centre and others around it, who were supposed to have been slaughtered at the time of the funeral and their flesh eaten. Several specimens of pottery were found of a decorated kind, and made with great skill, though not turned on a potter's wheel. There were urns of different sizes, the smaller ones being supposed to have contained

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food for the dead, and the larger vessels were drinking cups. A few bronze implements were found in the tumuli with the round-headed skulls, but no bronze swords nor anything Roman. It was inferred, therefore, that at whatever period the latest of the tumuli were formed, they were constructed before the Roman occupation of the country. The tumuli found on the Yorkshire Wolds do not represent the number of burials, for those buried in that manner were supposed to be only the chiefs of the tribe. The great majority of the people were interred in graveyards, one of which was cut through in making a railway near Market Weighton. Drawings showing the different character of the skulls and of the articles of pottery found in the tumuli were exhibited.

11th. The reconstruction of Mytholmbridge Viaduct having been completed, the reopening of the line to Holmfirth took place this day in the presence of a large concourse of persons.

13th. At the Leeds Town Hall, in the presence of the Mayor and a full bench of Magistrates, the following gentlemen, who had been added to the commission of the peace for the borough, by the Lord Chancellor, took the customary oaths and their seats :—Mr. T. J. Kinnear, Mr. Anthony Titley, Mr. R. J. Hudson, Mr. Samuel Hey, and Mr. John Rhodes. The Lord Chancellor also added the name of the Mayor, Mr. Andrew Fairbairn, to the list.

The new Bradford Exchange, erected by a limited liability company, at a cost of about £30,000, was opened, the event being celebrated by a public luncheon, at which Lord F. Cavendish, M.P., Mr. Forster, M.P., and other gentlemen were present. The foundation stone of the new building was laid by Lord Palmerston in 1864, and it was erected from designs prepared by Messrs. Lockwood and Mawson.

The late Mr. W. Harvey, of the firm of Harvey Brothers, linen manufacturers, Barnsley, left the sum of £1000 to the Mechanics' Institute, Barnsley, to be expended in the formation of a school of design, and £1000 to the Dispensary at Barnsley. Mr. Harvey was a member of the Society of Friends.

16th. Mr. Charles Hardy, second son of the late Mr. John Hardy, M.P. for Bradford, and brother to Mr. John Hardy, M.P., and Mr. Gathorne Hardy, M.P., died this evening, at Chilham Castle, Kent. Mr. Hardy was the chief partner in the Low Moor Company. He was an able and active West Riding magistrate, and a gentleman of large benevolence and generous sympathies, especially as manifested amongst his poorer neighbours at Low Moor. Until recently he resided at Odsal House. He was the president of the Bradford Free Church Building Society, and his name for many years had been conspicuously identified with every church-building effort in the district around Bradford.

18th. The pleasant suburb of Manningham, near Bradford, is indebted to Mr. John Hollings, J.P., of Wheatley Hall, for the beautiful church which stands in its midst and other benefactions, and he being about to leave the district to reside in Hampshire, a

gathering of the congregation of St. Paul's, and others, presented him with suitable souvenirs of his connection with the neighbourhood.

An inquest was held by Mr. Dyson, coroner, at Wheatley, near Halifax, on the body of James Whitaker, aged 57, who not only poisoned himself, but also four of his children, by strychnine, incautiously administered.

Messrs. Wilkinson & Co., flax spinners, of Leeds, suspended pay ment, with liabilities estimated at £200,000.

22nd. A Working Men's Industrial and Fine Arts Exhibition, organized and managed by the teachers and scholars of Zion School, New Wortley, was formally opened in the Leeds Music Hall by his Worship the Mayor. The chief object of the exhibition was to provide means for the erection of additional buildings in which to extend the educational work which had been so successfully carried on hitherto at Zion School. The Rev. T. Hincks, Mr. Ald. Carter, Mr. Jos. Lupton, Mr. Kenworthy (Chairman of the Exhibition Committee), and other gentlemen, took part in the inaugural ceremony.

23rd. The engine-drivers and firemen on the North-Eastern Railway, excepting on the Stockton and Darlington section, gave notices to cease work on the 20th April. The number who took this step were about 1000.

24th. Mr. Martin Cawood, a gentleman well-known in Leeds in various public capacities, met with an untimely death by drowning. He had recently been engaged as the secretary to a London opera company, during whose visit to Bradford he came over to Leeds to see his friends, and left in the evening to return, but was not seen alive afterwards. A West-Riding constable, while on duty in the vicinity of Allerton Bywater, Castleford, a few day's after Mr. Cawood's disappearance, found his body in the river at that place. Mr. Cawood was formerly in business in Leeds as an ironfounder, after which he became secretary to the Leeds, Bradford, and Halifax Railway Company; for several years he was secretary to the Leeds Chamber of Commerce. He also occupied a seat in the Corporation as the representative of the North-East Ward.

25th. At a colliery in the course of formation near the Cricket Inn Road, Sheffield, Samuel Slack and Thomas Jepson, two sinkers, were this morning descending the shaft in a tub lowered by a steam engine, which was attended by a man named Amos Fox. After the tub, or cage, with the sinkers in it, had got about halfway down the shaft the engine was stopped, although it was stated that no signal whatever had been given. In a moment or two afterwards the engine was reversed, and the tub was drawn up to a considerable height above the pit, and came into violent contact with a beam from which, or near to which, a pulley used in raising and lowering the tub was suspended. So great was the force with which the tub came in contact with the beam that a large and massive iron hook which connected the tub with the end of the iron drawing rope,

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was snapped asunder, and the poor men were thrown out and fell to the bottom of the pit, a distance, it was estimated, of about 115 yards. Of course, death was instantaneous, and when soon afterwards the pit was descended the explorers found their bodies almost smashed to atoms.

27th. The strike of engine-drivers on the London and Brighton Railway terminated.

A meeting of mining engineers was held at Normanton for the purpose of consulting as to the steps to be taken in reopening the Oaks Pit, and recovering the bodies of those killed by the successive explosions in December last. It was decided that the safest and most effectual plan would be to sink a new shaft. The work would occupy about two years.

At a meeting of the Doncaster Town Council, in the midst of a quiet and friendly discussion, the Council were made witness to the sudden death of one of their number. Mr. R. J. Littlewood, a young but greatly esteemed member of the Council, was seen suddenly to fall forward from his seat, and almost immediately afterwards he expired. So awful and sudden an event naturally produced a most profound impression upon the Council, and in the town at large a wide-spread feeling of sorrow.

A communication having been received that the Privy Council could not consent to grant assizes to Sheffield, the Mayor instructed the Town Clerk to withdraw the bill seeking powers to erect assize courts at Sheffield.

28th. A disastrous explosion, which arose from an accumulation of gas, occurred at a provision dealer's and draper's shop at the corner of Scott Street and Woodhouse Street, Leeds, tenanted by Mr. John Howell, and owned by Mr. Wm. Carrett, who resided next door. The premises consisted of a shop with two large windows fronting into the streets named, a small living room at the side, and sleeping apartments on the second storey. The residents were the proprietor, his wife, two children, aged respectively a year and a half, and seven years, and a niece, Sarah Howell, a young woman about seventeen years of age. At the time of the explosion Mrs. Howell was in the shop, attending to a customer named Maria Marshall, a married woman, the mother of five children, residing in Woodhouse Street. The child was in one of the upper rooms, and its sister and the niece in the living room. The niece, it would seem, observing a strong smell of gas, incautiously took a lighted candle partly into the cellar underneath the back room to ascertain where the leakage arose. A dense volume of gas had accumulated in the space underneath the flooring of the shop and in the cellar, and the introduction of the candle into its midst caused an instantaneous and terrific explosion, which alarmed the whole of the inhabitants of the locality. The windows and door of the shop were completely demolished, and the scene of confusion and ruin there presented was little greater than was observable in the side room. The flooring and joists broke out into flames, but with commendable prompti-

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tude and courage, though the building, which was shattered from the foundation to the eaves, threatened serious injury to all who dared to enter, the neighbours and workmen in the vicinity applied themselves to extinguish the flames, while others set to work to rescue the sufferers from the mass of *debris* of bricks, mortar, timber, and grocery and drapery goods, which were mingled together in one heterogeneous mass Mrs. Marshall was found to be the greatest sufferer, for in addition to a severe scalp wound, both her legs were fractured. She was immediately removed to her own home, and from thence during the afternoon to the Infirmary, where, about ten o'clock, amputation of the right leg was performed a little below the knee; but her injuries were so severe that she died the following day. The niece, who was severely burnt about the head and shoulders, was also taken to the Infirmary. Mrs. Howell was much bruised about the knees and other parts of her body, and had a flesh wound on the right side of her head. She and her children—the younger of which fortunately escaped uninjured, while the other was hurt seriously on the side of the head—were removed from the ruined house to the house of Mrs. Morrison, a neighbour.

29th. At the Leeds Assizes, Charles Lister (28), collier, was indicted for having, at Barmborough, near Doncaster, on the 9th of February, most cruelly assaulted Elizabeth Dawson, and stolen from her about £4, a purse, and other property. He was found guilty and sentenced to be kept in penal servitude for ten years.—— Thomas Bairstow (33), grocer, pleaded guilty to having forged two post-office orders in Leeds in December last. The prisoner having three times been convicted for a similar offence he was sentenced to be kept in penal servitude for seven years.——April 1st. Joseph Jubb (43), labourer, was indicted for the manslaughter of his wife, at Thurlstone, on the 7th February. He was found guilty and sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude, Mr. Justice Lush remarking that he had been guilty of a most brutal assault, and that the crime was one upon the very verge of murder.——5th. John Barnet (30), mason, was indicted for feloniously wounding William West, with intent to do him grievous bodily harm, at Sheffield, on the 1st March. He was found guilty and sentenced to be kept in penal servitude for fifteen years.

A new Primitive Methodist Chapel, erected at Cote Hill, about two miles from Halifax, was opened for divine service.

This morning, about half-past nine o'clock, a shocking accident happened on the premises of Mr. James Wragg, of Barnsley, pork butcher, by which himself and a workman named Samuel Lockwood were shockingly scalded through the bursting of a boiler, their injuries proving so serious that both of them died a few days afterwards.

30th. At the People's Hall, Marshall Street, Holbeck, Leeds, this evening, a silver tea and coffee service, a set of handsome engravings, a timepiece, &c., the whole valued at £100 guineas, were presented to Mr. Alderman Carter, by the working men of Holbeck, as a slight

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acknowledgment for the many years he had represented them in the Leeds Town Council, and also for "the great services he had rendered to their cause by his firm, able, and consistent advocacy of political, civil, and religious liberty." The presentation was preceded by a tea, of which, at the two sittings, between 800 and 900 persons partook. Mr. W. Chadwick, of Arksey, presided.

31st. This, Sunday night, intense alarm was caused in Elland church by the falling of one of the clock weights of 26 cwts., in the church tower. The Rev. Mr. Irvine, the curate, had proceeded with his sermon only a few minutes when a tremendous crash was heard, and the entire building was shaken. A part of the screen near the tower was also forced down. The impression appeared to prevail that the church tower was falling. Something like a panic immediately took place. Women and children screamed, and men deserted the church, leaving behind them their hats and coats. For a time the alarm was intense. By-and-bye the cause of the panic was discovered, and those remaining in the church became pacified, and the Rev. Curate finished his sermon.

The Rev. Henry de Laval Willis, D.D., incumbent of St. John's, Bradford, died at the residence of his former friend and curate, the Rev. C. Hope Robertson, M.A., incumbent of Crocken Hill, near Dartford, Kent. His health had been failing for many months, and he had retired to the south of England in the hope that the warmer and more genial atmosphere of the south might tend to his restoration. He was summoned from the scene of his earthly labours at the comparatively early age of 51. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and the early years of his ministry were passed in Ireland. He had been incumbent of St. John's seventeen years, having come to Bradford in 1850. To a warm, zealous, and active temperament, Dr. Willis united the gift of a ready and fluent utterance. His sermons evidently came from his heart, and when once he espoused a cause he was unsparing in his efforts to promote its success. For many years he took a most active interest in the management of the Bradford Infirmary.

April 1st. The colliery proprietors of South Yorkshire having decided, so far as the local traffic was concerned, to supply 20 cwts. and not 21 cwts. to the ton, as heretofore, this regulation, which, of course, did not affect the London trade, came into operation this day.

The death of John Gott, Esq., the head of the firm of Benjamin Gott and Sons, woollen cloth manufacturers and merchants, Leeds, took place at Armley House. The deceased, who was 75 years of age, was known as one of the most liberal and worthy citizens of his native town, and its history bears many records of his munificence and public spirit. The deceased gentleman inherited from his father the strong practical sense and mental vigour which gave to the firm of Benjamin Gott and Sons an historical name in connection with the woollen trade of Yorkshire, and he combined with these business qualities, a cultivated mind, refined taste, the courtesy

and urbanity of a gentleman, the liberality of a merchant prince, the patriotism of a true citizen, and the generosity and kindliness of disposition of an earnest and sincere Christian. The life of Mr. Gott, like that of his father, is, in a great measure, the scientific, religious, and social history of Leeds for half a century. The names of few men have been better and more deservedly known, in all that enobles and dignifies an earnest and quiet life, than that of John Gott. His charity, which was munificent in its liberality, knew neither sect nor party, and his political convictions, which identified him with Conservatism, were never paraded with offensive zeal. Mr. Gott was a Deputy-Lieutenant and magistrate of the West Riding, and sat regularly on the bench. He was connected with the Literary and Philosophical Society for many years, and his name will be found amongst the most liberal of the donors to the General Infirmary, the Church Institute, the Mechanics' Institute, the various funds for increasing the church accommodation not only of Leeds but of the West Riding, of all the principal charities of the town, and of the many funds raised from time to time in aid of sufferers from great local or national calamities. The funeral took place on the 8th, at Armley Church. It was very numerously attended, and the mournful demeanour of thousands of spectators who lined the whole of the public road from Armley House, the residence of the deceased gentleman, to Armley Church, was a tribute of respect to his memory not less significant and not less sincere than that more demonstratively shown by his kindred, his friends, his servants, and the host of gentlemen who formed the funeral *cortege*. The inscription on a brass plate on the coffin was :—"John Gott, Esq., born Nov. 12, 1791 ; died April 1, 1867." The church was crowded in every part. The great bell of the Leeds Town Hall was muffled, and sent forth mournful tones at the time of the funeral, and several of the tradesmen in Leeds closed their shops as a mark of respect for the deceased. The will and codicils of Mr. John Gott were proved in the Wakefield District Registry of the Court of Probate, a short time after his death, by Mr. William Allan, of Chichester Terrace, Brighton, the brother-in-law and sole surviving executor. The personalty was sworn under £350,000. The will was dated in 1852, and under it the testator's relict took all his furniture and moveable effects, an immediate legacy of £500, an annuity of £1200 (in addition to the provision of her marriage settlement), and all property accrued to her since their marriage. The following legacies were bequeathed, free of duty :—To Mr. Henry Wormald, £10,000 ; to his executor, to be held in certain trusts specified in the will of the late Mr. Richard Wormald, of Cookridge Hall, £10,000 ; to Mr. Allan, his executor, £500; to the Leeds Infirmary, £200 ; to the House of Recovery, £100 ; to the Leeds Public Dispensary, £100. He also gave to each of his six sisters, Mrs. Allan, Miss H. Gott, Mrs. Kinnear, Mrs. Maitland, Mrs. Brooke, and Mrs. McBraire, £10,000. An estate at Woodhall, in Calverley, he devised to his nephew, the Rev. John Gott. All the

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residue of his real and personal estates, including valuable estates at Bean Ing, and in Guildford Street, Leeds, the testator gave to his brother, Mr. William Gott; but, by the death of the latter in the lifetime of the testator, this gift lapsed, and in consequence the whole of the real estate (besides the family estates which were in settlement), devolved upon the heir-at-law, Mr. B. Gott; and the residue of the personal estate passed half to the relict and half amongst the next of kin, viz., the testator's six sisters above-named, and the family of the late Mr. William Gott, who took amongst them one-seventh share of it.

The new post-office at Pontefract was opened.

Dewsbury had the appearance of a holiday this day, owing to the opening of the railway to Thornhill. The streets were thronged by people wending their way to the handsome new station in the Market Place, which forms the terminus of the new branch connecting the town with the main line of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company. Many hundreds took a trip to Wakefield or Mirfield and back. In the evening, a dinner was given by the contractors at Mirfield railway station.

3rd. This morning one of the most destructive fires that ever happened in Huddersfield occurred at the large goods warehouse of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company at the Huddersfield railway station. The warehouse was a large stone edifice, three storeys high, situated at the end of the Huddersfield station nearest to New North Road, and it contained a great quantity of wool, wool waste, and general merchandise, many persons having goods there, for the warehousing of which they paid a consideration to the railway company. The damage was estimated at £20,000.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Keighley was held to urge the claims of that town and its district to enfranchisement as a Parliamentary borough. Resolutions were passed appointing a deputation to put these claims before the members for the North-West Riding, and to draw up a memorial to be presented to the House of Commons. The memorial represented, among other facts, that the population of Keighley and the neighbouring townships was about 60,000.

Her Majesty the Queen was graciously pleased to signify her intention of becoming the patroness of the bazaar to be held in connection with the opening of the Leeds Mechanics' Institute.

8th. Mr. W. T. S. Daniel, Q.C., the newly-appointed judge of County Court Circuit 11, took his seat for the first time in the Bradford County Court. Mr. Daniel was of the Chancery bar, his call dating from Feb. 8th, 1830.

The Spring Quarter Sessions for the West Riding of Yorkshire, which had hitherto been held at Pontefract, were opened for the first time at Wakefield.

10th. This morning, the engine drivers and firemen of the goods and mineral trains on the Darlington section of the North-Eastern Railway refused to take charge of the engines, on the ground that

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a portion of the arrangement made the week before with Mr. Fletcher, the locomotive superintendent, had not been carried out by the foreman. About 100 men struck, and the traffic arrangements were thrown into great confusion. About forty drivers and firemen were obtained from Newcastle to take the place of those who refused to work, but another difficulty arose in consequence of the guards declining to go with the trains, except with the old drivers. The guards were dissatisfied with their hours of labour. The strike afterwards extended over the entire system of the company, and the number of men who turned out exceeded 800.

12th. A sad accident occurred at the Brightside Colliery, near Sheffield. Five men, who were employed on the night shift, entered the cage to be lowered into the pit, when the wire rope to which it was attached suddenly snapped, and the cage and its occupants fell to the bottom. The shaft was 200 yards deep, and the five men who were in the cage were instantaneously killed.

13th. The Worth Valley Railway was opened this day (Saturday) with trains from Bradford, Shipley, Bingley, and Keighley, to Haworth and Oxenhope. The length of the line from the Keighley station to Oxenhope is five miles, up the Worth Valley, in which distance it attains an elevation of 330 feet above the level of Keighley station. In the construction of the line, besides the removal of several hundred thousands cubic yards of earth-work, the diversion of the course of the river at seven different points, and various other works, it was found necessary to erect not less than thirty bridges, including viaducts, nineteen of which are of single span, varying in length from a few feet to 555 feet, two being of two spans each, six of three spans each, one of four spans, one of fifteen spans, and one of thirty spans. Thus it will be seen that while the line is but of short length the works upon it are of necessity, from the character of the district through which it passes, of an unusually varied and extensive description.

For the seventh year in succession, the annual boat race between the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge was won by the representatives of the former, the Oxonians beating their opponents, after a contest of twenty-three minutes, by half a length.

15th. A body found in the river Aire, at Waterloo, Leeds, was identified as that of Mary Catherine Raddings, a girl about thirteen years of age, who resided in Bond Street, Hunslet. Deceased was one of the crowd of persons who thronged the landing near to Mr. Conyer's shop, at the foot of Leeds Bridge, on the morning of the 17th November last, when it gave way from the violence of the floods.

16th. Six of the engine drivers of the North-Eastern Railway Company, who had been summoned for leaving their work without giving a month's notice, as required by the rules, came before the Leeds magistrates. Evidence having been given in support of the information in one case, the bench decided that there was a valid contract between the company and the defendant. They therefore

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convicted him, but, in the hope that the dispute would be settled in the meantime, the magistrates suspended their judgment until the 22nd of May. The central committee sitting in London offered to refer the matter in dispute to the arbitration of the President of the Board of Trade, and threatened that if this offer was not accepted they would withdraw the men from all the lines of railway in the kingdom. The same committee made a weekly levy of 3s. on drivers and 2s. on firemen, for the support of the men on strike.

17th. A new Congregational Church at Rotherham, situated in an elevated position near the Doncaster Road, was opened. The foundation stone of the new edifice was laid on May 3rd, 1866. The total cost of the new erection was upwards of £4100.

19th. The memorial stone of the Park Congregational Church, Hopwood Lane, Halifax, was laid by Sir Francis Crossley, M.P.

21st. Mr. Wm. Thomas, auctioneer, and an alderman of Halifax, expired at his residence in St. James's Street, being about fifty years of age. He was originally a carpet weaver at Dean Clough Mills, and, having good natural abilities, commenced business as an auctioneer, in which he succeeded in obtaining a first-class position. Mr. Thomas entered the Town Council in 1858, representing the North-West Ward, and ever took an active and prominent part in municipal matters. He had sat on the aldermanic bench since the extension of the borough in 1865, and in his death the Halifax Temperance Society lost a staunch friend.

The Rev. Canon Greenwell opened a tumulus in the Wolds district, on the estates of Sir Charles Legard, Bart., and found the remains of an Anglo-Saxon lady. With the body were all the personal ornaments, consisting of three large cruciform bronze fibulæ, with the iron tongues and parts of the dress (traces sufficient to show texture) remaining, and at the waist a double clasp or buckle of bronze. A fine necklace was also found, consisting of eighteen glass beads, red, blue, and yellow, very well made, and thirty amber beads, formed of pierced bits of amber, with the corners simply rounded off. There was also a so-called "spindle-whool" with the body, and two fine urns, having the well-known Anglo-Saxon ornamentation. Below the Anglo-Saxon burial was the burnt body of a Briton, having with it an "incense cup" and a flint "scraper," and below that again, in a cest sunk into the natural rock, was the primary interment—an unburnt Briton, with his flint weapon beside him.

22nd. Mr. James Whitham, solicitor, Wakefield, and Town Clerk of that borough, died at his residence at St. John's, Wakefield. The deceased gentleman, who was highly respected, was fifty-four years of age. He had been in practice as a solicitor for thirty-four years, and town clerk of Wakefield since its incorporation in 1848. Mr. Whitham was a gentleman of acknowledged ability, and was well-known and much esteemed in the profession.

A large reform meeting was held at Birmingham. The members of the trades unions of the town, numbering about 40,000, the mem-

bers of the Reform League, numbering 15,000, and a large number of reformers from the various towns of the "black country" joined the procession, which marched to an extensive open space called Brookfields, where they were addressed from eight platforms, the speakers being sixty-seven in number.

A statue of the late Mr. Cobden was inaugurated at Manchester. There was a procession through the city, formed of the members of the friendly, political, temperance, and co-operative societies of various Lancashire towns, to the site of the statue, which is erected near the Royal Exchange. The Mayor presided at the opening ceremony, and the assemblage was addressed by Mr. Bazley, M.P., Mr. Geo. Wilson, and other gentlemen. The memorial cost nearly £2500. The figure is in bronze, and represents Mr. Cobden in the attitude of addressing the House of Commons.

The strike of engine drivers on the North-Eastern Railway (Leeds section) was virtually at an end, the company having been enabled to secure the services of a sufficient number of properly qualified men to manage the whole of the traffic.

23rd. The foundation stone of a new Catholic Church was laid at the junction of the Huddersfield and Cemetery Roads, Dewsbury.

A West Riding reform demonstration took place on Woodhouse Moor, Leeds. Several thousands of persons from the chief towns of the Riding walked in procession through the streets of the town, and to the moor, where, with those who assembled there, they formed a vast multitude estimated at above 100,000. Five platforms were erected, and from these the speakers addressed the assemblage. Resolutions were adopted declaring that no reform bill would be satisfactory that did not confer residential manhood suffrage and the ballot; and calling upon the House of Commons to remove those restrictions from the Government measure which prevented this principle from being carried out. In the evening, a public meeting was held in the Corn Exchange, the speakers including Mr. Forster, M.P., Mr. Baines, M.P., Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., Mr. Beales, Mr. E. Jones, and others.

24th. A fatal railway accident occurred near Methley Junction this morning. The 10.30 morning express from Leeds ran off the line. The engine driver was killed on the spot and the fireman was severely injured, but fortunately the passengers escaped unhurt.

The foundation stone of St. Clement's Church, Sheepscar, Leeds, to be erected under the direction of the Church Extension Society, was laid by the Mayor of Leeds.

27th. A banquet was held at Heckmondwike to celebrate the opening of a new barracks for the use of the 1st Administrative Battalion of West Riding Artillery Volunteers. The building, which is situated in the centre of Heckmondwike, was built from the plans of Mr. Archibald E. Taylor, at an expense of about £4000, the entire cost being defrayed by Lieut-Colonel Charles Henry Firth.

28th. A large meeting of engine drivers was held at Derby to

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consider the position of the North-Eastern drivers, when it was decided to recommend the Central Committee in London to order a strike on all the great lines in the country, in order to compel the North-Eastern directors to take back their men.

The last service was held in Ripponden Church prior to its demolition and the erection of a new and more appropriate building. The church was built in 1732, to replace the one swept down by the great flood of ten years previous.

29th. The funeral of Capt. Gravill, of the whale-ship Diana, took place at the Hull Cemetery. There was an immense concourse of spectators, and during the rush into the cemetery two or three persons were knocked down and narrowly escaped being trampled to death.

A number of the friends of Mr. Morley, of Garforth, met at Roberts' Hotel, Castleford, to present a testimonial of their respect and esteem, consisting of a beautiful timepiece and purse of gold, value 140 guineas. Mr. Morley had been for more than half a century steward to Mr. T. D. Bland, the Lord of the Manor of Houghton-with-Castleford.

The Keighley Water Bill was read a third time and passed in the Commons.

30th. A fire broke out in the bobbin mill in the occupation of Mr. A. Munday, wood turner and bobbin maker, Cote Hill, near Halifax, and before it could be extinguished gutted the building. The mill was three storeys high, and about forty yards long. The damage was estimated at about £3000.

A fire was discovered in a corn mill at Battyford, Mirfield, belonging to Messrs. Blakeley and Terry, when damage to the amount of about £2000 was done.

May 1st. The advent of the "merry month" of May in 1867 will long be remembered in the annals of Bradford. The Bradford canal, which had for so many years been a nuisance to the town was closed by an injunction of the Court of Chancery imposing a penalty of £10,000 for noncompliance with its order.

After considerable delay, arising from various causes, the passenger station, in Westgate, Wakefield, was opened. The station is exceedingly convenient for the public, being only 300 yards from the Corn Exchange, 350 yards from the Court House, and 380 yards from the cattle market. The whole scheme, both for passenger and goods stations, was successfully carried out by Mr. John Fraser, civil engineer, of Leeds, who acted as engineer to the joint companies, and who placed the designing and superintendence of the buildings in the hands of his brother, Mr. James B. Fraser, architect, of Leeds. The cost of the passenger station was £60,000; the goods station also cost £60,000. In making some excavations in the goods yard, the workmen found a large quantity of valuable Roman coin.

The corner stone of the new church of St. Thomas, at Batley, was laid by Viscount Grey de Wilton, who also gave the site on which the church stands.

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The ceremony of cutting the first sod of a new reservoir at Mixenden took place. It was in connection with the system of waterworks by the Halifax Corporation. The sod was turned by the Mayor of Halifax, Mr. Thomas Shaw, in the presence of the members of the Corporation and a number of local gentlemen.

2nd. The Halifax and Ovenden Junction Railway Bill was read a third time in the Commons and passed.

4th. A Model Lodging House, erected in Smithy Street, Halifax, by Mr. John Crossley, at an expenditure of £3000, and fitted up at an additional cost of about £300, was opened. The style of architecture is Italian.

The remains of the gibbet-post of Spence Broughton, who was hung in irons on Attercliffe Common, near Rotherham, after being executed at York for the robbery of the Sheffield and Rotherham postman, [see "Annals," Vol. 1, page 175,] were this week dug out of the ground. It was of solid old oak, perfectly black and quite sound, though embedded in the ground since 1792. It consisted of a massive framework, 10ft. long and 1ft. deep, firmly embedded in the ground to support the gibbet-post, which passed through its centre and was bolted to it. Some 4ft. 6in. of this post was left, the remainder having been cut off when the gibbet was taken down 37 years ago. The remainder of the post was 18in. square. This relic was discovered by a person named Holroyd, in making excavations for the cellars of some houses in Clifton Street, Attercliffe Common, opposite the "Yellow Lion."

6th. A boat-race for the aquatic championship of the world took place on the Tyne. The competitors were Robert Chambers, of Newcastle, and Henry Kelley, of Putney, and the latter was the winner by a distance of 150 yards. A fearful accident took place after the race by the breaking of a river landing-stage. Many persons were plunged into the water and drowned.

The reform demonstration in Hyde Park, which the authorities and the West End of London seemed at one time disposed to exaggerate into a revolution, passed over in the most orderly manner, and without the slightest disturbance.

A hailstorm, which caused much damage at Wakefield, occurred. A hailstorm of such severity occurring with the thermometer at 79 degrees in the shade during the day was a remarkable event. It appeared to have extended over only a limited area, and was preceded by vivid lightning and heavy thunder. Hailstones fell as large as walnuts, smashed thousands of windows, and caused irreparable injury to a large amount of garden produce. The thunderstorm was very violent at Allerton Bywater, and the neighbourhood of Castleford. The wind threatened to tear everything up, and large pieces of ice measuring two inches fell. People had to get under shelter to save their faces from being cut with the ice. In some of the dwelling-houses as many as fifteen squares of glass were broken.

8th. The Leeds Town Council resolved to carry out the extension of Briggate from the top to North Street. This necessitated the

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demolition of the Moot Hall and the buildings beyond it, and also of St. John's Vicarage. The improvement was estimated to cost £28,000 for the purchase of property, exclusive of the making of the street. The Council also approved of the plans and sections for the improvement of Hol-beck, from its junction with the river Aire to Holbeck Bridge.

An explosion occurred at the Outwood Colliery, Bingley, belonging to Messrs. Fletcher and Sons, and resulted in the death of three men named Benjamin Davenport, Richard Howarth, and Robert Seddon.

Among the whole series of discoveries by the Rev. Canon Greenwell, and the archæologists who had for so lengthy a period carried on the scientific examination of the Yorkshire tumuli, and referred to at various times in the "Annals," none exceeded in interest and value those found at this time, in tumuli on the estates of Mr. B. F. Bowes, on the midwold range, at Weaverthorp, Cowlam, and Burrow, near Driffield. Here results almost unique were met with in the graves of a British warrior and of British ladies. The tumuli raised over the grave of the warrior stood apart from the rest. It was formed of earth, and was fifty-six feet diameter, and reduced by the plough to two feet in height. The burial was that of a young and strongly-made man. He was laid upon the left side, with head to north-east, the hands laid in front of breast, and knees drawn up to the elbows. The right hand grasped a fine bronze dagger, of the round-ended and very early type. The blade was thin, and ovate-oblong in shape, the broad end having three bronze rivets, and retaining distinctly the semi-lunar outline of the end of the wooden handle. Upon the dagger was deposited a large flint knife, and beneath it a bronze awl or bodkin, three inches long, square at the middle, and both ends rounded, terminating in sharp points, this being a very curious implement. Before the chest, and just below the chin, were five very large polished jet buttons, quite 1½in. in diameter, and one button of baked clay, of similar size and form, but ornamented by four lines, radiating from the centre. One of these buttons had three holes at the back, the others all having two. Behind the pelvis of the skeleton was a remarkably fine bronze axe, of the earliest type, evidently modelled on the plan of the old stone hatchet. The handle and sheath of the dagger had been of wood, the remains being quite evident, and the axe seemed to have been enclosed in wood, the part handled being less oxidised than the rest. The whole of the bronze articles bore a very fine patina. This was the first instance, so far as is known, where a bronze battle-axe had been found with an interment in Yorkshire, and the discovery was of value on account of the association of the early axe and dagger. The other barrows opened, of which two contained the remains of British ladies buried with their personal ornaments, formed a group of low flat tumuli, almost obliterated by tillage, on the summit of the Burrow Wold. The one first opened was 22ft. diameter and 2ft. high. At the centre, upon the natural surface, was the skele-

ton of a female laid on the left side, with head to north-east, with the hands up to the head. The body was doubled up. Upon the right wrist was a beautiful bronze armlet, of the "snake-head" pattern—a succession of oval swellings lengthwise—and quite perfect. Close to the neck was a delicate bronze fibula, of the bow shape, extremely elegant in workmanship, which had originally had a tongue of the same metal. This had been broken off and replaced by an iron tongue, fixed in a piece of wood, which passed through the bronze coil of the fibula. On the chest was a necklace of beads, fifty-three being of glass, and seventeen of amber. The glass beads were most beautiful. They were all blue in colour, and ornamented (with one exception) with a zigzag pattern in white enamel. The exceptional one was larger and more globular in form, and was ornamented with annulets of white. The mound contained a quantity of potsherds, and a few flint chippings. In another barrow was the body of a female, with head to the north, laid on her left side, with hands up to face, and body doubled up into the least possible space, being from head to foot only thirty-five inches. On the right wrist, in this case too, was a perfect bronze armlet of the most beautiful description, resembling a delicately-formed cog-wheel, with rounded teeth on both sides, the rim between the teeth being ornamented by three grooved lines. For exquisite preservation, and delicacy and beauty of workmanship, high polish, and brilliant patina, this armlet is not to be surpassed, even by modern work.

10th. A serious collision occurred at the Pontefract station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire line—a heavy mineral train running into the afternoon passenger train from Goole to Leeds as it was crossing the points. Thomas Child, the engine driver of the latter train, one of the oldest and most respected servants of the company, was killed; but none of the passengers were seriously injured. The engine, which was detached from the tender by the collision, escaped along the line, without any attendant, and was not captured until it had reached the triangle at the entrance to the Leeds station. This was accomplished by a North-Eastern guard, who at great personal risk jumped on the footboard, and shut the steam off.

A church, erected at a cost of nearly £4000, at Clifton, near York, was opened and consecrated by the Archbishop of York.

14th. Died, at the advanced aged of 85 years, James Audus, Esq., of Selby; whose remains were interred in the nave of the Abbey church, at Selby, on the 21st. The high esteem in which Mr. Audus was held in his native town, the sincere respect which his many generous and noble qualities had gained for him amongst his neighbours, were manifested by the suspension of all business during the time of the funeral, and by the large crowds who surrounded the fine old church as the procession entered it. Had he lived two months longer Mr. Audus would have completed his eighty-sixth year, having been born at Selby on the 28th July, 1781. His life had been an extremely active and useful one, there being very few public offices in

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his native town or district which he had not filled, and few benevolent or charitable institutions in the neighbourhood which had not benefitted by his contributions. As early as 1826, on the opening of the Goole Canal and the consequent decline of the shipping trade of Selby, he commenced a rival coasting trade, and in 1830 had eighteen schooners plying between Selby and London. The Humber also is indebted to him for the first iron steamers which were seen from its banks, the object thereby served being the carriage of passengers from Selby to Hull. The erection and endowment of a handsome church was amongst his latest gifts to the town in which the greatest part of his life had been spent. The total cost of the fabric, parsonage house, and endowment amounted to £14,000. Mr. Audus was a justice of the peace and deputy-lieutenant for the East and West Ridings, and the senior justice of the peace for the Liberty of Selby. He took a great and intelligent interest in railways, and was perhaps one of the oldest directors in England, having been a member of the original Board of the Leeds and Selby Railway. He was an active promoter of the Hull and Selby Railway. A considerable portion of his time was also devoted to the management of banks, and ever since the reconstruction of the Yorkshire Banking Company he had filled the position of chairman of the board of directors.

This day, Mr. Richard Lorriman, of Filey, was walking along the sands towards "Filey Brigg," when he saw a large bird approaching him. He at once crept into a crevice of the cliff, and having his gun with him waited until it came within shot, when he fired and brought it down. The bird proved to be a splendid specimen of the Osprey, or Fish Eagle, which from tip to tip of wing measured 5ft. 6in., and from beak to tail 2ft. 2in.

15th. The Leeds Corporation Water Bill was read a third time and passed.

16th. Died, at the age of 80, Mr. Benjamin Jowitt, of Carleton, near Pontefract, known as the "Little Chimney Sweeper's Friend." The deceased was well known in Pontefract and neighbourhood for his philanthropic and benevolent spirit in all matters concerning those who are not blessed with sufficient means to get through this world without charitable assistance. He was for many years treasurer of the Pontefract Dispensary, and a liberal donor to its funds. He also took a lively interest in the National Schools and other charitable institutions, and was for many years one of the directors of the Pontefract Savings' Bank. He was well known as a warm friend to the little chimney sweep, having used every effort to carry out the Act of Parliament for substituting machines for "climbing-boys."

17th. A large mill, known as Greenup's Mill, at Sowerby Bridge, occupied by Messrs. Bates and Son, machine makers, and Mr. C. Scholefield, woollen manufacturer, was totally destroyed by fire. The damage was estimated at about £7000.

21st. The Right Rev. Dr. Chadwick, Bishop of Hexham and

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Newcastle, assisted by the Rev. Provost Render, V.G., and a large and influential body of Catholic clergymen, opened the new church of All Saints, Thirsk, with imposing ceremonial.

22nd. A very handsome chapel, at Malton, designed by Mr. J. Gibson, was opened by the Primitive Methodists.

The engine drivers on the North-Eastern Railway, whose cases were adjourned from the 16th of April to this day, appeared before the Leeds Magistrates to receive sentence. The wages due from the company to the men were ordered to be forfeited; the defendants all pleading guilty, and after expressing their sorrow for their rashness were discharged.

The Derby was won by Hermit, an outsider. The race was run in 2 min. 52 sec., or three seconds slower than last year. Mr. H. Chaplin, the owner of Hermit, generously gave the sum of £12,000 to the fund being raised to restore Lincoln Cathedral, besides other sums to charitable institutions.

The Lord Chancellor placed the following gentlemen on the Commission of the Peace for the borough of Bradford :—Ald. Brayshaw (Mayor), Ald. West, Ald. James Law, Mr. George Turner, junr., Mr. Nathaniel Briggs, Mr. George Salt, Mr. G. H. Leather, and Mr. Meade.

27th. The members of the Heckmondwike Board of Health adopted the Public House Closing Act.

28th. A man died in the Leeds Infirmary this day, after having been found lying insensible on the previous day, at Timble Bridge. Evidence given at the inquest proved beyond doubt that the man had been murdered, the medical examination having shown that the cause of death was a fracture of the skull. A verdict of "Wilful murder against some person unknown" was returned, as several witnesses stated they saw the deceased being struck and kicked by another man, who at once fled.

"The William Beckett of Leeds" lifeboat, the munificent gift of a most respected Leeds townsman to the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, on behalf of the inhabitants, was drawn through the principal streets of Leeds, the unusual sight attracting several thousands of spectators. The cost of the lifeboat and carriage was £420. The boat was afterwards removed to Youghal, in Ireland.

31st. The handsome new Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, erected in Rhodes Street, Gibbet Street, Halifax, was opened.

A shocking accident occurred at the Washington Colliery, near Newcastle. A fall of coal had taken place in one of the seams, and several men had been "barred in." On being released they overcrowded the cage in their anxiety to ascend from the pit, and ten men were in it. The excitement of the situation would seem to have deprived the breaksman—whose duty it was to check the rapidity of the ascent—of his presence of mind, and the cage rushed up at full speed to the very top of the pit, and there struck the framework with such force that the cable broke, and the cage and its occupants were precipitated to the bottom of the shaft. All the ten

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men were killed, one of them having already fallen out before the cage had reached the surface.

June 3rd. The new Bank of Messrs. Beckett, Park Row, Leeds, (the foundation stone of which was laid on the 19th of August, 1863,) was now completed. The business of the bank was transacted for the last time on Saturday at the "Old Bank," in Briggate, and this day the new bank was opened for business purposes. The building was designed and erected under the superintendence of Mr. George Gilbert Scott, R.A., and Messrs. Perkin and Son, architects.

The Commission appointed to inquire into trade outrages at Sheffield commenced its sittings, when several witnesses were examined, Mr. Overend being the chief commissioner.

5th. Mr. Henry Morgan was appointed Town Clerk of Wakefield.

6th. The new Public Dispensary for Leeds, erected in North Street, was formally opened, the occasion being celebrated by a luncheon, presided over by Mr. T. Kirkby, a gentleman who had taken an active part in the carrying out of the undertaking. The total cost of the structure, inclusive of fittings, amounted to about £4500.

7th. The two lions in front of the Town Hall, Leeds, at the entrance to the Police Office, completing the set of four entrusted by the Corporation to Mr. W. D. Keyworth, junr., of London, were uncovered in the presence of Mr. Ald. Botterill (the chairman of the Town Hall Committee), and a body of spectators. The cost of the four lions was about £550.

A thunderstorm, of very short duration, but of unusual violence, broke over Hull. The peal was so very loud as to shake almost every building in the town, and the lightning caused serious damage at the Kingston Cotton Mills. The electric fluid struck the top, or "cap," of the chimney of those mills, the chimney being the highest in Hull. The upper portion of the chimney came tumbling down with a terrific crash, some of the bricks and pieces of stone being carried to a distance of 300 yards or more. Stones weighing 1 cwt. were hurled to the ground with such violence as to cause them to sink two feet deep in the earth.

8th. Died, in the 43rd year of his age, at his residence in St. James's Place, London, the fifth and last Earl of Pomfret. The late Earl succeeded to the title at the decease of his father in 1833. The family of Farmar or Fermor, of which the late Earl was a member, is said to descend from one of the companions in arms of William the Conqueror, and was seated, at a very early period, in the lordship of Somerton, in Oxfordshire. The title of Earl Pomfret, of Pontefract, in Yorkshire, was created in 1721. The late Earl having died without issue the title became extinct.

10th. The Halifax Parish Church New Schools were opened by a tea party, followed by a soiree. The schools constitute a handsome pile of buildings at the junction of Upper Kirkgate and Causeway, facing the west view of the venerable Parish Church. The total cost of the erection was about £5000. The new building stands

on the site formerly occupied by the old and dilapidated Waterhouse Almshouses, which were pulled down, and a new and handsome set of almshouses erected in Harrison Road, where they form one of the attractions of the town. The demolition of the old almshouses commenced in September, 1865, the decayed buildings having for many years formed an eyesore at the west end of the Parish Church graveyard, and in their place was erected a beautiful and scholastic-looking edifice from designs by Messrs. Mallinson and Barber, architects.

A beautiful timepiece was presented, through the hands of the Rev. John Urquhart, to Mr. Jno. Atkinson, for his valuable services rendered during seventeen years to the Chapel-Allerton (near Leeds) Church Sunday School and Sick Society. The testimonial was subscribed for by the teachers and friends of the Sunday School and the members of the Sick Society.

11th. The foundation stone of a Methodist New Connexion Chapel was laid by Mr. T. Jennings, of Staincross Hall, at Mapplewell, in the presence of a large number of the members and supporters of the society.

12th. A great fire occurred at Rodley, near Leeds. The factory owned by the Airedale Mill Company, used for cloth and wool scribbling and milling, was totally destroyed. About 1000 hands were thrown out of employment by the calamity. The pecuniary loss was estimated at £25,000.

A special excursion train was just starting from the Oughtibridge Station of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway this evening, on its return journey to Sheffield, when, owing to some mistake in the signals, it was run into by a luggage train. About twenty persons were injured, two mortally, one of whom, Thomas Critchley, was the driver of the goods train.

13th. This evening, when the men had given over working at a stone quarry in Long Wall, belonging to the Elland Local Board, a portion of the rock adjoining was noticed to be giving way, and soon after an immense quantity of stone, estimated to weigh 7000 or 8000 tons, came to the bottom with a crash. It was astonishing how such a mass of material could fall at once, and nothing like it had been before seen in this part of the country. Fortunately, the quarrymen were aware of the giving way, and guarded against any accident. There would be a saving of labour in the getting of the stone, which was worth a large sum of money.

Died, the Rev. George Mason, of Copt Hewick Hall, near Ripon. The rev. gentleman, at the time of his death, was on the continent for the benefit of his health, which had been failing for some time. The deceased was a generous benefactor of the Church, as was shown by his liberal subscription towards the Cathedral Restoration Fund, as well as his munificent offer to build a new chapel contiguous to St. Mary Magdalen's Hospital.

15th. An Art and Industrial Exhibition, which had been got up in connection with the Working Men's Club, at Kirkburton, near

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Huddersfield, was formally opened by Mr. Wright Mellor, J.P. The exhibition was held in the Grammar School, Kirkburton, and in a temporary wooden building erected at its side. The two rooms were filled with a choice selection of objects of curiosity and interest in natural history, antiquities, curiosities, models of machinery, &c.

A fire occurred at the mills of Messrs. Grimston, flax spinners, Clifford, about four miles from Tadcaster, doing damage to the amount of £2000.

Mr. Francis Billam, of Newall Hall, near Otley, died this morning. The deceased was well known as a member of the West Riding Magistracy since 1833, and during the many years that he had laboured on the bench had earned for himself the greatest respect and esteem, especially in the neighbourhood of Otley, where he was much beloved by the poor.

16th. Sunday. A serious riot occurred at Birmingham this evening. Mr. Murphy, who had made himself notorious by his lectures against Popery, was engaged to make his first appearance in Birmingham. The Catholic priests had urged their congregations to preserve the peace during his visit, but an immense mob of Irishmen and women attacked the house of Mr. Aston, the secretary to the Birmingham Protestant Association, and broke all the windows. The police, armed with cutlasses, dispersed the crowd, and many people were injured. A large number of arrests were made. The riots were unhappily renewed on the following night, when a sanguinary encounter between the mob and the police took place. The aid of a large military force was necessary to quel the riot.

17th. The Leeds Town Council agreed to purchase for £6000 a field opposite the market in Camp Road, for the purpose of increasing the market accommodation.

Died in his 44th year, at his residence in Rockingham Street, Leeds, Mr. Inkersall, a tenor vocalist widely and favourably known throughout the northern counties. He was a native of Sheffield, where for several years he was professionally engaged, having for some time previous to his removal to Leeds been principal tenor and choir-master at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church in that town. About eight years ago he took up his residence in Leeds, and secured a considerable practice as a teacher of music, and was also choir-master of St. Mary's Catholic Church. As a tenor singer, Mr. Inkersall was held in high esteem, and for several years past was one of the most popular vocalists in the district. His death resulted from inflammation of the brain, induced by a very serious affection of the eyes, from which he had suffered for a considerable period.

19th. This day, before the Sheffield Trades Union Commission, evidence of a very extraordinary character was given. The previous week the Commissioners sent a fellow named Hallam to gaol for six weeks for contempt of Court in refusing to answer the questions put to him. Having had leisure for reflection, and having

received the promise of a full indemnity if he made a frank confession, he altered his determination, and accordingly now told the Commissioners one of the most extraordinary and horrible stories ever related in a public court. In addition to confessing to a share in sundry cases of "rattening," he admitted that he and a man named Crookes attempted to blow up the place of a firm called Wheatman and Smith; that he with the same accomplice shot a man called Linley, on the 15th of August, 1859, inflicting fatal injuries upon him; and that he endeavoured to kill another man named Sutton with a life preserver, which he made for the purpose. All these persons had offended against the Union, and he was paid for committing each of the crimes which he now acknowledged. In the case of Linley, Broadhead, the secretary, hired him and Crookes to commit the murder for the sum of £15, and he received £7 from an official named Broomhead for his attack upon Sutton. Crookes was then called, and confirmed the evidence of Hallam so far as it related to the crimes in which they had been jointly concerned. The following day Broadhead, the prime mover in the horrible crimes disclosed, was examined, and corroborated the dreadful story of his accomplices and tools, admitting that he had paid Hallam and Crookes various sums of money before and after the outrages, the perpetration of which they had acknowledged, and admitted that he had authorized many rattenings, and gave some details of the system pursued in the punishment of offending members and others.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Leeds was held in the Victoria Hall, for the purpose of supporting the proposal to give a third member to Leeds and other large towns. The chair was occupied by Mr. Ald. Tatham, and a petition setting forth the claims of Leeds to an additional member was unanimously adopted.

The Emperor Maximilian was shot upon the order of Juarez, by the republicans, into whose hands he had fallen. This unhappy Prince, who had been recognised four years before by all the European Powers as the legitimate Sovereign of Mexico, was unwilling to quit the country upon the departure of the French army.

21st. An accident of a very serious nature occurred on the Great Northern Railway, near Leeds. Shortly after six o'clock as a goods train between Halifax and Ardsley was passing over that portion of the line between Copley Hill Junction and the bridge which crosses the Whitehall Road, the engine and tender ran off the rails, and fell over an almost perpendicular embankment, about thirty feet in depth. Eight or nine trucks followed the engine, and were piled one upon another, presenting a scene of the most extraordinary character. The driver, named William Wilson, and the fireman, Abraham Lister, were thrown from the engine, sustaining severe injuries.

22nd. A sad accident occurred at Conisbro' Castle. Lieutenant Brown, a young officer of the 3rd West York Light Infantry Militia, visited the Castle with a party of young ladies from Doncaster. While in that part of the ruin known as the "Keep," the young

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officer had the misfortune to fall from a ladder in the dungeon, and was precipitated into a well fifty or sixty feet deep, his body being doubled up in the descent and frightfully injured. He afterwards recovered.

26th. The ceremony of unveiling the statue of the late Mr. Cobden, erected in Peel Park, Salford, was performed by the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P., in the presence of a large concourse of spectators.

27th. A large corn mill belonging to Mr. J. Clough, at Holbeck, Leeds, was totally destroyed by fire this morning, with a great quantity of grain that was stored in it. The value of the property lost through the fire was estimated at £10,000. A destructive fire also took place at the Wellington Woollen Mills, Bramley, occupied by Mr. W. Farrar Smith, of Leeds.

The inaugural ceremony of "throwing the rod" in connection with the new plant at the Monk Bretton Colliery, near Barnsley, took place in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen. The ceremony of "throwing the rod" was performed by Mrs. W. Day, Mrs. T. W. Embleton, sen., and Mrs. T. M. Carter, who threw one rod each at both the intended drawing shafts. The band of the Barnsley Rifle Corps was present, and at a given signal struck up the air, "Rule Britannia," while the numerous company gave a round of hearty cheers again and again repeated.

29th. At twelve o'clock this (Saturday) night, according to Act of Parliament, the toll-bar at Lee Bridge ceased, there being now no toll between Halifax and Keighley.

It was decided by the Home Secretary that the Local Government Act had not been adopted at Fartown, near Huddersfield, the proceedings connected with its adoption not having been legal.

A new clock, at a cost of £250, the result of a public subscription, was placed in the tower of the church at Shipley.

A frightful railway accident occurred near Warrington. The 10.30 passenger train from Liverpool, in shunting upon the Chester line at the Walton Junction, ran into a goods train, and a scene of terrible havoc and destruction to life and limb occurred, seven passengers being killed, and thirty more or less injured by the collision.

July 1st. The large new clock in the tower of the New Exchange, Bradford, was set in motion for the first time, at noon, this day. The clock has three dials.

2nd. The inquiry respecting the trade outrages at Sheffield again became painfully interesting by the disclosures made concerning what was known as the Acorn Street murder. In this case a packet of gunpowder was thrown into the house of a non-unionist, and, exploding, caused the death of a woman. Before the Commission this day the perpetrators of this diabolical act fully confessed the circumstances of their crime, and, as in the case of the Hereford Street outrage, it was admitted that the murder was done for money supplied by the officials of the union to which the villains belonged. The trade concerned in the affair was that of the fender grinders.

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The Commission came to an end on the 8th of July, after sitting for twenty-five days and obtaining evidence which startled and shocked the whole country. Their last act was to grant certificates of indemnification to those who had confessed to crimes in the evidence they had given, and amongst those thus protected were Broadhead, Hallam, and Crookes.

3rd. The Bradford Town Council agreed to accept the offer of the Great Northern Railway Company to sell to the Corporation for market purposes two plots of land near Dryden Street, and lying between the Company's line of railway and Leeds Road. The price for one plot was 5s. 6d. per yard, and for the other 8s per yard, and it was stated that the extent of the former would be about 30,000 and of the latter 20,000 yards.

4th. Mr. John James, F.S.A., author of the "History of Bradford," and a "History of the Worsted Manufacture in England," died at his residence, Nether Edge, near Sheffield, at the age of fifty-five. Mr. James, who was much respected in Bradford, was for some years a clerk in the office of a solicitor in that town, but from which he retired with the esteem of his employer and a circle of literary friends. Mr. James read a paper "On the Worsted Manufacture of Yorkshire," at the meeting of the British Association in Leeds, in 1858, and he contributed the article on "Yorkshire" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. He wrote the biographies of Nicholson and Storey, two well-known local poets, and edited an edition of their works. A great portion of his time was devoted to literary work, and those of an historical and antiquarian character were especially dear to him. He was a native of West Witton, Wensleydale.

6th. An exhibition in connection with Longroyd Bridge Working Men's Club, was opened in St. Thomas's School Room, Huddersfield, consisting of pictures, coins, models, statuary, weapons, and curiosities.

9th. The Bishop of Ripon laid the foundation stone, at Hough End, Bramley, of a building intended to be occupied as a school and church.

10th. Farsley Church, near Leeds, which had been closed for about five weeks for repairs and painting, and also for the erection of a memorial to the late Rev. Samuel Marsden, was re-opened by the Lord Bishop of Ripon. The whole of the chancel windows, but more particularly the three eastern, were erected as memorial ones, and the following inscription is placed across the bottom of them :—

"To the Glory of God, these Memorial Windows were by public subscription erected to the Memory of the Rev. Samuel Marsden, forty-five years Chaplain to his Majesty George III. in the colony of New South Wales. Born at Farsley, July 28th, 1764; Died at Sydney, May 12th, 1838, Aged 74 years."

The special claims of the late Mr. Marsden on the gratitude of the inhabitants of this county consist in his having been the first

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to introduce the Australian wool into Yorkshire. He was born at Farsley, near Leeds, July 28th, 1764, and was educated at Hull Grammar School, which he left in 1789. He then proceeded to Cambridge, and left Magdalen College in 1792. He was ordained by Royal mandate on January 1st, 1793, and appointed by special commission chaplain to the new settlement at Sydney, Australia, in 1793. In 1794 he arrived at Botany Bay, and was appointed a magistrate in 1796. The next fourteen years of his life were spent in constant toil in the performance of his duties as a chaplain. He laboured assiduously in the erection of churches and schools, and was particularly active in establishing "The Model Farm" of Sydney, and for the rearing of sheep. He sailed for England with the first wool in barrels, and arrived with it at London and Leeds in 1808. The circumstance was brought under the notice of the Government, and the Prime Minister—Lord Castlereagh—with Sir Joseph Banks, introduced the Rev. S. Marsden to King George III. His Majesty ordered a suit of clothes to be made from the first cloth manufactured out of Australian wool in 1809. His Majesty next presented Mr. Marsden with five sheep (rams), Merino breed, for "The Model Farm" at Sydney. Mr. Marsden arrived with them safe in Australia in 1810, and the wool trade of Sydney dates from the year 1811. In 1814 he fitted out an expedition to New Zealand to Christianize and civilize the cannibal tribes of the northern island, and took with him cattle, horses, sheep, &c. He was the first white man that succeeded in teaching them religion, agriculture, and arts, and preached the first sermon ever heard in New Zealand to crowds of savages on December 25th, 1815, from the text Luke ii., 10-11: "Behold I bring you glad tidings," &c. For twenty-three years he had the supervision of the missionary operations in New Zealand, and made seven voyages to, and expeditions through, those extensive islands, teaching religion and agriculture, the mode of rearing sheep, &c. He was occupied in building churches, schools, &c., until civilization took deep root in the country. This remarkable man closed his laborious life at Sydney, May 12th, 1838, aged seventy-four years, where a memorial was at once raised to him at a cost of £6000.

A severe thunderstorm broke over Saddleworth. Two girls, named Eliza Shrigley and Jane Walker, were struck by the electric fluid when walking along the road on their way home from Sholver. The girl Shrigley died shortly afterwards, and her companion sustained severe injuries from burning. An unusually heavy thunderstorm passed over Bradford on the same day.

11th. The coal of the new Darley Colliery, near Barnsley, was won. The depth of the shaft was 220 yards, and the coal 9ft. thick.

The first annual meeting of the subscribers to the Leeds Institution for the Indigent and Industrious Blind, was held under the presidency of the Rev. Canon Atlay, D.D., Vicar of Leeds.

The Ramsden Estate Bill (Huddersfield) was read a third time and passed in the Commons.

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The explosion of a boiler at the works of Messrs. Kussey and Co., manufacturers, at Batley, took place, causing the deaths of Elizabeth Priestley and Robert Butterworth, and severe injuries to several other persons employed on the works. The most seriously injured were Hannah Smith, Maria Payne, and Hannah Garratt. The manufactory itself suffered damage to the extent of £4000.

During some repairs in the chimney of the Old Nag's Head beer-house, bottom of Hopwood Lane, Halifax, a curious relic was discovered concealed in a hole in the chimney. It consisted of an orange banner with blue borders, having in the centre William III. on horseback, upon a pedestal, inscribed 1688, with a label round it :—"The glorious and immortal memory of 1688 and 1690." Another label over the Royal crown :—"Deliverer of Church and State." In the corners were smaller devices, and on each side were inscribed the names of the places where the English were victorious, viz., "Boyne," "Anglicum," "Derry," and "Enniskillen."

One of the finest and most valuable cotton mills in the neighbourhood of Wigan, situated at Poolstock, the property of Mr. W. Brown, was utterly destroyed by fire. The damage was estimated at from £60,000 to £100,000.

12th. The long-expected "event of the season" took place this afternoon, when the Sultan reached London from Paris. His Majesty was met at Dover by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Viceroy of Egypt, and he travelled by special train to Charing Cross Station, where an immense crowd had gathered to witness his arrival. He was escorted by a troop of Life Guards to Buckingham Palace, where he was lodged in apartments splendidly decorated for his reception. The following day he went to Windsor to meet the Queen.

Mr. Frederick Hardcastle, of Rhodes Street, Halifax, died in his seventy-sixth year. From early life he was connected with the banking establishment in Halifax known as the Commercial Bank, first as clerk, then as principal cashier, and eventually as manager. After many years in this last capacity, he retired from the management in the year 1855, on which occasion a handsome testimonial was presented to him, consisting of a piece of plate and a gold snuff-box, accompanied with a purse containing a handsome sum of money. For several years the state of Mr. Hardcastle's health had prevented him engaging in any business, but he discharged to the last the duties of treasurer of the Board of Guardians of the Halifax Union.

13th. The foundation stone of a new Wesleyan Chapel was laid at Greengates, near Apperley Bridge, by Mr. Wm. Cheesborough.

15th. The Reform Bill passed through the third reading in the House of Commons, and the House evinced its pleasure at the achievement by several rounds of cheering.

16th. A new Drill Shed was opened at Keighley, by Lieut.-Col. Morrison, M.P., and the Rev. Wm. Busfeild.

17th. A lamentable accident occurred at Scout Hall, Shibden, near Halifax, by the bursting of a gun, which caused the death of

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James Archer, aged 17, one of three boys who were using it to shoot birds.

The prizes won by the Halifax riflemen at the Wimbledon contest amounted to about £100. There were six who took prizes, namely, Lieutenant Thomas, Col.-Serjeant Marriot, Privates Dawson, Sharman, Cockerham, and Mitchell. Corporal Hicks, of the Leeds Rifles, carried off Mr. Bass's prize of £10, with five bull's eyes.

19th. At seven o'clock this evening, the mill of Messrs. Simpson, near to Mirfield Station, was discovered to be on fire. By nine o'clock the whole west side of the mill fell in. The engine-house and adjacent buildings were saved. The damage was about £15,000.

20th. About half-past six o'clock this morning a shocking accident happened at the Nelson Foundry, situate in Nelson Street, Barnsley. A grinder, named Joshua Chappel, was in the act of setting his time down, when one of the grindstones parted in four pieces, one of them striking him on the right side of the head and face, inflicting frightful injuries, from which he died shortly afterwards.

An interesting custom which has prevailed for more than a hundred years in the extensive range of moors in Derbyshire, Cheshire, and Yorkshire, is the annual summer meeting of the shepherds, bringing with them the sheep that have strayed into their flocks, and restoring them to their rightful owners. Every 20th of July the meetings are held. The appointed place for assembling this year was the Saltersbrook turnpike road, distant rather more than two miles from the Dunford Bridge Station, on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway. Here were assembled about one hundred dogs, nearly all fine specimens of the sheep-dog breed, with their owners, each of the shepherds having a long stick, by which he indicates to his dog in many instances what he is required to do. After partaking of a good dinner, provided by Mr. Taylor, a large moorland proprietor and sheep breeder, the men, with their dogs, proceeded to a large yard, in which there were about one hundred sheep which had strayed away. Each animal was examined and claimed by certain marks and indications, the dogs occasionally appearing to recognise some of the truants. In the course of half an hour, with the exception of two or three, all the animals had found their way back to their lawful owners, and, shortly after, the shepherds, with their dogs and found sheep, departed for their respective stations, miles distant and far apart.

A Knur and Spell Match was played at the Cardigan Arms Grounds, Leeds, for £50, between James Hollings, of Bradford, and W. Horrocks, of Gildersome, the latter being allowed 10 scores in 30 rises. Horrocks lost the game by 35 scores, including the 10 scores given him.

22nd. The Home Secretary granted a free pardon to Mr. Edward Greenland, the former manager of the Leeds Banking Company, who for some months past had been confined in Armley Gaol, under a sentence of fifteen months' imprisonment for the offence of making false affidavits respecting the issue of notes by that bank.

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23rd. The moors and wolds of Yorkshire were visited with three most severe thunderstorms, accompanied with a very tempest of wind, hail, and rain. The great wold valley felt the storms most violently. Many buildings were damaged by lightning, trees were torn up, crops laid flat, and on some of the wolds acres of turnips were totally washed away. The lightning also struck Rillington Church, near Malton. The vane and the upper part of the spire were thrown down, and the spire and tower damaged. The spire was a very beautiful one, and one of the most striking objects between York and Scarbro'.

24th. Private Eddison, of the Leeds Rifles, having won the Challenge Cup of the "Leeds Rifles Enfield Club" for the third time, the cup became his own property, with the honour of another bar added to the gold badge previously worn by him.

The Grand Hotel, Scarbro', was opened. The building is from the designs of Mr. Cuthbert Brodrick, and the site is most commanding. The hotel is one of the largest, if not the largest building of the description in England. It was first started by a company with 12,000 £10 shares, but the contractor failing to complete his contract it was subsequently sold to a new company for £43,600, having then cost, with the site, upwards of £90,000. It was estimated by Mr. Brodrick that about £60,000 additional would be required to finish and furnish the hotel. The building is in the Italian style, constructed of coloured and ornamental bricks, with terra cotta and stone facings. It is somewhat in the form of the V, with the apex looking towards the south cliff, and commanding a most magnificent view of the Spa Gardens, the south sands, the long line of beautiful coast that stretches as far as Filey, and an uninterrupted prospect of the broad ocean. The height of the building on the sea side is 160 feet, whilst that on the cliff, or town side, is 112 feet high. This inequality of the height is caused by its being erected on an incline of the cliff, which falls rapidly towards the sands. The building covers 3996 square yards of ground; the total area of the several floors is 17,500 square yards. About 6,000,000 bricks were used, and 50,000 cubic feet of stone, exclusive of that used in the staircases and stone floors.

About this time a strange story found its way into the newspapers, copied from the *Philadelphia Telegraph* of the 14th June, entitled "The town of Leeds, Yorkshire, England, claimed by American heirs," &c.

25th. The Bank rate of discount was reduced to two per cent.

Mr. Titus Salt offered the munificent gift of £5000 to the Sailors' Orphan Institution, Hull, on condition that the institution should be enlarged to accommodate 100 orphans, and the school 200.

28th. Sunday. This afternoon the spacious area of the White Cloth Hall Yard, Leeds, was the scene of a very unusual spectacle, a field service been held by the Leeds Volunteer Engineers, presided over by the Bishop of Ripon. This occasion was the last on which the volunteers congregated together at their old drill ground; they

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reached; the other two lots, consisting of a building site at the corner of Boar Lane and Mill Hill, having a frontage of 18 feet to the former and 61 feet to the latter, and containing 158½ square yards; the second a shop site next to the first lot, containing about 113½ square yards, were sold at the price of about £19 14s. per square yard to Mr. Booth, the tenant of the Saracen's Head. The Albion Street lot was sold to Messrs. Smallpage and Cowlam, at the rate of £28 per square yard.

The opening of a new and excellent institution, the Port of Hull Society's Home for the Orphans of Sailors, was celebrated by a luncheon this day. Mr. Titus Salt, who had given £5000 in aid of the institution, presided, and a large number of influential persons were present. In a few days afterwards the advantages of the Orphanage were open to one hundred children.

10th. Lord Milton, M.P., was married to the Hon. Laura Beauclerk, second daughter of Lord C. Beauclerk, and granddaughter of the eighth Duke of St. Albans. The wedding ring was altogether the work of the noble bridegroom, being fashioned by his own hands from a nugget dug by him in British Columbia, during his visit to the gold fields.

A most alarming accident occurred on the Fleetwood, Preston, and West Riding Junction Railway, to an excursion train on its return journey to Preston from Longridge, by another train dashing into it at the rear while the tickets were being collected at Fulwood Station. Many persons were seriously injured by the collision.

The inaugural ceremony in commemoration of the erection of a Temperance Hall and Mechanics' Institution, in Wesley Road, Armley, Leeds, took place this afternoon, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. The total cost of the building was about £1200.

11th. Newcastle-on-Tyne was the scene of a fire which deprived the town of one of its chief architectural ornaments. The Central Exchange, celebrated as being one of the finest rooms of the kind in Europe, and the extensive block of buildings surrounding it, took fire about eight o'clock this (Sunday) evening, and before the flames were extinguished, the greater portion of the pile had been irreparably injured.

12th. The Halifax and Ovenden Junction Railway Bill, the Idle and Shipley Railway Bill, and the Barnoldswick Railway received the Royal assent.

13th. At the Leeds Assizes, three charges of manslaughter were tried. The first case arose out of a trade dispute, the prisoner, Patrick Slaven, having kicked and killed a man with whom he had been quarrelling, at Normanton, about a question of rules in the bricklaying trade. The culprit was sentenced to ten years penal servitude. In the second case, Martin M'Grath, a hawker, was found guilty of having killed his wife, at Leeds, and was sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude. In the third case, Peter Wood, a wool-spinner, charged with having killed his father-in-law, at Hol-

the men were taken out in a shocking condition; the injuries they had received terminating fatally to all of them.

The detachment of Sheffield Artillery Volunteers, who had won the Queen's, and Lords' and Commons' prizes, and made the highest score in the shooting for the Scotch Cup, returned to Sheffield from Shoeburyness, and a splendid reception was given them. An escort of 300 men of the Artillery, Engineers, and Hallamshire Rifle Corps, with their several bands, was drawn up at the Victoria Station, and the station and station yard were filled with an immense crowd. As the men entered the yard the bands struck up "See the conquering hero comes," and the multitude gave deafening rounds of cheers. The detachment marched to the Artillery depot, where Colonel Creswick thanked the Engineers, Rifles, and townspeople for turning out to do honour to the men who had brought such honour on the town, and called for cheers for Sergeant-Major Fearnley, winner of the Lords' and Commons' Prize, and highest in the shooting for the Scotch Cup; and for Bombardier Lister, winner of the Queen's Cup. Cheers were also given for the detachment and the town.

At the York Assizes, before Mr. Baron Pigott, Elizabeth Nelson, a young woman about twenty years of age, was placed at the bar on the charge of having murdered her child, Nicholson Nelson, at Hull, on the 24th March. The jury found the prisoner guilty, with a strong recommendation to mercy. She was therefore sentenced to death by his Lordship, but about a week afterwards a respite was received at York Castle, staying the execution until the further hearing of Her Majesty's pleasure.

5th. This day, Mr. John Butterfield, residing at Saltaire, entered upon the 103rd year of his age. He possessed good health and retained all his faculties.

6th. Died, aged 65 years, J. Lister, Esq., of Shibden Hall, Southowram, near Halifax. The Listers have held Shibden Hall as their family seat for upwards of two centuries, and the family had been prominent in Ovenden long before its settlement in Southowram. Mr. Lister had been a physician in the Isle of Wight, but had retired from the profession. He was Fellow of the Geological Society, a Fellow of the Zoological Society, had for some years been curator of zoology in the Halifax Literary and Philosophical Society, and had for some years been a county magistrate. In private life he was a worthy descendant of a worthy race; to his peasantry he was kind, considerate, and his zeal for the welfare of his workpeople was shown by the establishment and maintenance and supervision of a Sunday School in Shibden Dale, for the education and religious training of their children.

7th. The first sale of property taken by the Corporation of Leeds for the purpose of improving Boar Lane took place this day, when four lots of property in Boar Lane and one at the bottom of Albion Street were offered for sale. Two of the former lots were left undisposed of in consequence of the reserve price not having been

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reached; the other two lots, consisting of a building site at the corner of Boar Lane and Mill Hill, having a frontage of 18 feet to the former and 61 feet to the latter, and containing 158½ square yards; the second a shop site next to the first lot, containing about 113½ square yards, were sold at the price of about £19 14s. per square yard to Mr. Booth, the tenant of the Saracen's Head. The Albion Street lot was sold to Messrs. Smallpage and Cowlam, at the rate of £28 per square yard.

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beck, was found not guilty.——14th. Two charges of murder were tried. In the first case Thomas Slack, a waterman, was tried for mortally stabbing his wife, at Doncaster. He was found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to suffer 20 years' penal servitude. The second case was a most extraordinary one. An old woman named Ann Hinchcliffe was charged with having poisoned her great-grand-daughter, an infant, the illegitimate child of her grand-daughter, at Knottingley. The daughter of the prisoner had also been in custody on the same charge, but the grand jury ignored the bill as concerned her, and she was examined as a witness against her mother. After a long and most singular trial, the jury found a verdict of not guilty in favour of the prisoner.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a monument to the late Earl of Carlisle was performed at Castle Howard, by Mrs. E. Vernon Harcourt, in the presence of a large number of the tenantry of the Castle Howard Estate and residents in the neighbourhood. After the laying of the stone, Mr. Vernon Harcourt delivered an eloquent eulogy on the late Earl.

14th. At a meeting of the Leeds Town Council, it was agreed, on the motion of Ald. Carter, to authorise the Waterworks' Committee to carry out that part of the new Act which would enable them to pump six million gallons of water a day from the Washburne, and to make other arrangements for the execution of the plan for the water supply of Leeds. The report of the Parliamentary Committee with regard to the removal of tolls within the borough was also agreed to.

The munificence of Sir F. Crossley, M.P., of Halifax, was again displayed in reference to his noble gift of the People's Park, which cost £30,000. This gift to the Corporation was subject to the condition of 300 guineas being annually paid out of the rates towards its proper maintenance, and the payment of salaries to gardeners and park-keeper. The hon. baronet now undertook to endow the park, having offered to the Corporation the sum of £6300, which, at five per cent., made the sum of 300 guineas hitherto paid annually by the ratepayers, but from which they were now most generously exempted. The following letter received this day by the Mayor of Halifax, on the subject, is worthy of a permanent record in these pages :—

Belle Vue, Halifax, August 14, 1867.

Dear Mr. Mayor,—It is ten years ago this day since I presented the People's Park to the Mayor and Corporation of Halifax as guardians of it, for the use of the public, on condition that they spent not less than £315 per annum in keeping it in good order. This the Mayor and Corporation cheerfully undertook to do, and in 1858 obtained an Act of Parliament which sanctioned the more effective fulfilment of their engagement.

It has always been my intention, if God should continue to bless me with prosperity, to complete this gift of the Park by providing for its maintenance for ever, and it is now my great privilege and pleasure to fulfil my original purpose.

I accordingly beg that you will accept, on behalf of the Corporation, the enclosed Bank of England notes, amounting to £6,300, in order to provide

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an investment for realizing the necessary annual income to relieve the town of Halifax from future pecuniary responsibility in maintaining the Park.

It has often been a source of great pleasure to me, to see from the windows of Belle Vue so many thousands of my fellow-townsmen enjoying themselves in the People's Park; but from this time that pleasure will be much enhanced by the thought that such recreation is exempted from any tax whatever.

In conclusion, allow me, Mr. Mayor, through you, to convey my thanks to the Mayor and Corporation of Halifax for the admirable manner in which the Park has been maintained during the last ten years. My hope is that it may ever remain a source of unmixed enjoyment to the people of Halifax, the working population of which I shall never cease to remember with gratitude as characterized by an industry, patience, and faithfulness, of which none of the inhabitants of Halifax have had more marked experience than myself, my family, and connexions.

I am, dear Mr. Mayor, yours very truly,
FRANCIS CROSSLEY.

Thomas Shaw, Esq., Mayor of Halifax.

The Council passed a resolution to this effect—

That the gift from Sir Francis Crossley, of £6,300, to be invested by the Council for the maintenance of the People's Park, be gratefully accepted, and that the thanks of this Council, as the representative guardians of the Park, be recorded and conveyed to him, with an assurance that all necessary measures shall be taken to ensure the due fulfilment of this further trust; and that a memorial from the Council be prepared and illuminated on vellum, with the seal of the borough affixed thereto, for presentation to Sir Francis Crossley, in acknowledgment of this further act of generosity by him to his native town.

15th. In the House of Lords, the Royal assent was given to the Reform Bill, which was to come into operation in 1869. The suffrage was extended to all householders, and to every occupier in counties rated on an amount of £12 a year.

The foundation stone of a new cemetery for the township of Wombwell, was laid by the Rev. H. Clayforth, rector of the parish, in the presence of a large number of the inhabitants.

17th. The ceremony of laying the corner stone of a new church, to be dedicated in the name of St. Barnabas, at Thornton-le-Moor, was performed.

In the course of the excavations at the West Dock Works, Hull, opposite Messrs. Earle's Cement Works, the navvies came upon a stratum of dark soil, in which a number of trees in horizontal position were met with. They were of oak, and in excellent condition, and remarkably hard. Besides these interesting remains of a long past age, a large number of acorns and hazel nuts were found, and some oyster and mussel shells. They were found at a depth of about 19 feet below the water line of the river. The wood was of a similar nature to that found when the Victoria Dock Extension was in progress, and goes far to prove the correctness of the supposition that Holderness and this part of the river were once covered with a dense forest.

19th. A thunderstorm, this night, was in several places the most violent known for many years. At Birmingham, it was estimated,

rain fell during the night to the depth of seventy-two tons per acre. Amongst the personal disasters in connection with the storm was the death of Lady Catherine Long, of Landthorne Hatch, near Farnham, who died from fright rather than from the direct action of the electric fluid.

20th. A terrible accident took place at a St. Helens colliery. An explosion occurred about ten minutes to twelve o'clock in the Little Delph Mine, by which fourteen lives were lost. The pit was that in which occurred a similar fatality in May, 1866.

A sad catastrophe occurred at Cleethorpes, a small watering-place, near Grimsby. A pleasure party, consisting of persons from the neighbourhood of Ashton, who intended to return home the same evening, hired a boat at Grimsby for an excursion. All went well until their arrival near Cleethorpes, when the boat was struck by a wave and capsized, and all in the boat were drowned, excepting the boatman (the only one of the party who could swim), and a young man named Joseph Platt, who saved himself by clinging to an oar. Nine persons were drowned.

The first stone of the new Charity School, at Knaresbro' was laid by the Rev. Thos. Collins, of Knaresbro', the representative of the founder, Dr. Richardson.

21st. Mr. J. Webster, Mayor of Sheffield, laid the corner stone of an orphanage, at Titley, near Sheffield.

The last of the sixteen great girders for the new viaduct on the Scarbro' Railway, across the Derwent at Hutton, was safely placed in position.

Mr. John Brown of the Atlas Works, Sheffield, received the honour of knighthood. Sir John Brown commenced business not a great number of years ago in a small way as an iron manufacturer, and by his perseverance succeeded in making an immense fortune, which he largely devoted to the promotion of benevolent and religious objects. His works gradually increased in extent until they rank as one of the largest iron factories in the country, and closely rival the stupendous establishment of Krupp's. John Brown's armour plates are known all over the world, and the largest plate ever rolled at this time was rolled at the Atlas works, in the presence of the Prince of Wales.

22nd. The Great Ebor Handicap was won at York by Mr. Johnstone's Mandrake, after a splendid race, in which fifteen horses ran. Beeswing was second and Gomera third.

24th. The Hon. Neal Dow laid the corner stone of a Temperance Hall, in Ellesmere-road, Sheffield.

A number of the leading inhabitants of the town and district of Barnsley invited Mr. Greenhalgh, of Wakefield, the Chief Clerk in connection with the West Riding Constabulary, to the King's Head Hotel, Barnsley, for the purpose of presenting him with a testimonial of esteem, in recognition of the efficient manner in which he had discharged his duties as superintendent of police at Barnsley. The testimonial consisted of a handsome solid silver tea service, and

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the presentation was made in the name of the subscribers by Mr. P. G. Hamer, solicitor.

The corner stone of the Mirfield Town Hall was laid by the Mayor of Dewsbury (Mr. E. Day), in the presence of a large number of spectators.

A more horrible crime than that committed at Alton, Hants, this day, never engaged the attention of the public. A poor child of eight years of age, named Fanny Adams, after being enticed from her play-fellows, was shamefully outraged and then hacked into pieces, her limbs, head, and trunk, all being carefully separated from each other. Her murderer was suspected to be Frederick Baker, a young man of respectable character and benevolent appearance, and when the police arrested him they found under the date of Aug. 24th, in his diary, the entry :—"Killed a young girl ; it was fine and hot." The offence, though unhappily not without parallel in the annals of crime, stands by itself in the extraordinary character of some of the surrounding circumstances. He was afterwards executed.

25th. Sunday. Died, Dr. Michael Faraday, one of the most distinguished scientific men in England. He was born in 1791, in the parish of Newington, Surrey, and was entirely a self-made man. His father, James Faraday, was a native of Yorkshire, and followed the occupation of a working smith. Michael, after being instructed in the mere rudiments of knowledge, was apprenticed to a bookseller and bookbinder, and continued to work at his trade till 1812. During this early period of his life, however, he showed the bent of his genius, for in the intervals of his employment he not only read with avidity such works on science as fell in his way, but applied himself to the construction of electric and other machines. Having been present at some of the last lectures delivered by Sir H. Davy, Faraday wrote to that distinguished chemist—asking him for encouragement, and at the same time enclosing notes of the lectures at which he had been present. Sir H. Davy answered the request of the young aspirant promptly and kindly, and in 1813 he was admitted in the Royal Institution as chemical assistant to Professor Brande. Faraday soon became the favourite pupil and the friend of his patron, whom he accompanied in the autumn of the same year in a visit to France, Italy, Switzerland, &c., returning to his place in the Royal Institution in 1815. He now pursued his investigations of Nature with great ardour, and published the results in various scientific journals. In 1820 he discovered the chlorides of carbon, and, the year following, the mutual rotation of a magnetic pole and an electric current; in 1823 the discovery of the condensation of gases ; in 1831 and following years the development of the induction of electric currents and the evolution of electricity from magnetism. The establishment of the principle of definite electrolytic action, the discovery of diamagnetism and the influence of magnetism upon light, obtained for him, in 1846, the Rumford medal and that of the Royal Society. In 1847 he announced to the world the magnetic character of oxygen and the magnetic relations of flame and

gases. When Mr. Fuller founded the Chair of Chemistry in the Royal Institution, in 1833, Mr. Faraday was appointed first professor. In 1835 he received a pension of £300 a year from Lord Melbourne's Government, in recognition of his important services to science. In the following year he was appointed scientific adviser on lights to the Trinity House, and was subsequently nominated to a similar post under the Board of Trade. He was chemical lecturer from 1829 to 1842 to the cadets at the Royal Military Academy, at Woolwich. In 1823 he was made a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences in Paris; in 1825 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society; and in 1832 the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Laws was conferred on him by the University of Oxford. He was a Knight of the Prussian Order of Merit, of the Italian Order of St. Maurice and Lazarus, and one of the Eight Foreign Associates of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of Paris. In 1855 he was nominated an officer of the Legion of Honour, and in 1863 he was made an Associate of the Paris Academy of Medicine. Although the late professor chiefly confined himself to experimental researches, there are theoretical views thrown out with regard to static induction, atmospheric electricity, the lines of force, both representative and physical, which are well worthy of consideration. His papers on the conservation of force, and on the division of gold and other metals, are amongst his latest productions. His lectures adapted for young minds, delivered at the Royal Institution during Christmas time, will not easily be forgotten. The ease with which he descended from the heights of science and conveyed to the minds of his youthful listeners the scientific principles of "common things" was not the least of the many gifts possessed by Dr. Faraday. But it is in connection with electricity, and its relation with almost all physical, chemical, and physiological phenomena, that his fame will principally depend. His investigations on this subject led him to the presumption that electricity, magnetism, and light, are but one and the same force, varying in effect according to circumstances, but obedient to laws which will one day be discovered.

26th. The various departments in the Woolwich Arsenal received instructions to furnish without delay the equipment of the expedition to be dispatched from India for the liberation of the Abyssinian captives. The expedition was under the command of Major-General Napier and Brigadier-General Staveley.

29th. Dr. Cornthwaite (the Roman Catholic Bishop of Beverley), laid the corner stone of new schools in connection with an intended new Roman Catholic Church, to be dedicated to St. Joseph, in Grafton Street, Little Horton, Bradford.

Sept. 2nd. The extensive alterations to be made in the widening and improvement of Boar Lane, Leeds, were commenced this day, near the bottom of Albion street, on the premises of Mr. Masser.

This morning a fire broke out in the paper mill situate at Old Mill, Barnsley, which resulted in almost a total destruction of

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the entire premises. The mill was four storeys high, and was in the occupation of Mr. George Toothill.

3rd. The Bradford Town Council decided by a majority to adopt the Chapel Lane site for the New Town Hall.

The sea wall at Bridlington, was completed about this time.

About ten o'clock at night, a thunderstorm broke over Saddleworth and the surrounding districts. Next morning, about six o'clock, William West Hirst was found dead on the road at Oxhey, in Saddleworth. He was lying on his face, and had a small electrical machine on his back. His hat was torn into pieces, and found in an adjoining field about 15 yards from him, and one of his boots was also cut into shreds. It is supposed that the electrical machine he had with him was struck by the lightning, as there were marks on his body as if the fluid had radiated from it.

5th. The first meeting of the Sheffield Chamber of Industry was held in the Council Hall.

7th. Died, at his residence in Bradford, aged 81 years, Mr. Samuel Laycock, a gentleman universally respected and esteemed. He was born in 1786, and on leaving school became a clerk in the house of Wentworth, Challoner, and Rishworths, whose establishments were in London, Wakefield, York, and Bradford. The two former branches having failed in 1826, compelled the closing of the two latter. Mr. Laycock then assisted in the formation of the Bradford Banking Company which afterwards became a thriving, prosperous concern. He was its first manager, a shareholder, and he died chairman of the board of directors.

10th. Mr. Titus Salt laid the foundation stone of a block of buildings intended for a Tradesmen's Home, near Heaton road, Bradford.

A serious accident occurred at the annual rush-bearing at King-cross, Halifax. In the evening there was a donkey race. To obtain a view of the race a large number of persons assembled on a raised causeway at the end of the Old King-cross Inn. The side of the causeway to the road was protected by an iron palisade. Against this the people were crowded when the whole, about twenty yards in length, gave way, and all tumbled into the road, together with some of the stones in which the rails were fixed. One boy had his leg broken, and ten or a dozen others were more or less injured. The boy with the fractured leg died a few days afterwards.

11th. The Doncaster St. Leger was won by Achievement, the property of Colonel Pearson; Hermit, winner of the Derby, coming in second. The race was one of the fastest on record, having been run in three minutes seventeen seconds. Two days afterwards the Cup, value £300 was also won by Achievement, Hermit being second.

12th. The foundation stone of a new Congregational Church, at Staindrop, was laid by Mr. Joseph Whitwell Pease, M.P.

13th. The exploration of the Oaks Colliery was continued, and the men engaged in the work were enabled to penetrate into the workings, and succeeded in finding the first body of the large number

entombed in the pit. The remains, which were wholly unrecognisable, were found near the shaft, and about four yards from the box-hole. The body was afterwards identified as that of John James, one of the volunteers.

In the course of the work connected with the erection of a new clock in the Parish Church, at Sheffield, it was found necessary to cut a circular hole on the south side of the tower for the reception of one of the dials. In doing this a stone was found embedded in the rubble filling of the wall, measuring 11 inches by about 12 inches, and about 9 inches deep. The face of this stone was carved with a simple variety of the indented chevron moulding, and had evidently formed a portion of an arch in the Norman church. Judging from analogous cases, this stone had probably been fixed in the chancel arch, and its size indicated that the span of the arch would be 16½ feet. The pattern upon the stone fixes the date of the church as in the 12th century, thus agreeing with the opinion of Hunter who says "We may with high probability refer the foundation of a church at Sheffield to the first William de Lovetot in the time of Henry I." (1100 to 1135.) The fact of this stone been found in the interior of the tower proves that that part of the building is not (as has sometimes been supposed) the original Norman tower; and the conjecture is not unnatural that the Norman church was destroyed in 1266, when the town was burnt down by John D'Ayville on his march towards Chesterfield. The church in its main features cannot boast of an antiquity greater than the middle of the last century, but the tower may perhaps date from the thirteenth century, when restored after the fire.

14th. Barbara Kendall, of Cottingham, died in her 104th year. Mrs. Kendall was the sixth person who had died at Cottingham within the last three months at a very advanced age, the united ages of the six, two males and four females, amounting to 551 years.

The foundation stone of a new church was laid at Heworth, near York, by Lady Wheler, widow of the late Rev. Jocelyn Willey, of Heworth, to whose memory it was to be built.

The new building erected for the Bradford Working Men's Teetotal Association, in Bower Street, Manchester Road, was opened.

Died, Lieut. Browne of the Third West York Light Infantry, who had been fearfully injured by falling down the well of a keep at Conisbro' Castle on June 22nd.

17th. The *New York Evening Post* of this date says :—"There are three different sets of American claimants to property in England. First the Ingraham family claim the ownership of the town of Leeds. Second, the Jennings family want property situated in eleven counties in England and money deposited by an old miser in all the old banks in London. Third, the Newtons are anxious to prove their right to the town of Hull. On the Hull question, there seems to be none more decidedly on the road to success and good fortune than the heirs of William Newton, born in the town of Hull, Eng-

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land, but who emigrated to America and settled in Stafford County, in the State of Virginia. In his last will and testament, dated June 16, 1784, he devises 'unto my eldest son, John Newton, all my right and title to an estate that I have in Yorkshire, in Great Britain, at the town of Hull, on the Humber river, and my farm at a county village, Campbell's Forth, to him and his heirs and assigns for ever.' That portion of Hull that is likely to fall under litigation was at one time called 'Newton's Old Fields.' The eldest Newton emigrating to America, settled in Stafford County, Virginia, and devoted himself there to the rearing of his family and fortune. Newton's Old Fields are now covered with from a half to two-thirds of the city, and that being the portion devoted to business purposes. It is at this time a large and wealthy manufacturing town, and the immense interest involved in this claim can be easily perceived."

18th. An outrage without parallel was committed in Manchester. Among the prisoners who were been conveyed from the City Police Court to the Belle Vue Gaol were Colonel Kelly and Captain Deasy, two Fenian leaders. When the prison van arrived at the railway bridge across Hyde Road, about half a mile from the gaol, it was attacked by a number of men. With a volley from their revolvers they dispersed the policemen, eleven in number, who accompanied it, broke open the van, and set the prisoners free. A policeman, named Brett, who sat inside the vehicle, was shot, and died soon after being conveyed to the Infirmary. Several others were wounded, two or three of them so seriously that they had to be taken to the Infirmary. When the surprise consequent upon the sudden attack was over, the attacking party was pursued, and the leader, a man named Allen, who was identified as the murderer of Brett, was arrested by a civilian. The greatest excitement prevailed and numerous arrests were made. £500 reward was offered by the Government and the Corporation of Manchester for the recapture of Kelly and Deasy.

19th. All Saints' Church, at Slingsby, in the North Riding, was being pulled down at this time. The church is an ancient rectory, and formerly belonged to the patronage of the Abbot and Convent of Whitby; a payment to them being confirmed A.D. 1263, by John Thoresby, Archbishop of York. At the dissolution the patronage came to the Dukes of Newcastle, and from them to the present Earls of Carlisle. The old church contained a cross-legged effigy of one of the Wyvills, who, tradition and the Dodsworth MSS. say, slew the famous snake of Slingsby. In the tomb below the effigy a skeleton was found, the bony hand of which wore a splendid and massive gold ring, having the death's head and cross bones picked out in coloured enamel. The tomb, the skeleton, and the effigy were to be restored to the chancel of a beautiful transition Norman church, to be reared on the old site. From below the foundations of the old church coins of the Hanse Towns Federation (12th century) were dug up.

The opening of the new docks at Barrow-in-Furness constructed

in order to increase the means of communication between England and Ireland, took place this day. Twenty years ago Barrow was but a hamlet containing a population of 100, but at this time it had a population of 20,000. Its rapid growth is said to have been due to the discovery of a rich bed of ironstone. At the banquet which followed the ceremony, Mr. Gladstone, M.P., was present.

Sir John and Lady Brown had the pleasure of witnessing the laying of the top stone of All Saints' Church, Sheffield, erected by their liberality on the crest of the hill overlooking the Atlas Works.

20th. Died, at his residence in Leeds, aged 81 years, Mr. Wm. Price, surgeon, one of the oldest and most respected practitioners in Leeds. His remains were interred in the Burmantofts Cemetery.

23rd. A large woollen mill, belonging to Messrs Hirst and Stockwell, at Woodbottom, near Huddersfield, was totally destroyed by fire. A mill built on the site of the one just destroyed, and belonging to the same owners was burnt down five years ago.

Mr. Henry Wickham, the senior Member for Bradford, died at Leamington, aged 67, after been in delicate health for a long time. He was the son of the Rev. Lamplugh Hird, Prebendary of York, was born in 1800, and resumed his paternal name of Wickham (his father having assumed the family name of Hird) in 1843. He married, in 1836, Mary, daughter of Thomas Benyon, Esq., of New Grange, near Leeds, and was first returned for Bradford in July, 1852, and continued to represent that borough up to the time of his death. He entered Parliament as a Liberal-Conservative, but his political views gradually became more Liberal, and for several years he consistently supported the Governments of Lord Palmerston and Earl Russell. He was a partner in the Low Moor Iron Works, chairman of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, a deputy-lieutenant of the West-Riding, and chairman of Quarter Sessions since 1842. He did not take a prominent part in public affairs, but was esteemed by all who knew him for sound judgment, and a kindly disposition and manner. The state of his health had necessitated his withdrawal from almost all the active duties of his position, but he was able to attend to matters of a less urgent character.

The Assistant Boundary Commissioners for the West-Riding concluded their inspection of the boundaries of the borough of Leeds. Mr. Alderman George stated the following interesting facts as to the extent and population of the borough :—The area of the borough is 21,572 acres, 1 rood, and 27 perches, not quite so large as that of Sheffield, but with that exception, he believed the largest in the kingdom. The circumference is 32 miles. The number of inhabited houses 50,854, and of uninhabited houses only 853. The population according to the Registrar's estimate, 229,471. The number of Parliamentary voters on the register 8,907, and of Municipal voters 34,146; and the probable number of Parliamentary voters under the new Reform Act, not including lodgers 30,000. The increase in the number of houses built yearly had been as follows :—In the year 1861, houses erected 863; year 1862, erected

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978; year 1863, erected 1,303; year 1864, erected 1,456; year 1865, erected 1,527; year 1866, erected 1,862.

24th. The foundation stone of a new church, to be known as Christ's Church, was laid at Parkgate, near Rotherham, by Viscountess Milton.

In continuance of the pre-historic inquiries on the Yorkshire Wolds, a series of seven low tumuli (almost obliterated by cultivation) were opened by the Rev. Canon Greenwell, of Durham. The researches were made in the vicinity of Weaverthorpe, on the north range of hills reaching from Malton to Filey. Very interesting and valuable discoveries were made. The skeletons were doubled up into the shortest possible space, without any regard to position, some being on one side, some on the other, every burial having the head towards a different point. The greater part were females, and the skeletons wore beautiful armlets of bronze, fibulæ of the same metal, and necklaces of glass and amber beads, and had with them various other personal ornaments. The group of barrows is said to be most like the celebrated Arras finds of 1817, now in the Hospitium at the York Museum, and of a date long subsequent to the mass of barrows on the Wolds, and are attributed to the late Celtic period, after the introduction of iron, a century or two before our era.

26th. The freeholders of Skircoat having manorial and common rights appertaining to the Moor, henceforth to be formed into "Saville Park" by the Corporation of Halifax, agreed to relinquish their rights on payment of £201. At one time the freeholders demanded £12,320, and the corporation offered £200.

The land in front of the Bradford Midland Station, which had long been in an unsightly condition, was in course of formation into a roomy thoroughfare.

27th. This morning, at an early hour, the County Court buildings at Manchester were destroyed by fire.

A large bird was captured in Ramsden Wood, near Todmorden, where it had fallen to the ground in an exhausted state. It was a Gannet, or Solan goose, and measured six feet from tip to tip of the wings, and was about two feet in length.

28th. A public market at Cleckheaton was formally opened. The event was celebrated by public rejoicings.

30th. The building trade strike at Barnsley, which commenced on the 1st of May, came to an end, the masters and men having met and mutually agreed upon the terms of compromise.

Three old ladies took tea together at Gawber, a small village near Barnsley, whose united ages reached the total of 272 years, or an average of ninety years and eight months each.

The new and beautiful Theatre erected in Hunslet Lane, Leeds, by Mr. Coleman, on the site of the Old Theatre Royal, was opened for the first time. The house was densely crowded in every part, and presented a most brilliant appearance.

A melancholy accident occurred at Doncaster, to the Mayor of

that borough, Mr. Henry Woodmansey. His Worship had been entertaining the ladies who had presided at the Infirmary Bazaar, and was proceeding to his apartment, when he slipped, and fell down the staircase. He was taken up insensible, and died on the following day from the injuries he received.

October 1st. The toll gates at Dry Clough, Elland Wood, Elland, Birchincliffe, and Edgerton, on the Huddersfield road, were thrown open after twelve o'clock at noon, and the toll collectors found their occupation gone. The bar and chain bar at Hillhouse also ceased to be "bars" in the road at the same time.

Two more bodies were recovered from the Oaks Pit, Barnsley.

2nd. The new hotel, built by the Victoria Company, Limited, and situate near the Lancashire and Yorkshire Co.'s Station, at Bradford, was opened.

At a meeting of employers, managers, and workmen, held this evening in the Working Men's Hall, Park-street, it was decided to form a Chamber of Industry in Leeds.

Mr. Hunt, the arbitrator sent down from the Board of Trade to decide upon the claims of owners of property for the widening of Boar Lane, Leeds, made his award. To Mr. Jacob Naylor (the owner of the spirit vaults occupied by the late Mr. Raper,) who claimed £6,000, the arbitrator awarded £3,520; to the executors of Mr. Raper, who claimed compensation for the good will of a business already transferred to other premises, £1,750; and to Mr. H. D. Harrison, confectioner, who claimed £6,000, the arbitrator awarded £4,174.

The death of Sir Thomas Troubridge, C.B., which took place this day, closed a most heroic chapter in the memorable history of the battle of Inkerman. On that occasion he was the field-officer of the 1st Brigade of the Light Division, and had charge of the outposts of the five-gun battery. During the battle he was very seriously wounded, being struck by a 39lb. shot, which carried off his right leg and left foot. For two hours he remained in this condition, his shattered limbs resting against the gun near which he had fallen, and by his coolness and self possession, excited the highest admiration of his comrades. After the battle he was carried off the field, and in May, 1855, he landed at Portsmouth. He was rewarded by being made a Colonel and a Commander of the Order of the Bath, and by receiving the Victoria Cross direct from the hands of the Queen, who also appointed him one of her aides-de-camp. The story of his life was still further distinguished by the devotion of the lady to whom he was engaged, and who nobly redeemed the troth pledged to him in his prime, by becoming his wife. She died, however, in August last, leaving a young family. She has been soon followed by her husband, and there now only remains the memory of noble deeds and womanly devotion, as the monument which they have left to their family—but it is a monument which should be imperishable.

3rd. Two public ceremonies of much interest were performed at

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Preston. These were the opening, first, of a new Town Hall, and second, of two public parks. The proceedings of the day were of course of a very festive character. The Duke of Cambridge was present, and received and replied to addresses of welcome from the Corporation of the town, and previously to the opening of the hall, the Archbishop of York offered up a prayer.

4th. The explorers at the Oaks Colliery succeeded in recovering another of the bodies of the unfortunate miners killed by the explosion. It was found in the box hole, and identified as that of Alfred Hoyland, a miner. On the following day the bodies of Mr. Parkin Jeffcock, the well-known mining engineer; Mr. John Smith, viewer, Lund Hill; and Mr. Christopher Siddons, a deputy, were recovered from the box-hole by the explorers. The body of the noble-hearted engineer, Mr. Jeffcock, whose life was sacrificed under a high sense of duty, was much mutilated.

5th. The opening of a new and extensive coal field at a place called Denaby, about seven miles from Doncaster, took place. The shaft was the deepest in Yorkshire, being more than 422 yards deep, and the coal, which averaged nine feet in thickness, was of excellent quality, underlying the magnesian limestone. In reaching the coal, a bed of fine cannel, rather more than a foot thick, as well as other seams, were passed. The work of reaching this, the Barnsley bed, occupied rather more than four years, as a great deal of water had to be encountered. A great many years ago, persons engaged in mining operations were of opinion that the coal-field terminated where the line of the magnesian limestone commenced; but geologists contended that the coal existed under the formation, dipping into the east to an extent unexplored. This has been proved to be correct, by the opening of the colliery on the estate of the Duke of Newcastle, at Worksop, and further verified, as in this instance.

It was decided to arm the Halifax borough police with Colt's revolvers and with cutlasses, there being known Fenians in the town. In all the large manufacturing towns special measures of a precautionary character were taken to prevent Fenian attacks.

6th. During this night the whole of the wires of the United Kingdom Telegraph Company were maliciously cut at the back of Gawthorpe Street, near Messrs. Foster and Co.'s mustard mill, Selby.

A riot, which originated from a colliery strike, occurred late at night, near Pontefract. A number of colliers, who had been drinking at a public-house, were returning home, when they were assailed by a shower of stones and other missiles, and also beaten with bludgeons. Several of them were seriously injured.

7th. The gold and silver plate at Windsor Castle, for the use of Her Majesty and the Court, weighed nearly 30 tons, and its value was roughly estimated at £3,000,000.

Lord Kingsdown died, the title becoming extinct. Deceased when Mr. Pemberton, sat at one time for Ripon. In 1858 he refused the Great Seal.

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A swordfish, 12ft. 4in. in length, the sword itself being more than 4ft., was captured in the herring nets, off Bridlington.

The opening of the branch line of railway from Huddersfield to Kirkburton, on the London and North Western Railway, took place, and the first train, which departed at seven o'clock this morning, was despatched with a good deal of rejoicing. The branch is 4½ miles in length.

About seven o'clock this evening a fire was discovered by the watchman at the Low Mills, near to the Railway Station, Keighley, belonging to Messrs. J. and J. Craven, worsted manufacturers. The damage was estimated at £5000.

9th. One of the horses of the Midland company, at the Sheffield station, died of inflammation of the bowels. On a post mortem examination it was found that the intestines had been obstructed by an enormous stony accretion, perfectly round, 24 inches in diameter, and weighing 13¼lbs. The horse was 15 years old, and the stone must have been for a long time in process of formation.

The township of Shelf at this time contained 23 houses of the value of £12 and upwards, and 669 under £12. The township of Cleckheaton contained 176 houses of more than £12 annual value, and 1,468 below that sum.

At the works of Messrs. Mitchell Brothers, Bradford, a chimney was finished which towered far above any of the tall stalks which are so plentiful in Bradford. This chimney, which is light and elegant in its proportions, rises 100 yards from the ground, and descends ten yards into the bowels of the earth. It is built of stone, lined with brick, is octagonal in shape, and its cap is secured by heavy wrought copper cramps.

14th. Workmen commenced operations on the small branch line from Dryclough Junction to North Dean, to convert it into a double line: the short tunnel to be enlarged, the cuttings and embankments widened, and the three wooden bridges taken down and re-erected in stone.

The nomination of candidates for the representation of Bradford, to supply the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Wickham, took place. Mr. R. Kell proposed and Mr. Ald. West seconded Mr Miall, and Mr. Isaac Wright proposed and Mr. Storey seconded Mr. Thompson. The last-named gentleman was not present, being away on the Continent, but the show of hands was in his favour, and a poll was demanded on behalf of Mr. Miall. The voting took place on the following day and resulted in the return of Mr. M. W. Thompson. At one time during the proceedings a serious riot was feared, as the roughs commenced pelting the carriages conveying the voters with mud, and ultimately a pitched battle with stones took place, in the course of which the windows of Mr. Miall's committee room were smashed. On account of these proceedings the state of the poll at its close was not officially declared until the following morning, (the 16th,) when the Mayor declared the numbers to be: for Mr. Thompson 2,210, for Mr. Miall 1,807; majority 403.

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At this time Captain Chaloner, R.N., the proprietor of the Guisbro' estate, in Yorkshire, and of the remains of the beautiful abbey at Guisbro', employed a number of workmen to clear away the accumulation of rubbish that covered the foundations and floors of these interesting remains, and the discoveries that were made in the choir of the church, which since the dissolution in 1540 had been entirely buried, were of great historical interest. Tesselated pavements, heraldic tiles, painted glass, monuments, sepulchral slabs, mouldings, coins, and other relics were discovered about three feet beneath the present sward, which did not correspond with the original floor of the abbey church. At the time of the Reformation Guisbro' was one of the wealthiest, most magnificent, and extensive monastic institutions in the kingdom. The first church had been founded in 1119, by Robert, Lord de Bruce, a most powerful baron in the north, whose father, after taking a distinguished part at the battle of Hastings in 1066, was sent by William to subdue Yorkshire, Durham, and Northumberland, and for his services was rewarded by the Conqueror at the time of the Doomsday survey with 91 lordships in Yorkshire. Walter de Hemmingford, who was a canon of this monastery, and one of the choicest historians of the fourteenth century, tells us that in 1289 this monastery, with all its books, plate, and vestments, was destroyed by fire. A new church was erected shortly after by the princely grants and donations of the neighbouring nobility; and it is among the ruins that now remain that the excavations were made. At the Reformation it would appear that the tower and other buildings, with the exception of the east end, immediately after the expulsion of the monks, were thrown down, and falling with great force on the pavement, in many places crushed the monumental slabs and shrine work of the tombs. The excavations were commenced by cutting a trench across the church at about 200 feet from the east window, in a line with the outer wall, and a large doorway, with the remains of early English pillars in Purbeck marble, were discovered. This was in all probability an entrance leading from the church into the quadrangular court, formerly the cloister garden. The grout work which formed the foundation and tied the massy superstructure together remained, and the bases of the pillars of the choir above it. Among the ruins and under the green sward lie the stone coffins of many eminent and illustrious men, the nobility and gentry of this rich neighbourhood, including the founder, his family and descendants for several generations. The progenitors of the Percys of Northumberland, Nevil, Earl of Kent; the Lords Fauconberg, Annandale, Latimer, Darcy, Mauley, Thweng, Talbot, Eure, Bulmer, Meynell, and no less a distinguished person than Robert de Bruce, Lord of Annandale, the competitor for the throne of Scotland with John Balliol, and the grandfather of the great champion of Scottish freedom, King Robert Bruce. Immediately before the high altar a quantity of heraldic tiles were discovered on which were the arms of Bruce, and a few inches beneath the pavement a stone coffin in the very

centre of the choir, and at the foot of the steps on which the high altar is presumed to have stood. This coffin was 6ft. 8in. by 2ft. 2in., and probably contained the remains of the competitor or the founder. Over it had stood the beautiful black marble cenotaph which Dugdale in his "Monasticon" engraved in 1660, and which has since been removed into the parish church. Small portions of this monument, which had been accidentally broken off on its removal, were found among the rubbish immediately above the stone coffin, and from which fact, and from its situation, it may be presumed that this coffin contained the skeleton of the founder rather than that of the competitor. The skeleton was that of a tall and aged man; the teeth were considerably decayed, and this also agreed with Dugdale's description of him. No trace of a ring, chalice, paten, or any other relic or substance whatever was observed. This coffin lay on the foundation of the first church. On the left, at a distance of about twelve feet, lay another stone coffin, in which a complete skeleton was found. The heraldic tiles discovered in this portion of the church were of great beauty. On some were the arms of England and France; the latter *seme del is:* others had two chevrons. A lion rampant crowned the figure of a bell, appearing above and on each side of the shield; a fess between six cross crosslets or, or three cross crosslets on a chief; on a shield two bars embattled; on a shield two bars in chief, three roundlets—a lion rampant. On one fragment, which had apparently borne four shields of very exquisite design, could be traced a shield cheque, and on the other a bird. Numerous other tiles of beautiful design, some early English, others of later date, were discovered. About 170 feet from the east window the workmen came upon what appeared to be portions of the central tower, just in the state in which it had fallen. Under the solid masonry which had been thrown down in great masses, there were three large monumental slabs, six inches thick and nine feet six inches long, and four feet five inches broad; at a depth of five feet from the surface the skeleton of a man was found in the remains of an oak coffin. This skeleton was measured by Dr. Merrywether, of Guisborough, and was six feet eight inches. Two circular bronze buckles like those displayed in the Heraldry of the 14th century were found. Apparently they had been used to fasten the materials in which the body had been swathed. On the centre slab was this inscription in fine black letters deeply cut, of about the middle of the 15th century—"Sit. Pax Eterna Tecum Victore Superna." Under this slab was a stone coffin much broken by the fall of the masonry from above. In this coffin was a bronze buckle similar to the one just described, but of a stouter material. In the same coffin, on the feet of the skeleton, were a pair of sandals, which may have belonged to a canon who had been buried in his vestments, of which there were also some remains. The third slab had had a brass plate, the studs of which alone remained. In the *debris* above was found portions of a shrine, carved in fine white

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Caen stone, the finials and tracery, much of which was painted in bright colours and in gold, all of exquisite workmanship. In the spandrels of an arch forming part of this shrine, was the figure of an angel drawing a man out of fire with a chain. Other remains of considerable interest were found, consisting of coins, portions of the lead, silver, and iron fused together in the great fire of 1289; at which time, Hemmingford tells us, all the chalices, images, books, and plate were destroyed, and in a soluble state had made their way through the more ancient floor. Among other interesting antiquities discovered were the remains of a figure in chain mail, part of a figure in plate armour of the early part of the 15th century, and which, from the arms on the breast, appeared to be one of the Latimer family; bosses from the roof, rich in gold and colours, large quantities of coloured glass, pottery, remains of alabaster tombs, &c.

15th. An enthusiastic demonstration was held at Leeds, under the auspices of the Yorkshire Department of the Reform League, in celebration of the passing of the Reform Act. Mr. Illingworth, of Bradford, presided; and Mr. Baines, M.P., and Mr. E. A. Leatham, were amongst the speakers.

At the North Riding Quarter Sessions at Northallerton, held this day, at which there was an unusually large attendance of magistrates, it was decided by 63 votes against 31, to adopt the Highway Act in the riding.

17th. This evening a dreadful explosion occurred at the shop of Mr. Copley, barber and fireworks manufacturer, Campo-lane, Sheffield. Whilst a professional singer, named Alfred Allnut, and a mechanic, named Frederick Askew, were having their hair cut in the shop by Mr. Copley and an assistant named Simpson, a rocket which, with a large number of others was in the window, suddenly exploded. The whole of the fireworks in the window instantly became ignited, and a fearful explosion occurred. The windows of the shop were blown out, and the fireworks flew into the street and into the churchyard on the other side, and there expended themselves. A number of persons rushed to the shop, and Allnut, Askew, and Copley were dragged out. They were dreadfully injured —the flesh from Allnut's hands, face, &c., peeled off to the bones. The assistant was not so much injured. The shop was completely gutted, and the house shaken to the foundations. Copley, Allnut, and the assistant, Simpson, all died from the injuries received. At the inquiry before the coroner respecting the deaths of the sufferers, it appeared to have been the lighting of the gas in the shop window that caused the explosion.

Rather an unusual sight in a large town was witnessed this morning in Leeds. About half-past six o'clock a covey of partridges, numbering about fifteen, were seen flying about in Boar-lane by a large number of people, many of whom made an effort to secure some of the birds, and were successful in the case of four. The

covey kept flying about amongst the houses, and seemed to have some difficulty in making their escape.

St. Mark's Church, Marske, was consecrated by the Archbishop of York. The whole cost of the erection and fitting up was about £6,000, towards which Lord Zetland subscribed £5,000.

18th. The excavators engaged by Mr. Metcalfe, of Bradford, in making the new drains, streets, and roads, upon some property at Ilkley, found a stone two feet deep in the excavations near the top of Green Lane, which, when turned face upwards, was found to be elaborately worked. The length of the stone was five feet eight inches, by three feet four inches broad, and eight or nine inches thick, the top being tapered to a point. One side is a plain surface, and on the other is carved in deep relief the representation of three figures —a male on the left, a female in the centre, and a child on the right—which occupy rather more than the upper half of the stone, and below them is a plain surface slightly sunk to within an inch or two of the edge, with uniform ornamental cuttings at each corner. The figures are in remarkably good preservation, and the carving represents them as being clothed in a kind of coarse material reaching up to the neck. The female has something like a small jug in one hand, and a small tumbler in the other. The stone was accidentally broken in two, but fortunately it did not materially affect the figures, as it was broken in a straight line right across the middle, the feet only being on the bottom portion. It was thought to be of the Roman period.

19th. Died at his residence at Eccleshall Castle, near Stafford, the Bishop of Lichfield, at the advanced age of 79. The deceased Prelate, who was highly esteemed in his diocese, had attended an educational meeting at Stafford during the afternoon, and had made two or three short speeches. After he returned home, he complained of being unwell, and died before medical assistance could be obtained. He was the son of the Rev. John Lonsdale, vicar of Darfield, near Barnsley, and was born January 17th, 1788.

Died, Mr. Joseph Bateson, one of the borough magistrates of Leeds, a gentleman who formerly took a considerable part in the municipal and public business of the town, was many years an alderman, and filled the office of Mayor in the year 1853. Mr. Bateson was a woollen merchant in the Portuguese trade. He was an active member of the West Riding Trade Protection Society from its commencement, and after the death of Sir Geo. Goodman, one of its vice-presidents. His character commanded general respect. Mr. Bateson's death was the twenty-seventh amongst the Leeds magistrates since 1858.

Mr. M. W. Thompson, the newly-elected member for Bradford, arrived at his country house, Park Gate, near Guiseley. He was received with great enthusiasm by the inhabitants of Guiseley, and was presented with an address of welcome and congratulation.

21st. The Liverpool Royal Bank suspended payment with liabilities roughly estimated at £4,500,000.

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The opening of a new Market Hall at Hoyland, near Barnsley, was celebrated with more than usual ceremony.

22nd. The opening of the Bramley Church Institute was inaugurated this evening, by a public meeting held in the National Schools, which was attended by a large and enthusiastic audience. The Rev. John Gott, M.A., president of the Institute, occupied the chair.

The archæological researches in the British tumuli on the Yorkshire Wolds were resumed on the Potter-Brompton estates of Sir Charles Legard, Bart. The openings continued to arouse much interest, and the visits of the gentry and clergy, with their ladies, increased. Two large barrows revealed interesting facts, particularly the first, in which a perforated stone axe was found, interred with the burnt bones of its owner. This discovery was quite unique in Yorkshire, and quite a rarity generally, the instances on record being very few. In the second barrow the body was also burnt, and buried with its flint arrows and scrapers in the usual manner

The work of demolition upon the shops in Crown Street, Halifax, was commenced, for the purpose of street improvement.

28th. A statue of Andrew Marvel, erected in Hull, his native town, and given by Mr. Winship, was this day unveiled by Mr. Clay, one of the borough members, in the presence of the donor, the Mayor, and other inhabitants of the town. Addresses, expressive of the speakers' admiration of Marvel's character and talents, were delivered by several of those who took part in the ceremony.

November 1st. Horbury was first lighted with gas.

Sir John Pakington visited the Norfolk Works at Sheffield, and witnessed the interesting operation of casting an enormous ingot, containing five tons of steel.

After occupying five days, the trial of the Fenian prisoners at Manchester, for the murder of Police-Sergeant Brett, terminated at a late hour. Mr. Seymour, Q.C., addressed the jury for the prisoners, whom he defended, in a speech which occupied three hours and a half, and after Mr. Sergeant O'Brien had also spoken, Mr. Justice Blackburn summed up, commenting upon the evidence as it affected the different prisoners. The jury, after an absence of upwards of an hour, found all the prisoners guilty of murder. When called upon, Allen, who had evidently prepared himself for the occasion, delivered a defiant speech, declaring that he wanted no mercy, and would have none, but that he would die, as many thousands before had done, for his beloved country. Larkin admitted that he went out determined to release Kelly and Deasy, and the other prisoners severally declared their innocence. Mr. Justice Mellor passed sentence of death upon the prisoners, and said that no one who had heard the evidence could doubt the justice of the verdict. The trial of the second batch of prisoners was concluded on Nov. 6th. Mr. Justice Mellor's summing up occupied two hours and a half. The jury were absent nearly four hours, and returned

into court with a verdict of "Not Guilty" against all the prisoners. They, however, remained in custody on the minor charges.

Advices from Calcutta gave details of a terrible nature of a cyclone which swept over a great part of the Presidency of Bengal on the 1st of November. The loss of life was fearful, and the destruction of property greater than during the cyclone of October, 1864. At Calcutta the cyclone lasted eight hours, and 1,000 lives were lost in the city and suburbs, whilst no fewer than 30,000 native huts were destroyed. More than 600 native boats were lost, several vessels were missing, and numerous ships disabled.

4th. A shocking occurrence took place in Leeds. A policeman named Thomas Holt, known as "Long Tom," residing in Kirkstall Road, had been in the habit of beating his wife, and during this week the woman was very ill, in consequence, it was supposed, of his violence. On Friday morning she died, and this morning Holt committed suicide by cutting his throat.

5th. Mr. William Swale, Inspector of Nuisances for Leeds, was appointed superintendent under the Streets Commissioners of the City of London—a situation worth £430 per annum.

Several explosions occurred at the unfortunate Oaks Colliery, near Barnsley, evidently showing that fire had been smouldering in the mine since the disastrous catastrophe last December. Happily no person was injured.

The village of Wrose, near Idle, which stands on a lofty eminence overlooking the numerous valleys around, was the scene of rejoicing this day, to celebrate the enclosure of a piece of ground known as the Green, which was formerly covered with grass, but had latterly, owing to the increase of the population, been anything but an ornament to the village. A number of the inhabitants, with the sanction of Mr. W. R. Crompton Stansfield, the Lord of the Manor, determined to sod the green, plant a tree in the centre, and enclose the whole with an ornamental wall and palisade. This day an elm tree, given by Mr. T. Stocks, of Heaton, was planted in the centre of the green, by Mrs. Rycroft, of Wrose Hall, in the presence of a large concourse of people. In the evening the committee and friends, to the number of 300, dined together in the school-room.

6th. A man at Holmfirth lost his life by indulging in the foolish amusement of catching copper coin in his mouth. Whilst so engaged a penny stuck in his throat, and, notwithstanding that medical aid was summoned, the coin could not be extracted. Eventually it was forced down the man's throat, and caused his death.

The Halifax Model Lodging House, situate in Smithy Street, the property of Mr. Alderman John Crossley, of Halifax, underwent extensive enlargement.

A disastrous boiler explosion took place near Bradford. The boiler that exploded was connected with a thrashing engine at Trees Farm, Manningham. Several men, unfortunately, were employed at the scene of the accident, and one of them, named William Atkinson, was killed on the spot. Another, named Pearson, was

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also severely injured and afterwards died from the injuries he received. Several other persons were scalded and otherwise hurt.

7th. The coming of age of Henry Ulic, Viscount Lascelles, the eldest son of the Earl of Harewood and his first wife the late Lady Elizabeth Joan de Burgh, eldest daughter of the Marquis of Clanricarde, was the occasion of great festivities at Harewood House. His Lordship was born on the 21st August, 1846, but from domestic bereavements the celebration of the attainment of his majority was deferred until this week, when the Earl of Harewood, in honour of the auspicious event, invited the whole of his tenantry and their families on his extensive estates—about 90,000 acres—at Harewood, Northallerton, Pontefract, and York, numbering about 850, to a grand ball and supper, and the cottagers, farm labourers, &c., on the home estate, numbering about 500, to a similar festive gathering on the following night. Harewood House, the scene of the festivities, was erected in place of Old Gawthorpe Hall, which was pulled down about the year 1771, when the more modern structure was completed. It was commenced in 1759 by the first Lord Harewood, then Mr. Edwin Lascelles, from the designs of Messrs. Carr and Adams, and it stands in a fine position, in the midst of a well-wooded picturesque park of 2,000 acres, which was laid out by the famous Lancelot Brown, better known as "Capability Brown," at an original cost of £16,000, a sum greatly augmented by subsequent improvements; and it has been said to be one of the most beautiful in the kingdom. The house underwent great alteration about the year 1843, under the direction of Sir Charles Barry, who raised the wings, and surrounded the roof with a Corinthian balustrade. At the north front the six Corinthian columns which form the entrance are surmounted by a pediment bearing the Harewood arms. The interior contains a superior collection of works of art. The ceiling of the gallery is the work of Rebecchi, whose palette has reproduced in panels a series of mythological subjects. Family portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Thomas Lawrence, &c., are arranged on the walls. The dining-room contains four striking full-length portraits, the earliest being one by Sir Thomas Lawrence, of the second Earl, to whose Countess it was presented by a numerous body of the freeholders of the county of York, as a testimony of their deep sense of his public services during the time he represented the county in Parliament, and as a token of respect for his distinguished worth. In another portrait, his successor to the title (the late Earl) is represented by the artist, Sir Francis Grant, as seated on horseback, in hunting costume, amongst the hounds, it having been presented to him in 1848 by the members of the Bramham Moor Hunt; while in another panel of the same apartment, is a full-length portrait of his Countess, by Richmond, presented to him by his tenantry. The fourth portrait is one in full court costume of the Marquis of Bath, the father of the third Countess of Harewood. All these apartments were brought into requisition for the festivities, though the great number of the tenants and depend-

ants made it absolutely necessary for other special accommodation to be provided.

8th. A building in Richmond-Street, Bank, Leeds, known as Neill's flax mill, was totally destroyed by fire. The mill was three storeys in height, with engine house attached.

A terrible explosion took place this afternoon at the Ferndale Colliery, Cwm Rhondda, South Wales: out of 173 men who descended the pit, only three were brought out alive.

9th. The ringers of the Leeds Parish Church, according to ancient custom, ascended the tower of the church this day, and rung, in honour of the re-election of Mr. Fairbairn as Mayor of Leeds, a composition of changes on three different methods, upon ten bells, comprising 1867 changes (the year of our Lord); followed by a *feu de joie* of 39 shots (the age of his worship). The custom of ringing on the occasion of the election of mayor dates back to a very early period. In 1746 a fire, which took place in a cottage occupied by one of the ringers, consumed his scanty stock of furniture, and, unfortunately, the ringers' first record book was also destroyed. Owing to this accident, the earliest date now of ringing in honour of the new mayor is September 29, 1747, and the custom has been strictly observed since.

An address was presented to Sir F Crossley, M.P., which had been adopted by the Halifax Town Council on the 14th of August in acknowledgment of the Hon. Baronet's gift to the Corporation of £6,300, to endow the People's Park, Halifax, and thus provide for its maintenance. The illumination of the address was in the very best style, and it was enclosed in a richly carved gilt frame.

11th. The new St. Mark's Schools, at Dewsbury, were formally opened by the Bishop of Ripon.

A new church at Neepsend, Sheffield, built by the Church Extension Society of that town at a cost of £4,500, and dedicated to St. Michael and All Angels, was consecrated by the Archbishop of York.

Mr. L. W. Wickham presented to the Bradford Corporation "The Journals of the House of Commons," from 1547 to the present time, the property of his late brother, Mr. H. W. Wickham, M.P.

12th. The following were nominated High Sheriffs for Yorkshire, namely:—Sir John William Ramsden, of Byram; Mr. Thos. Richard Plumbe Tempest, of Tong Hall; and Sir Tatton Sykes, of Sledmere.

The Special Commission for the trial of the prisoners implicated in the Fenian outrage at Manchester closed, after having occupied more than a fortnight. Francis Nugent, who was acquitted on the charge of being concerned in the attack upon Police-sergeant Brett, was again apprehended as he was about to leave the dock, and was to be removed to Dublin. He was charged with having been concerned in the rising at Drogheda in March last, when, it is said, he escaped from the police by jumping through a window. Mr. Jus-

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tice Blackburn, when all the cases had been tried, sentenced the prisoners who had been convicted of misdemeanour, ordering them to undergo the highest punishment the law awarded for the offence, viz., five years' penal servitude. General Hanlin, charged with being concerned in the Fenian conspiracy in Ireland, was also found guilty.

The Bishop of Ripon consecrated the new church, dedicated Christ Church, at Staincliffe, in the township of Batley. It stands on the east-side of the road leading from Staincliffe to Healey, and is a handsome Gothic structure, from designs by Mr. Crossland, Architect, Leeds.

13th. Serious doubts been entertained as to the guilt of Thomas Maguire, one of the prisoners sentenced to death by the Special Commission at Manchester for the murder of Brett, a strong appeal was made in his favour. This appeal was considered by the Home Secretary, and a free pardon granted. The convict Shore, one of the four Fenians sentenced to death at Manchester was also respited.

The Bishop of Ripon laid the foundation stone of a church in course of erection at Hoylandswaine, near Barnsley. This scattered and picturesquely situated village contains a population of about 900, showing rather a decrease as compared with past years.

14th. A terrible boiler explosion happened at Messrs. Illingworth Brothers, Chemical Works, Little Horton, Bradford. The boiler had been fitted up at their chemical works in connection with a new apparatus for absorbing the noxious vapours caused hitherto by the processes of their manufacture. About noon this day the boiler exploded, and destroyed almost everything near it. Two workmen named William Barker, and Noble Howard, engine fitters, were killed on the spot. George Freeman Smith died in the Bradford Infirmary on the Thursday following, and two men named Davis and Smith also died from the injuries they received.

A fire took place at Mr. Mitchell's mill, Elland Wood, Elland, in the occupation of Messrs. Wilkinson, Crossland, and Co., spinners. The damage was estimated at £1,000.

15th. An extraordinary fat ox, bred by the Hon. Colonel Duncombe, Waresby Park, and fed by Mr. David Hartley, Westerdale, was slaughtered by Mr. James Smith, Howlsyke. It was found to weigh 121st. 6lb., loose fat 16st. The animal was three years old.

About this time the Leeds Corporation obtained possession of the property known as the Dog Kennels, on Woodhouse Moor, for the purpose of demolition. The other block of property on the moor was a beerhouse called the Manor House, which was afterwards purchased by the Corporation.

19th. Mr. John Foster, died at Bar Terrace, Pontefract, at 10 o'clock this morning, after a brief illness, aged 42 years. The deceased was the eldest son of Mr. John Foster, solicitor and clerk of the peace, and coroner for the borough of Pontefract. He was admitted as an attorney in Michaelmas term, 1860, and was a partner with his father, and acted as clerk to the West Riding magis-

trates sitting at Pontefract, and sat as such in the Court-house as late as the 9th instant. He was deputy-coroner for the honour of Pontefract, and superintendent-registrar of the district of Castleford, and also the Liberal registration agent for the Pontefract Polling District. He was also one of the councillors for the borough, having been elected in 1865. On the 11th proximo the deceased gentleman was to have been installed the Worshipful Master of the Saint Oswald's Lodge of Freemasons at Pontefract.

Died, after a short illness, at his residence Park Place, Leeds, aged 77 years, Mr. Samuel Smith, F.R.C.S., an eminent Leeds surgeon, and the senior surgeon of that borough. He was born in Briggate, Leeds, in the year 1790, and was the son of Mr. George Smith, a banker of that town. His medical education was received at the universities of London and Edinburgh, and he was for some time private pupil to Sir Charles Bell, a very eminent surgeon of London. The date when he became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons was the year 1812, and almost immediately afterwards he began practice in Leeds. His success and reputation as a surgeon were such that, in the year 1819, he was elected, after a very severe contest, consulting surgeon to the General Infirmary, in the place of the late Mr. Stansfield. In that honourable post he rendered great and good services to the district by his skill in his profession, and the assiduity and kindliness of heart which he ever displayed in the performance of the onerous duties which it entailed upon him. He continued to take a deep interest in the Infimary up to the latest hour of his life, and retained his post as consulting surgeon until March, 1864, when he resigned; after an official connection with the hospital of 45 years. The esteem and regard in which he personally was held by the trustees of that institution, and the value they attached to the services he had rendered it, were marked by the following resolution, which was passed on the motion of the then Mayor, Mr. Nussey, seconded by Mr. Baines, M.P. :—

"That the thanks of the trustees are eminently due, and are hereby presented to Samuel Smith, Esquire, the late senior surgeon, for his devoted services as surgeon to this institution for a period of 45 years; and this meeting desires to express its deep sense of his assiduous and uniform attention to the patients under his charge, and also of his high professional skill, which has not only been exercised so beneficially on behalf of his patients, but has contributed so largely towards maintaining and extending the reputation which the General Infirmary at Leeds had long previously enjoyed in respect of the eminence of its medical and surgical officers."

Even when he resigned his office as consulting surgeon to the Infirmary, he was unwilling to entirely sever, and the trustees were still more unwilling that his connection with it should terminate; so he accepted the office of honorary surgeon. He not only took great interest in the Infirmary, but he was also one of the founders of the Leeds Medical School in the year 1832, and to his connection with it, it has been indebted for no small share of its reputation. He ever interested himself in its welfare, and was, until last year, lecturer on surgery and midwifery, and on several occasions occupied

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the position of its president. He was also an honorary surgeon to the Women's and Children's Hospital. As an operating surgeon, his reputation was extremely high, not only in the estimation of the public, but also in that of his professional brethren, not only in Leeds, but in all parts of England, and also on the Continent; and his opinion in cases of difficulty, necessitating long surgical experience, and great skill were, especially of late years, frequently sought. He was especially successful as an operator, and as a lithotomist he was held in high repute. His love for his profession and devotion to his patients continued unabated until the close of his life, and to the latter may be attributed his sudden and unexpected death, for on the Wednesday previous, whilst suffering from an attack of pleurisy and unfit to attend to his profession, he visited some patients and caught cold, and on his return was obliged to take to his bed, from which he never again rose. His abilities as an operator were not in any way affected by advancing years, for a few weeks before his death he performed the difficult and delicate operation of ovariotomy. As an instance of the public estimation in which his services to the charitable institutions of the town were held, we may mention that his portrait was presented by public subscription to the Infirmary. From his earliest youth, he was an active member of the volunteer corps, and promoted their establishment. In 1804 he was a member of the militia force that was formed in view of the threatened invasion of our shores by the first Napoleon. The lapse of years in no way quenched his zeal in the cause, for, shortly after the formation of the Leeds Engineer Corps, he became one of their surgeons, and took an active part in their operations. Since then he was appointed major of the battalion, and at reviews and other occasions when the corps turned out in large numbers, his well-known face was very frequently seen. He was a remarkably fine, well-built man, and in his youth he excelled in all active and athletic sports; he was an ardent disciple of Izaak Walton, and was an adept with the rod and the line, his first fishing ground, he used to say, was at School-close, where the new railway station for the North-Eastern Company is now erected, the river at that time being pure, and the locality green fields. He was also fond of music, and was a good musician, and as such he actively promoted the culture and spread of music in the town. Mr. Smith was a warm advocate of the movement which resulted in the Act for the shortening of the hours of labour in factories, and by his zealous aid, both at meetings at which the question was agitated and at the committee rooms of the House of Commons, where he gave evidence on the subject, he contributed very greatly to the ultimate success of the movement. In politics he was a Conservative, but took no part in political controversy further than the recording of his vote in favour of the Conservative candidate for the borough. In private life he was very much respected by all who were acquainted with him, and his disposition was at all times simple and genial. He was a warm friend and generous supporter of the Church, and for many years filled the

office of churchwarden of the Parish Church, which he held at the time of his death. The cause of his death was inflammation of the lungs, brought on by pleurisy. His portrait by Mr. Sidley, of London, (a native of Gomersal,) and a fine life size bust in white marble, by Mr. Spence, of Rome, both of which are now in the Board Room of the Infirmary, will serve to remind his townsmen of one of the "Worthies of Leeds." He was interred in the family vault at Moor-Allerton Church, and no less than thirty-four of his professional brethren attended by his graveside.

As the workmen employed at Lumby's stone-quarry, Marsh, Pudsey, were working at a new "baring," between two and three feet deep, they came upon a quantity of bones, which had been carefully covered and protected at the time of burial with stones. They proved to be the bones of what was once a strong and tall young man, and in all probability had been buried upwards of two hundred years. It is very probable they were the remains of a soldier of the civil wars, as it is known that an out-post of the Parliamentary army was encamped not far from the place where these bones were found. Also, when the ground was first ploughed up after the enclosing of the moor, rather more than half a century ago, many cannon and musket balls were found in the soil.

22nd. Died Mr. James Firth, one of the bell-ringers at Christ Church, Liversidge, aged 66 years. As a tribute of respect, the company of ringers at that place rung a muffled peal to his memory. The deceased had been conductor of the company for upwards of 40 years, and in that time had conducted and rung, along with his company, a great many peals, of from 5,000 to 10,000 changes, and in upwards of 13 different methods, on eight bells. At many prize contests he obtained prizes on six, eight, and ten bells. At his funeral there were ringers present from Sowerby, Halifax, Batley, Birstal, Tong, Pudsey, &c.

Mr. Akroyd, M.P., presented to the Halifax Chamber of Commerce a pure white marble bust of the late Mr. Cobden. The bust was by Mr. Philips. A vote of thanks was afterwards passed to Mr. Akroyd by the members, and it was resolved to place the bust in that part of the Town Hall which was appropriated for the use of the Chamber.

23rd. A daring crime was committed on the high road between Marton and Haxby, a few miles from York. A young man named Cooper induced another named Flower, with whom he was well acquainted, to accompany him from Marton to York, promising to get him a situation there. While on the road Cooper suddenly drew a brace of pistols, loaded with small shot, and fired them at the head of his companion, seriously wounding him. He then attempted to rob his victim, but was disturbed by the approach of a stranger, and afterwards apprehended.

The Bishop of Ripon consecrated a new burial ground at Silkstone.

Allen, Larkin, and Gould, three of the Fenians convicted of the murder of Police-sergeant Brett at Manchester, suffered the penalty

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of the law in front of the New Bailey Prison, Salford. A fog, which overspread the town, naturally checked in some measure the attendance, and the crowd was much less than had been anticipated. Gould and Allen exhibited great firmness, but Larkin was completely unmanned, and was so faint that he had to be supported to the scaffold by the prison officials. It was stated that the culprits intended to address the crowd, but were dissuaded from this by their advisers. There was not the slightest indication of any thought of rescuing the culprits, and any attempt of that kind would undoubtedly have been instantly crushed by the overwhelming military and civil force which had been concentrated as a precautionary measure.

24th. Mr. Joseph Baldwin, one of the founders of the Halifax Mechanics' Institution, died at his residence Claypits Farm, Halifax. The institution was founded in May, 1825, and Mr. Baldwin was one of its most staunch supporters. He was a mechanic, and noted for his ability and ingenuity. The institution in its early days was much indebted to him for the construction of scientific instruments, and he not unfrequently worked day and night upon them.

Mr. Isaac Hodgson, the well-known cricketer, died at Bradford, aged 38, from consumption. He was known as one of the best bowlers in England, his "break-backs" proving destructive to the best batters. He had been in declining health for some time, and a recent subscription for him realized £300.

25th. The new bonding warehouse in Gibbet Lane, Halifax, was opened.

The Church of St. John the Baptist, Newtown, the first of those built by the Leeds Church Extension Society, was consecrated by the Bishop of Ripon. The church cost £3100.

26th. A remarkably large number of destructive fires occurred about this time. In Leeds, on the 26th, a large rag and mungo mill, belonging to Messrs. Bentley and Sons, was totally destroyed with all its contents, the amount of loss being estimated at several thousands. At Pudsey, on the 25th, a dry-house belonging to Mr. J. Hargreaves, of Eccleshill, was burned down, with a loss of £250 to £300. On the afternoon of the same day 14 stacks of hay, straw, &c., on the farm of Mr. W. Puckering, at Copmanthorpe, near York, were destroyed, the cause of the fire being an act of mischief on the part of two lads.

The Corporation of Doncaster agreed to increase their grant of £1,200 to £1,500 a year to the Doncaster Races. It was also decided to continue the spring meeting for another year.

An adjourned meeting of the shareholders of the North-Eastern Company was held at York, on the subject of the proposed application to the Board of Trade for permission to abandon the construction of the projected Leeds and Wetherby branch. By a large majority, both in number and value, the shareholders declared in favour of abandoning the scheme.

27th. The water supply by the Halifax Corporation to the West

Vale Local Board, was turned into the pipes this day, with a pressure up to 200 lbs.

A fine specimen of a Saxon ring was discovered in a field on the farm of Mr. T. Hornby, of Cattleholmes, near Driffield, in a singular manner. One of Mr. Hornby's men was ploughing, when he felt a slight obstruction to the plough. On searching for the cause, he found that the point of the plough-share had entered the opening of a large and valuable finger ring. On examination it appeared to be of massive and pure gold, and of elegant manufacture. It weighed an ounce and a quarter, and contained gold equal to five sovereigns. The ring was found near the bank of a stream (having probably been lost by its owner whilst fishing or hunting,) where it had since lain for twelve centuries at least.

28th. The inquest upon the bodies of Mr. Parkin Jeffcock and others, who formed part of the exploring party killed at the Oaks Colliery in December last, was resumed at Barnsley. A number of witnesses were examined, and the jury returned the following verdict:—"That the deceased came to their deaths by an explosion whilst nobly endeavouring to rescue the bodies of the men who were killed by the first explosion. The jury also recommend that in the case of such accidents for the future, the number of volunteers should be limited, and that they should go in relays, after it has been ascertained that there are no persons living in the colliery.

29th. There was a dreadful explosion, causing great loss of life, in the river Mersey. A steamer belonging to the Greek Government, and fitted as a man of war, was in the river, when the after boiler burst, cutting the ship in two and causing her to sink almost instantaneously. Most of the crew numbering about 100, were either killed or drowned. Her cost was said to have been £50,000.

December 1st. A storm which occurred this day, Sunday, was felt with more or less severity throughout the north of England, and was very general. It was accompanied with heavy falls of snow and rain, followed by intense frost. It was so violent that the steamers between Liverpool and the Cheshire side of the Mersey were obliged to cease running, and a great many wrecks were reported. Amongst them the loss of the Lydia Williams, having on board 40 Merino sheep and other animals intended as a present from the Emperor of the French to the ruler of the Sandwich Islands. The captain, crew, and passengers of the Lydia Williams were saved. Off Yarmouth the George Kendall, of Hull, was wrecked, and the Gorleston lifeboat, not belonging to the Lifeboat Institution, but to the beachmen, went to the assistance of the distressed ship. It took off the captain and the crew, and, in returning, capsized, 24 of the men who were on board being drowned, and only four saved.

2nd. The building land extending along the south side of Boar Lane, from the White Horse Hotel to Briggate, as intended to be altered by the proposed improvement of the first-named thoroughfare, was offered for sale by public auction, and great interest was excited in the competition. At the previous sale the highest price

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realized was £28 per yard. For the corner plot, possessing frontages to both Boar-lane and Briggate, £60 per square yard was paid, the purchaser being Mr. John Barran, merchant tailor, and the price paid for the four lots sold to that gentleman averaged £37 12s. 6d. per square yard, or a total of £15,270. The remaining five lots were withdrawn.

3rd. Very quietly and peacefully, though somewhat suddenly, passed away the last surviving partner in the original steel and cutlery firm of Joseph Rodgers and Sons, of Sheffield. Afflicted with a blindness that compelled his retirement from the firm more than forty years ago, Mr. Joseph Rodgers lived in comparative seclusion, but was greatly beloved in his private circle, highly esteemed for his amiability and benevolence, and much admired for the patience with which he had borne his great affliction. He was the second son of Mr. Joseph Rodgers, the founder of the firm, his elder brother being the late Mr. John Rodgers, of Abbeydale, who died in 1859, and his younger brothers, Maurice and George, the former of whom died in 1827 and the latter in 1842. Mr. Joseph Rodgers was born in March, 1785, and was consequently in the eighty-third year of his age. He suffered for some years from disease of the heart, but appeared to be in his usual health on retiring to rest.

4th. This evening a tea party of a novel description was held in the Temperance Hall, Bower Street, Bradford. An excellent tea was generously given by a benevolent gentleman to 165 men and women above sixty years of age, in the above hall. Of these 13 were between 80 and 91 years, 53 from 70 to 80, and 99 from 65 to 70; the total averaging 69½, and amounting in the aggregate to 11,500 years.

A new church in Brick Lane, Bradford, dedicated to St. Michael, was consecrated by the Bishop of Ripon. The building was erected at a cost of £3500.

5th. An order was made by the Privy Council directing that all West Riding Assize prisoners should be committed to the Wakefield House of Correction, and removed thence to Leeds Gaol for trial at the assizes.

6th. Her Majesty's Theatre, Haymarket, one of the two great metropolitan opera-houses, and the largest place of amusement of its kind in the kingdom, and nearly the largest in the world, was entirely destroyed by fire. The fire broke out shortly before 11 o'clock this evening, and within a couple of hours the building was completely burned down. A great number of the surrounding houses were damaged, nearly 40 having sustained injury of some kind.

7th. At this time Mr. Curwood, the Town Clerk of Leeds, expressed an opinion to the effect that the accounts of the Leeds Corporation Waterworks had not been hitherto, to a partial extent, kept upon a sound principle, and that of the reserve fund of £80,000 about £70,000 ought to be paid to the credit of the borough fund. At a meeting of the Waterworks Committee, this day, this opinion

was confirmed, and the amount ordered to be carried over in the manner indicated.

10th. A fire occurred at a woollen mill at Liversedge, owned by Mr. Edward Parkins. The whole of the building was destroyed, the damage being estimated at £3500.

A very extraordinary trial for murder occupied the Court for the West Riding Gaol Delivery, held at Leeds. Richard Harrison, a labourer, was charged with having murdered Robert Abbotson, an old man, at Gargrave, on the 5th November. The practice of discharging pistols and fireworks on that day was being carried on, and a policeman, named Duckett, attempted to prevent it. He had taken a pistol from a man named Mason, and some fireworks from children living in a house where Abbotson, the deceased, also resided. He entered this house, and while being in a room with Abbotson, the report of a pistol was heard, and the old man received a shot in the leg, causing him injuries of which he afterwards died. It was urged for the prosecution that the shot was intended for the policeman, that the prisoner had been heard to utter threats against him, and that he had been discharging a pistol on the night in question. On the other hand, it was shown that the prisoner was in the habit of talking rashly, that the bullet with which the deceased was struck was a rifled one, while Harrison's pistol had a smooth bore, and that the shot could not have struck the man where it did by being fired into the room from without through a half-opened door. Besides these circumstances, others were stated raising serious doubts whether the prisoner was the man who fired the fatal shot, and ultimately a verdict of not guilty was found.——11th. A charge of manslaughter was heard against William Burton, a blacksmith, who killed a fellow-workman, named Moverley, at Doncaster, on the 27th November. The prisoner had been much provoked by the deceased, and in his passion struck him on the head with a hammer. He pleaded guilty, and, in consideration of the extenuating circumstances of the case, the learned judge sentenced him only to a month's imprisonment, with hard labour.

11th. The Archbishop of York consecrated the church of St. James, Selby, the erection of which was commenced by the late James Audus, Esq., and which had been completed by his executors. The edifice is a remarkably beautiful one.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock this evening, a policeman on horseback brought news to Barnsley of the murder of Mr. Thirkill, Lord Wharncliffe's gamekeeper, who had been in the town to between five and six o'clock in the evening. A most painful episode in connection with the murder was, that Harriet Thirkill, a fine young woman nineteen years of age, on hearing of the murder of her father, whilst at the station on her way home to attend her sister's funeral, was so affected by it that it unsettled her reason, and she had afterwards to be conveyed to the Asylum at Wakefield.

12th. A sum of £600 and a silver salver were presented to Mr. John Jackson, Chief Constable of Sheffield, as a recognition of his

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services in connection with the Trades Outrages Commission, and of the zeal and ability with which he habitually discharged the important duties of the office. The Mayor, the Master Cutler, and the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce were present, and took part in the proceedings.

At a special meeting of the trustees of the third district of the Sheffield and Halifax Turnpike Road, held at the Victoria Hotel, Sheffield, it was resolved to abolish all toll gates and side bars upon the said district (from Sheffield to Penistone,) on the 31st of December instant.

13th. A handsome eagle *lectern* in brass was presented to the Dean and Chapter for the cathedral at Ripon, by Thomas Lockwood, Esq., of Harrogate.

The Rev. Canon Greenwell, of Durham, received an extraordinary consignment of skulls, hatchets, (flint and stone), arrow heads, spear points, and other implements and weapons, from Illinois, America. The relics were the productions of certain aboriginal grave mounds opened by Mr. Southwell, of Winchester, Illinois, one of the gentlemen who attended Cannon Greenwell's diggings on the Yorkshire wolds in the spring of 1866. The crania, implements, and weapons were sent over for comparison with those of the Yorkshire tumuli.

The Fenian outrage in Manchester was followed by another outrage in London, scarcely less daring, and even more disastrous and malignant. For some time two men, known as Captain Burke, and Joseph Theobald Casey, the former a Fenian officer during the outbreak in Ireland, had been in custody in London, under suspicion. They had been repeatedly examined, and during the intervals they were removed to the Clerkenwell House of Detention. The brotherhood now determined to try to effect their escape, and failing to meet with accomplices in the gaol, they decided upon blowing up the wall of the yard where it was known the prisoners were exercised. This afternoon two men and a woman were seen to wheel a barrel (afterwards found to be gunpowder) down Corporation Row, and to place it against the wall of the prison. Immediately after there was a terrific explosion, and part of the wall was blown down. Burke and Casey, however, had been removed to another yard for exercise, and, as the suspicions of the police had been excited by the number of roughs about, there was a small force of policemen on the spot. and two men named Desmond and Allen, and a woman named Justice, were apprehended. Seven persons died in consequence of the explosion; forty-one persons were badly wounded. involving the loss of limbs and eyesight, maiming, and general disfigurement; fifty-six persons, for the most part representing families, were unhoused, with loss of furniture, tools, working materials, &c., &c., ; and as many as 600 families in the vicinity suffered in health, person, and property from the violence of the shock. The greatest indignation was felt at the outrage.

Large placards, having a deep black border, and containing the

following announcement, were posted freely on the dead walls in Leeds :—

"GOD SAVE IRELAND!—A funeral procession, in honour of the Irish patriots executed at Manchester on November 23rd, 1867, will take place in Leeds on Sunday next, the 15th December. The procession will assemble at Vicar's Croft, and start at two o'clock p.m., and will parade the principal streets to St. Patrick's Cemetery, York Road. All lovers of Ireland, men and women, are requested to attend and show their respects to the memory of their fellow-countrymen."

The civil authorities of Leeds issued a proclamation prohibiting the procession, and the Catholic Bishop of Beverley, so far as his authority enabled him, forbid the Irish population to join the demonstration. However the arrangements for carrying it out were proceeded with, and the proposed route was published, but information having reached the magistrates that if the procession took place those who objected to it in the town were resolved to put it down by force, they were satisfied that, in the interests of the public, and in order to avoid a conflict in the public streets, it was necessary to stop the procession. On Sunday, the 15th, there was an immense crowd in the streets, no doubt attracted mainly by curiosity; but no attempt was made to organise a procession. Any such attempt, indeed, would have been stopped by the military, and by the mounted special constables, which were present in great force. There had been a general belief that the military would not come upon the scene unless in the event of a disturbance, consequently their appearance was almost unexpected, and certainly put an effectual stop to any resolution that might have been formed to resist the police and the special constables. Leaving the barracks in charge of about 50 men of the 70th Regiment, under command of Lieutenant Darley the remainder of the force garrisoned in the town, took up their quarters in the neighbourhood of Kirkgate. The infantry—about 150 men of the 70th Regiment under command of Captain Gilbert—in the Corn Exchange, and a battery of the Royal Horse Artillery with field pieces at the White Cloth Hall, where was also the Leeds squadron of the Yeomanry, which was commanded by the Earl of Harewood, the colonel of the regiment. The troops were under the command of Colonel Reilly, R.A. Field pieces belonging to the artillery were drawn up in front of the White Cloth Hall, and were guarded by a detachment of infantry with loaded rifles. On their arrival the police took possession of the Vicar's Croft, and drew up in a double line at the entrances in Kirkgate, Ludgate Hill, and George Street. Inside the line at one of the Kirgate entrances were several of the magistrates, including Mr. Ald. George, Mr. Ald. Kitson, Mr. Ald. Oxley, Mr. J. Ellershaw, Mr. S. Hey, and Mr. John Rhodes; and amongst other magistrates at the Corn Exchange were Mr. Ald. Titley, Mr. Ald. Botterill, Dr. Chadwick, Mr. J. Tennant, and Mr. R. B. Turner. Mr. Darnton Lupton, another magistrate, was mounted. When two o'clock was struck by the great bell at the Town Hall, it gave note of warning for the starting of no

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procession save that which was made by the mounted artillery and yeomanry, who at this time left their quarters, and, marching down Kirkgate and into York Road, presented an imposing spectacle, as a body of armed horsemen defiling along the narrow thoroughfares of a town always do. The artillery came first, headed by Colonel Reilly, on whose right rode the Mayor, and on his left the Town Clerk. Following the yeomanry were an immense number of people, who went down Kirkgate at a tremendous rush. In York Road very few people were assembled; but here some of the better class of Irish were walking about, but the whole proceedings passed off without any disturbance. The reports from Ireland, and the various towns in England where Fenian displays were expected, also showed that, owing to the firmness of the authorities, the proposed demonstrations did not take place. At Dublin, Cork, Belfast, Ennis, Waterford, Limerick, Tralee, Mallow, and Killarney, all was quiet. At Clonmel great crowds assembled, and it was proposed to attend the funeral of a poor woman who was to be buried. At Liverpool, as in many other places, people attracted by curiosity attended the proposed place of meeting, but no procession took place. The weather was wet. Every precaution was taken, and troops, police, and special constables were in readiness. The naval force was also ready. At Birmingham, Bristol, Manchester, Newcastle, Greenock, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Aberdeen all was quiet.

16th. An interesting tea party was held in the large vestry of Park Chapel, Caroline Street, Leeds. One hundred and eighty-eight aged men and women took tea together under the management of three of the Bible women who laboured at the West End, the expense being met by subscriptions of benevolent ladies and gentlemen. Of these aged men and women, 123 were from 60 to 70, 59 from 70 to 80, and six from 80 to 91, the average age being 67½, and the whole amounting to 12,708 years. The oldest man present at this interesting gathering had been a member of the church for 78 years, having joined the Methodist Society at the age of twelve. He well remembered hearing John Wesley preach at Hanging Heaton in a barn; he was then only four years old, and was held up in his father's arms. After tea a meeting was held, presided over by Mr. J. Rayner, of Burley Lawn, whose venerable appearance and well-known character (being upwards of eighty years of age, and having been a preacher for sixty years), well fitted him for the position.

At the North and East Ridings Gaol Delivery at York, before Mr. Baron Pigott, a young man named Cooper was indicted for shooting Richard Flower, with intent to murder him. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to penal servitude for life.

17th. A deplorable catastrophe occurred at Newcastle. The authorities had seized a quantity of nitro-glycerine, a highly inflammable compound, supposed to have been stored by Fenians. The Sheriff, Town Surveyor, and other officials, left the town with the nitro-glycerine, intending to test it, or to let it run away along the

gullies on the Town Moor. As they were manipulating it, it exploded, carrying the men employed with it high into the air, literally blowing them to atoms. The Sheriff, Mr. Mawson, and the Borough Surveyor, Mr. Bryson were also fearfully injured and rendered insensible, and subsequently died from the injuries they received.

Mr. J. Eccles, head gamekeeper to Mr. H. C. M. Ingram, of Templenewsam, near Leeds, on going his usual round with dog and gun, shot a bird of a very rare species, namely, a male bittern, plump in condition, and in splendid plumage.

19th. Water was turned for the first time into the Halifax Corporation new reservoir at Fly Flat, Warley, the engineer, Mr. Bateman, having reported that this might be safely done. The depth of the reservoir when full is about 45 feet.

23rd. An address recently adopted by the Town Council of Halifax was presented to Sir F. Crossley, Bart., M.P., expressing their high appreciation of his recent gift to the Corporation of the sum of £6,300, as an endowment of the People's Park, presented by the worthy Baronet to his native town ten years ago. The Mayor presented the address, and Sir F. Crossley expressed the gratification with which he received it.

Messrs. Cooke and Co. (so long and honourably known in connection with the banking interests of South Yorkshire and North Nottinghamshire), announced to their customers that arrangements had been concluded for the amalgamation of their bank with that of Messrs. Beckett and Co., of Leeds, to come into operation on Jan. 1st, next.

A distressing accident occurred at Hunslet, near Leeds, by which one man was killed and six others injured. Messrs. Longley Bros. had in operation there an extensive patent brickmaking apparatus, and several men were employed upon it, when it gave way, burying seven of them in the ruins. One of them named James Spurr was taken out dead; another, who was seriously hurt, was removed to the Infirmary; and the rest to the Hunslet workhouse, and subsequently to their homes.

In carrying out the improvement of Crown Street, Halifax, the last of the quaint Flemish-looking buildings which once rendered this street so picturesque, disappeared. History and tradition state that from Hall End to the bottom of Old Market, on each side of the thoroughfare, was an uninterrupted row of these buildings, with storey above storey overhanging, and the gables to the street.

Some statistics were given at a meeting of the York Chamber of Agriculture, showing the destructive effects of the cattle plague. It was estimated that 4,286,427 head of cattle had been lost by the rinderpest; or 1,874,672 more than were imported from the 1st January, 1842, to the end of last year. Resolutions were adopted, expressing the belief that the importation of foreign stock was the principal cause of the unhealty state of English stock during the last twenty-four years, and recommending that all foreign animals should be slaughtered at the ports of debarkation.

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The New Town Hall at Guiseley was opened with a performance of "The Messiah." The building is prominently situated at one end of the town of Guiseley, near to the railway station. It stands on a site of 1,200 yards of land, has ample frontage to the public road, and there is a large yard behind. The erection of the building, which was due principally to the munificence of Mr. M. W. Thompson, M.P. for Bradford, was effected at an outlay of about £3,000.

27th. A circular was sent by the Home-office to the Mayors of about fifty towns, requesting that special constables might be sworn in for the preservation of property and the suppression of any riotous proceedings; Her Majesty's Government having received information which rendered it in their judgment desirable that the local authorities should be prepared to meet any disturbance that might arise during the winter. In various towns precautionary steps were taken: at Leeds, Sheffield, Bradford, Wakefield, Halifax, Huddersfield, and other places, large numbers of special constables were sworn in.

28th. In accordance with the provisions of "The District Church Tithes Act, 1865," the Ecclesiastical Commissioners raised the perpetual curacy of St. James's, Bradford, into a vicarage. The benefice in future to be known as the vicarage of St. James, Bradford, in the County of York.

Died, at Paris, Baron Marochetti, the sculptor. The deceased was born at Turin in 1805, and received his education at the Lycee Napoleon, Paris, but for many years before his death he resided in London. Like most artists he had many admirers and many detractors, but it is admitted that some of his works possess great merit. He was the sculptor of the Wellington statue in front of the Town Hall, Leeds.

About noon one of the boilers at the steam corn mill belonging to the executors of the late Mr. George Jackson, and situate near to the centre of Barnsley, exploded, killing the engine-tenter, Mr. Abraham Laycock, and injuring more or less some thirty other persons, as well as doing a great deal of damage to property in the neighbourhood.

This evening at Northowram, a man was held in the stocks from half-past seven to half-past ten in lieu of paying a fine for gambling. The evening was very cold and dark. Notwithstanding this there was a numerous company of his admirers present, who enlivened the proceedings with singing and other amusements.

30th. The accounts received from various parts of the kingdom with respect to the Fenian conspiracy were of a more alarming character than had been for some time past. Everywhere there were rumours of outrage or threatened outrage, and reports of precautionary measures, in anticipation of attacks upon public property. This morning eight men, having the appearance of Americans, entered the shop of Messrs. Allport and Sons, gunsmiths, Cork, and whilst some presented revolvers at Mr. Allport, his son, and the assistant, the others seized about 60 revolvers and from 1 400 to

1,500 rounds of ammunition. In consequence of this outrage, following so closely upon a similar attack on the Martello tower, the magistrates made a demand for more troops. Indeed there was a general feeling of alarm not only in Ireland but throughout England, arising out of the recent outrages.

This morning a steam boiler exploded on the premises of Mr. H. Robinson, corn miller and maltster, the Wellington Mill, Holbeck, just as the engine was about to be started. The boiler was lifted from its seat, turned completely over end for end, and left several feet higher than its original bed. The shell of the boiler was actually carried into an adjoining street, the iron plates being forced into a comparatively flat state. Although considerable damage was done, no loss of life occurred.

Upwards of 600 clerks in the Bank of England were sworn as special constables, many of whom were efficient members of the Civil Service Volunteer Corps.

31st. Thos. Pridgin Teale, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.S., F.L.S., of Leeds, died in his sixty-seventh year. He was born in Leeds on the 1st. of January, 1801, and was educated at the Leeds Grammar School. Subsequent to his course at the Grammar School, he studied the art and practice of surgery in the schools and hospitals of Edinbro', London, and Paris. He took his diploma at the Royal College of Surgeons in 1823, and, about the same time, when only twenty-two years old, was noticed as the first provincial surgeon in England who had performed the operation of tying the sublavian artery for axillary aneurism. Shortly after entering upon his professional career in his native town he was appointed surgeon to the Leeds Dispensary; and, about 1833, he was elected surgeon to the Leeds General Infirmary; and in 1843 he was made a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons. He was for several years Lecturer on Anatomy and Physics at the Leeds School of Medicine. He was also the author of a large number of valuable medical treatises. His earliest production was a small volume "On Neuralgic Diseases dependant upon Irritation of the Spinal Marrow, and Ganglia of the Sympathetic Nerve." By this publication Mr. Teale contributed to more scientific views of neuralgic diseases and to a successful mode of treatment, based upon a large induction from well-recorded cases. In 1846, Mr Teale published a "Practical Treatise on Abdominal Hernia, with numerous illustrations." This is a complete and valuable text-book on the subject, and gives the results of extensive experience. His latest work, entitled "Amputation by a Long and Short Rectangular Flap," added greatly to his already high reputation as a surgeon. Mr. Teale was one of the most eminent among the body of scientific surgeons and physicians who have given to Leeds a high place in the provincial annals of medicine. He took a leading part in founding the Leeds School of Medicine, and was nearly all his professional life connected with the General Infirmary and other medical institutions; and of late years such was his reputation, especially as an operator, that he had no superior in the

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North of England as a consulting surgeon. Having lost an eye in early life by injury received in performing some chemical experiment, Mr. Teale was induced to forego the performance of certain opthalmic operations, for which such a nice perception of distance was thought to be required as is only attainable by binocular vision. On account of his acknowledged eminence, he was called to a seat at the "General Council of Medical Education and Registration," formed by Act of Parliament to preside over the interests of the profession in the United Kingdom. He also received the high scientific distinction of being made a Fellow of the Royal Society. The personal character of Mr. Teale well sustained his professional eminence. His moral qualities were precisely those which win the confidence of patients, as well as of friends. An all-governing sense of duty and a strict conscientiousness obviously guided him at every step, animating him with courage in difficulty, and supporting him under circumstances which test the truthfulness of the medical adviser. He sympathised with sorrow and distress, and mingled gentleness with firmness and decision. His manner was distinguished by calm composure and unostentatious self-confidence; by the dignity of the physician and the ease and courtesy of the gentleman. He was interred at Moortown Church, and a large assemblage of the professional brethren and friends of the deceased were present.

An interesting gathering took place in the Wesleyan Old Chapel, Horsforth, on New Year's Eve. About 120 of the aged poor in the parish sat down to a tea provided by four gentlemen connected with that place of worship. Of those present the ages of 115 were taken, and it was found that 70 of them were between sixty and seventy, 33 between seventy and eighty, and 12 above eighty. Their united ages were 7,876, or an average of sixty-eight and a half years for each person.

A woman named Elizabeth Fife, died in Hull, aged 104. She formerly kept the Fleece Inn, and during 25 years of her life received parochial relief.

With the termination of this year, the Manor Courts at Bradford and Halifax came to an end, their functions having been practically superseded by the establishment of the County Courts in 1846.

1868. January 1st. Died, in his 75th year, Mr. Samuel Eyres, for many years the principal member of the well-known firm of Messrs. Wm. Eyres and Sons, woollen manufacturers and merchants, Leeds and Armley. Mr. Eyres retired from the firm with which he had been so long connected about four years before. In the course of his business he had amassed immense wealth, his personalty being £1,200,000. His wife died in 1840, and left one daughter.

3rd. A new and handsome manufactory belonging to Messrs. Macklinlock and Son, situate in Summer Lane, Barnsley, was opened with more than ordinary ceremony. The principal room in the works was handsomely decorated, and a large party sat down to tea, including several of the principal tradesmen in the neighbourhood.

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4th. Died, Mr. Emanuel Briggs, who for many years occupied a high position in the flax trade of this country. Mr. Briggs came into Leeds about forty years ago as a working man and a complete stranger. After some time he began to work for himself, and gradually increased his trade, so that by the industry, perseverance, probity, tact, and energy which characterise all self-made men, and which eminently distinguished him, he in the course of thirty years created one of the largest flax-spinning businesses in the borough of Leeds. He was greatly esteemed by his numerous work-people, by whom, as well as by an extensive circle of friends, his loss was deeply felt. He was an ardent friend of education, and his contributions to Sunday Schools and other religious and charitable institutions within and outside the Congregational denomination, to which he belonged, were on a liberal scale. At the time of his death he had nearly two thousand hands in his employment.

9th. The Hull Theatre Royal was sold by public auction to Mr. Loveday, of Cheltenham, for £11,900.

The fine new Gothic structure at the corner of Lower Cheapside and Market Street, Bradford, was opened for business by the Bradford Old Bank Company, Limited, (formerly known as Messrs. Harris's), who erected the building in place of the premises occupied as a bank for the last forty years in Kirkgate.

11th. The Church of St. Chad, Headingley, near Leeds, which had been erected by Mr. E. Denison and his son, Mr. Denison, Q.C., and endowed by the former, was consecrated by the Bishop of Ripon. The church, a beautiful structure, cost (in building and endowment) £15,000, and was the third place of worship erected in Leeds by the Beckett family during the past few years.

In a case of equity, from Fixby, which came before the Halifax County Court, it transpired that the father of the applicant had had three wives and thirty children.

16th. The New Wesleyan Chapel at Horsforth was opened. The chapel is in the decorated Gothic, and cost nearly £2,000, exclusive of the site.

17th. The Don Corn Mill, situate in the Wicker, Sheffield, was almost totally destroyed by fire, and a portion of the adjoining buildings, together with a large amount of stock, were much damaged. The damage was roughly estimated at about £3000.

Died, in his 51st year, Mr. Alderman Smith, of Bradford. From a humble position in life he had risen into a foremost one, and had long taken an active and useful part in public affairs. He was a member of the first Town Council elected in Bradford, but relinquished that office at the end of his term. On retiring from business, however, some years after, he willingly joined again in the administration of the local affairs of the borough—besides devoting some part of his time to the literary leisure which, from his earliest youth, had been the object of his most ardent desire. He became first councillor and then alderman. He was also a member of the Board of Guardians, and for the last year had been its chairman.

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From his youth he was passionately fond of books, and his knowledge of them was singularly wide and full. His library contained above 15,000 volumes, many of them of great value, and nearly all noteworthy. Besides the standard works of all the great authors, there were very many which the true book-hunter would delight in with all his heart. His love for literature led him to wish its pleasures and benefits extended to all, and the project of establishing a Free Library in Bradford had no heartier supporter than he. In losing him Bradford lost one of its most useful and unassuming men. His private friends lost a genial companion, a kindly, hospitable, generous host, and one upon whom they had long been accustomed to look with peculiar affection and respect.

In the garden of Mr. Frederick Laybourn, of Clifton Mount, Rotherham, the strawberry beds were in full bloom at this time, and several small strawberries had been formed, and were quite green.

20th. Some gentlemen of Sheffield, wishing to testify their appreciation of Earl Fitzwilliam's liberality and kindness as a master of hounds, presented to him a magnificent hunting horn. The mouthpiece and the bell of the horn were of solid gold.

21st. Bradford Parish Church, which had been internally improved under the directions of Messrs. Healey, architects, of Bradford, was re-opened for divine worship, when a sermon was preached by the Bishop of Ripon. The church was rendered very comfortable by the alterations, and the full length of the edifice was shown by the removal of the east and west galleries.

23rd. Mr. Charles Kean, F.S.A., the eminent tragedian, died, aged fifty-seven. Mr. Kean was the second, but only surviving son of Edmund Kean, and was born at Waterford, in 1811. He was educated at Eton, and made his first public appearance as an actor at Drury Lane on the 1st of October, 1827. His merits as an actor have been variously estimated, but in the judgment of the best critics, and of the public, the eminent position which he held for so many years was deservedly won by his great talents, his unswerving honesty as an artist, and his zeal to uphold the profession to which he had devoted himself. He maintained throughout his career a high character, and he was by all respected as one of the most honourable members of his profession.

24th. The Commissioners of Inland Revenue certified in the *Gazette*, that the Leeds Old Bank and the Doncaster and Retford Banks having become united, their joint authorised circulation of notes is £130,757.

26th. A painful sensation was produced at Pontefract by the sudden death of one of its highly respected inhabitants, Mr. James Rhodes, surgeon. The deceased had been preaching in a small Wesleyan Chapel, in Newgate, Pontefract, on this, Sunday evening, and about eight o'clock was returning home, when he was suddenly taken ill, and shortly afterwards expired, the cause of death being apoplexy. The deceased, who was forty-eight years of age, was a licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries, London, having taken his

diploma in 1840, and a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, having taken his diploma in 1842. He was also a member of the Town Council. In religion he was a Wesleyan Methodist, and in politics a Liberal. He left a widow and an only son, who received his surgeon's diploma on Saturday, the day before his father died.

27th. The first pile of the pier at Saltburn-by-the-Sea, was driven by Mrs. Thomas Vaughan, of Gunnergate, near Middlesbro', in the presence of a large assembly.

Sir F. Crossley, M.P., and his brother, Mr. Joseph Crossley, each of them increased the allowance to the inmates of the almshouses, at Halifax, endowed by them. The married couples had their incomes increased from 8s. 6d. per week to 10s., and the single inmates from 6s. to 7s. a week.

28th. Messrs. Taylor Brothers, of Leeds, completed some of the largest cast steel hoops that had ever been made in this country. They were 10ft. 6in. diameter, 6in. broad, and 1⅞in. thick.

An interesting discovery was made near Malton. Some workmen commenced getting up clay in a brickyard, at Norton, and at the depth of nearly four feet found a very fine and quite perfect rubbed flint axe. The implement was 6½ inches long by 2 inches wide at the cutting edge, the other end tapering to a point. The axe was of the chisel shape. The discovery was made about 150 yards from the river Derwent, and but a short way from the ancient intrenchments at Malton.

Five persons were captured by the police, at the Corn Exchange Hotel, top of Briggate, Leeds, whilst in the act of drawing the "XL Grand National Lottery." They were all convicted under the Vagrant Act, and ordered to be imprisoned, one for a month—and the other men each for a fortnight.

30th. The report of the Examiners appointed by the Trades Union Commissioners, to inquire into the Sheffield Outrages, was issued. After explaining the system of rattening, and summarising the facts disclosed during the inquiry, the Examiners said they believed there were about sixty Trades Unions in Sheffield, of which twelve had promoted or encouraged outrages within the meaning of the Trades Union Commission Act of last year. On the other hand, there had not occurred within the last ten years any act of intimidation, outrage, or wrong promoted, encouraged, or connived at by any association of employers.

The capture of a rare species of Seal took place at Arnsede, Morecambe Bay. It was 6 feet long by 4 feet girth, and was sold for £2 for the Kendal Museum.

31st. A storm of the most violent and destructive kind swept over the country in almost all parts, causing great damage, and in many instances loss of life. The wind blew a hurricane, throwing down houses, factory and other chimneys, and tearing off portions of roofs, &c. The rain also fell in torrents, causing rivers and streams to overflow and flood the neighbouring towns and lands, drowning cattle, sweeping away dwellings, and doing other mischief.

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Yorkshire suffered very severely. In the Leeds district the worst accident was the loss of a child, who was blown off a bridge at Armley and drowned. At Bradford five new houses were undermined by the flood, and fell; and the chimney of the Providence Mill was blown down, killing a man on the spot and injuring two other persons. At Hull a singular accident happened in the blowing down of a huge gasometer, and the ignition of the gas. This, however, was not attended by any personal injuries. In the valleys of the Nidd and the Dearne the floods were particularly heavy, and the destruction of property very great. At Gomersal the spire of the church was so much injured by the storm that divine service could not be held on Sunday.

The most destructive fire ever witnessed in the neighbourhood of Bakewell occurred this morning. The scene of the conflagration was the extensive mills called the Lumford Cotton Mills, (belonging to Messrs. Jones and Sons, of Manchester,) near Sheffield, and close to the Buxton turnpike-road. The damage was estimated at £13,000.

Feb. 2nd. The church of St. John the Evangelist, Leeds, was re-opened for worship, after having been closed for a twelve-month, in order to allow of a thorough restoration being effected. The church is in a very rare style of architecture, and the alterations were most ably carried out with a view to preserve its distinctive character.

During the last week of January and the early days of February the Rev. James Robertson, of Appleton-le-Street, was engaged in the examination of the westernmost of a group of six tumuli, on the Amotherby Moor, in the vicinity of Castle Howard. The result was the first discovery of inhumed burials on the Howardian range, the whole of the Rev. Canon Greenwell's researches at Castle Howard in 1864-5-6, and at Grimston Moor in 1867, having yielded nothing but cremated interments.

4th. The Archbishop of York consecrated the new church at Wandsford, near Driffield. It occupies the site of a demolished chantry chapel, founded by Elias de Wansford early in the 14th century, of which only the font remains. The old chapel was dedicated to the Virgin, as is the new church.

Nidd Church, built at the expense of Miss Rawson, of Nidd Hall, was consecrated by the Bishop of Ripon.

The members of the Board of Surveyors, Pudsey, celebrated the opening of the new Board-room by dining together in the new building, erected on Waver-green, Lowtown, in which it was intended to transact the whole of the town's business.

5th. A collision took place on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, between Horbury Bridge and Horbury Junction, by which much damage was done to the rolling stock, and several persons were seriously injured.

6th. Mr. William Lythall, expired at his residence, Spring Bank, Manningham, Bradford, in his fiftieth year. The deceased was the

son of Mr. Ecroyd Lythall, of Henley-on-Thames, and was originally a manufacturer in Bradford; from which he retired some years ago. He was a gentleman of kindly, affable disposition, quiet and unobtrusive in his manners, and had devoted the latter years of his life almost exclusively to charitable objects, in conjunction with his amiable partner, Mrs. Lythall. He took a warm interest in the Institution for the Blind, and at the time of his death was looking hopefully forward to the opening of the new building in North Parade, of which he was secretary of the building committee. The Ragged School, in Rebecca Street, lost an ardent friend in the deceased, and the Female Orphan's Home, in Brunswick Place, a constant and persevering supporter. He was also connected with a clothing club for the poor, which had been productive of a large amount of good. Mr. Lythall was brought up amongst the Society of Friends, but latterly was a member of the Church of England.

A fatal accident of a singular character occurred at Barnsley. Some men were playing at the popular game of knur and spell, when the pummel head of the stick with which one of them, John Dawson, a collier, was striking, flew off and hit the man's brother, Henry, who fell on his knees, but rose and walked to a house, where he became gradually insensible, and died in about 20 minutes. An inquest was held on the deceased, and a verdict of accidental death was returned.

The singular experiment, dining on horseflesh, which was initiated in France, and had frequently been practised there with great success, was attempted in London. A banquet was given at the Langham Hotel, and was attended by 160 persons, Mr. Forsyth, Q.C., being in the chair, and Sir Henry Thompson, the eminent physician, Sir J. Lubbock, Mr. Maule, Q.C., Recorder of Leeds, and other men of note being among the company.

7th. The water from the new works at Ingbirchworth, Barnsley, for the first time flowed into the town as far as the bottom of Dodworth Road.

8th. The overflowing of the Humber, the Hull, and the Ouse, from an unprecedentedly high tide, (the highest known in the present century) did great damage on the borders of those rivers. In the town of Hull hundreds of mills, houses, and places of business were flooded. On the Lincolnshire side of the Humber the tide was the highest since 1816; the banks of the river were broken in numerous places, and for several miles eastward of Barton, farm produce and stock suffered severely. In Howdenshire the Ouse flooded the lands for miles in extent. The village of Broomfleet, adjoining the railway between Hull and Selby, was inundated, and also not less than one thousand acres of the surrounding pastures. During the flood, Captain Harrison, of the sloop Margaret, of Goole, whilst lying in the Skitter Haven, rendered most valuable assistance. From one lot of cottages, with the assistance of his daughter, he succeeded in bringing off twenty-eight persons. He afterwards went to other houses, and in all rescued sixty persons. These people were taken

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on board the sloop in a state of semi-nudity, owing to the rapid rise of the waters.

A fight took place in Leeds, between two colliers named Joseph Beckwith and James Bartle which resulted in the immediate death of the latter on the scene of the encounter, a field in Cross Green Lane, near Ellerby Lane, Bank.

Miss Nightingale subscribed £1,000 to the fund being raised for erecting an Infirmary at Rotherham.

The Doncaster papers contained the announcement of a marriage of a *Mr. Snowball, fireman*, to *Miss Winter*, both of that town.

Mr. S. B. Tillotson, carpet manufacturer, offered to dispose of his three shops on North Bridge, Halifax, to the Corporation for £2,300, which was accepted. The shops were to be pulled down, in order to make the New North Bridge of the proper width.

10th. Sir David Brewster, one of the most illustrious philosophers of the age, died, near Melrose. He was a voluminous writer, and in the course of his long and active life made many discoveries in science of very great value. His distinction as a natural philosopher at various times drew forth the special recognition of the chief learned and scientific societies of Europe, who bestowed upon him their highest rewards and honours. He originated the first movement which led to the formation of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and in 1849 was President. Ten years later he was unanimously elected Principal of the University of Edinburgh, and held this office at the time of his death.

11th. A fire broke out in the Holme Mill, Thornton Road, Bradford, (built by the late Mr. R. Fawcett, in 1806, on the site of the first mill, and almost the oldest in Bradford). The damage was estimated at £9000.

12th. At a meeting of the Leeds Town Council, it was decided to call a meeting of the ratepayers as to the desirableness of establishing a free public library.

Guiseley Town Hall, built by Mr. M. W. Thompson, M.P., of Park Gate, at an expense of more than £3,000, was formally conveyed to the Guiseley Board of Health, as the gift of the hon. gentleman, for the free use of the inhabitants for ever. Amongst the gentlemen who took part in the proceedings in the Town Hall were Lord F. Cavendish, M.P., Rev Canon Atlay, Vicar of Leeds, the Mayor of Bradford, &c.

13th. An explosion, which caused great alarm to the residents of the district, occurred at a match manufactory belonging to Messrs. Speck and Co., in Skinner Lane, Leeds. The explosion took place in a shed where composition used for dipping the matches was being prepared, and a man named Middleton, who was manipulating it when the explosion startled the neighbourhood, was found among the ruins of the shed so fearfully injured that he died on his way to the Infirmary. A boy and girl who were employed in the shed also received severe injuries.

Mr. Emsley, the Leeds coroner, held an inquest on the bodies of

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John Cowburn (19), and Joseph Barraclough (28), both of Farnley, who were killed on Saturday, the first inst., by the fall of a colliery chimney at Farnley, during the heavy gale of wind which prevailed on that day. The deceased were in a cabin a few yards from the chimney, which gave way from the violence of the storm, and the upper portion fell right across the cabin, crushed in the roof, and killed them on the spot.

Mr. Councillor Frederick Smith died suddenly at his residence, Rhodes Street, Halifax. The same evening Mr. Smith had been actively engaged in corporate business. He was an energetic member of the Town Council, and represented the North Ward. He was also an active member of the Council of the Halifax Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Smith was engaged in the wire manufacture, and was much respected by all classes.

14th. The saw mill, workshop, engine-house, &c., of Mr. J. Hall Thorpe, timber merchant, &c., in Bowman Lane, Leeds, were destroyed by fire, the damage done being estimated at £2,500.

15th. A large chimney on the premises of Messrs. Rawson and Co., at Lee Bank, Halifax, fell, doing considerable damage to adjacent mills. George Foster, a mason, was so severely injured that he died a short time afterwards.

17th. The intention of the Government to purchase the various telegraph lines of the country was officially announced in the House of Commons.

19th. A Charter of Incorporation was granted for the town of Huddersfield, its limits having been fixed in accordance with the recommendation of the Improvement Commissioners. The total population of the district thus incorporated was 72,455, the rateable value £199,477, and the acreage 10,436. The town to be divided into twelve wards, and governed by 14 aldermen and 42 councillors.

18th. The extensive business of Messrs. Benjamin Gott and Sons, of Leeds, was announced to be carried on by Mr. John Thomas Kinncar, a nephew of the late Mr. John Gott.

The remains of Adam Dickinson, the oldest huntsman in the north of England, were interred in Satterthwaite churchyard, near Windermere. The body was followed to the grave by more than 100 relatives and hunting friends. The most remarkable feature, however, was the presence of a pack of hounds (the Windermere harriers), which joined the procession, headed by Chapman, the huntsman.

An action brought by Mr. Joseph Crossley, of Halifax, against Mr. Elworthy, occupied the Court of Exchequer for five days. The action was to recover damages for the loss sustained from the fraudulent representations of the defendant as to the position of a joint stock company into which the plaintiff was induced to embark. After considering together for twenty minutes, the jury found a verdict in favour of Mr. Crossley, with £35,000 damages.

Dr. John Outhwaite, expired at his residence, Harrogate, after a short illness. in his seventy-fourth year. The deceased, after

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receiving a good classical education, and spending some time with the late Mr. Wilson, an eminent surgeon in Manchester, graduated as Doctor of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh. He then practised in Bradford for many years as a physician, was one of the first and chief promoters of the Bradford Dispensary, which was begun in a small way, but had now grown into a noble institution, and had expanded its name into the Bradford Infirmary and Dispensary. He took great interest in the institution, and for many years, devoted his time, money, and talent in furtherance of its objects. To commemorate his services, a large sum of money was raised, and the Outhwaite Convalescent Fund was established as a memorial of the untiring efforts of the deceased in behalf of the charity. He presented his valuable and extensive library to the Infirmary. He was the originator of the late Bradford Exchange, in Piccadilly, and was ever ready with his purse and advice in any public work of utility. To the poor he was a kind and generous friend. Of his profession he was enthusiastically fond, and, like many other men of eminence, he was a close reader of medical works as well as books of general literature. The deceased, left an only son.

Died, aged 55 years, Mr. William Armistead, of Leeds. From an early period of his life he devoted himself to the cause of the oppressed slave and the scarcely less oppressed free coloured man. In 1848 he published his "Tribute for the Negro," which may be described as a cyclopædia of facts, anecdotes, biographical sketches, arguments, and authorities, in vindication of the "moral, intellectual, and religious capabilities of the coloured portion of mankind." In 1859 he brought out a revised and much improved edition of the life of the American philanthropist, Anthony Benezet, originally published in the United States. Mr. Armistead was a member of the Society of Friends, to which his ancestors belonged for several generations. He was warmly attached to its principles, and often employed his pen in its service. In 1851 he published a little work in six volumes, entitled "Select Miscellanies," a collection of anecdotes illustrative of the history and Christian principles of the Society. Throughout all these years he was closely engaged in business, first as junior, then as senior partner in the firm of J. and J. Armistead, mustard manufacturers, and oil crushers.

19th. Mr. Justice Shee, died. He was elevated to the judicial bench in 1864, being the first Roman Catholic upon whom such an honour was conferred.

A fire occurred at Malton, by which the premises of Messrs. Johnson and Taylor, known as the Derwent Biscuit Mills, were completely destroyed. The damage done was estimated at £8,000.

21st. The erection of a Monument (which with the pedestal stands 16 ft. high) to the memory of the late William Beckett, a name through much more than a generation familiar to his fellow-townsmen, was completed and placed in the Leeds Parish Church. The

memorial was due to the affection of Mrs. Beckett. It is within the communion rails, at the right, under the memorial window of the late Anthony Titley; close by that in remembrance of "the great Leeds merchant," Benjamin Gott, and his lady; and looking down upon the slab which celebrates the learning of Thoresby, the historian of the town which Mr. Beckett did so much to improve and benefit. The monument rests upon a grit-stone pedestal, which has let into it a marble medallion and inscription, and consists of a group of figures. Chief in this group stands a dignified, beautiful, and graceful figure representing Charity. Leaning against this figure are two boys, one of whom seems to be hungering for food, the other for instruction. The sculptor was Baron Marochetti, who worked on this monument with the care and zeal of a friend and admirer. A medallion likeness of Mr. Beckett occupies the centre of the pedestal on which stands the allegorical group. Below the medallion, which, like the rest of the marble employed, is very fine and faultless, is the following inscription, from the classical pen of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, a personal friend of the deceased:—

"In Affectionate Remembrance of WILLIAM BECKETT, ESQ., late Banker in Leeds, who represented Leeds in Parliament for many years. He was born in the year of grace 1784; fifth son of Sir John Beckett, Bart., by Mary, daughter of Dr. Christopher Wilson, Bishop of Bristol. He married Frances Adeline, third daughter of Hugo Meynell, Esq., and the Hon. Elizabeth Ingram, daughter and coheiress of Viscount Irwin, of Temple Newsam. He died on the 26th January, 1863, aged 78, without leaving issue, and his remains are consigned to the Cemetery in Kensal-Green. Eminently distinguished by unceasing readiness to promote all plans of benevolence and general utility, he also took an active part in all that concerned the welfare of Leeds. The Founder of several Schools, he sought to advance and extend the education of the people on Christian principles. A faithful but tolerant member of the Church of England, he gave to that church on all occasions his substantial support, largely contributing to the repairs and construction of its sacred edifices. In business he was liberal, judicious, and public spirited. At a period of great local pressure he merged his own interests, and saved the credit of the town. In Parliament he was amongst the foremost in supporting and carrying the measure for the shortening of the working hours for Women and Children. Though William Beckett has left a far nobler monument of himself in the hearts of those who knew him, this humble record of so excellent a man may serve to preserve his memory when they and their children shall have followed him to the grave. It will thus fulfil the pious intention of his sorrowing widow, and extend the usefulness of his example to future generations."

22nd. Coal was found about 200 yards down on the estate of Mr. Waterton, near Wakefield.

23rd. The new Meeting House for the members of the Society of Friends, in Woodhouse Lane, Leeds, was opened for worship.

24th. A fire broke out about half-past two o'clock this morning, on the premises of Messrs. Crawford and Sons, cloth finishers, East Street, Leeds. A portion of the building was so weakened by the fire that it fell with a loud crash; and as some of the workmen were engaged in clearing away the *debris*, they unexpectedly discovered the body of a cloth dresser employed at the mill, named John

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Stockdale, a man forty-two years of age, who resided at Woodhouse.

The first stone of a new school, to be conducted in connection with the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Leeds, was laid by the Rev. H. Temple, the vicar of the parish, on a vacant piece of ground at Providence Row, Back Claremont Place, adjoining Claypit Lane.

25th. The resignation of Lord Derby, the Premier, (owing to severe illness,) was announced in the Houses of Parliament. Mr. Disraeli was commissioned to form a new Ministry.

The corner stone of a new chapel in course of erection in Chapel Lane, Bradford, in place of the ancient structure which stood upon the same site, was laid by Mr. E. Swaine, of York.

The new Sunday School erected by the Wesleyans adjoining their new chapel, in Church Lane, Pudsey, was opened.

26th. The improvements being made at this time, in the narrow and crowded streets of Bradford necessitated the removal of many old landmarks. Among the most interesting of the buildings demolished was the quaint pile standing at the top of Ivegate and Westgate, lately occupied by Mr. Bailey Blackburn and Mr. T. Hunter, and in ancient times used as the Toll-Booth of the town. The building stood so far into the street that Westgate at this point was not inappropriately called "The Strait," being so narrow that two carts could not pass. At the time of the marriage of the Prince of Wales, when Bradford went almost beside itself in the exuberance of its loyalty, and when triumphal arches spanned the principal streets, one of the most appropriate, best designed, and withal most humorous of the decorations, was the semblance of a baronial castle erected at the "Strait." It was vauntingly proclaimed in huge letters on the exterior that this was the castle which the Corporation could not storm.

27th. By an arrangement which the Leeds Corporation made with the trustees of the Crown Point Bridge, at Leeds, it was from the 1st of March to be entirely free to the public. The bridge was built at a cost of about £36,000, under an act of Parliament obtained in the year 1840, by which the proprietors were entitled to collect tolls in perpetuity. The tolls had been increasing yearly since the opening of the bridge, and last year they realized £816 net.

Mr. J. Buckley Sharp sold by auction, in the Saloon of St. George's Hall, Bradford, six lots of freehold building-ground, in Goodwin Street, Westgate, and Southgate. The lots offered were in a portion of the town in course of improvement by the Corporation. Lot 1, a corner plot at the junction of Goodwin Street and Westgate, with frontages to both streets, and containing 174 square yards, was started at £5 per yard, and slowly advanced until it was finally disposed of at 13 guineas per yard to Councillor J. Illingworth, draper, Westgate. Lot 2, adjoining, 153 yards, and fronting to Westgate, ultimately fell to Mr. Illingworth for £8 per yard. Lot 3, corner of Westgate and Southgate, 161 yards, and lot 4, in Southgate, 62 yards, both adjoining the two first lots, were secured by Mr. Illingworth for £8 12s. per yard. Lot 5, in Goodwin Street,

adjoining the first lot, 92 yards, and lot 6, next to it, 104 yards, were both purchased by Mr. Poole. lot 5 bringing £9, and lot 6 £8 5s. per yard. The value of the land disposed of was:—Lot 1, £2,375 2s.; 2, £1,224; 3 and 4, £1,917 16s.; 5, £828; 6, £858; making an aggregate total of £7,202 18s.

28th. John Calverley, Esq., of Oulton Hall, expired after a very short illness. Mr. Calverley was the direct representative, in the male line, of the ancient house of Calverley, of Calverley, near Leeds. Mr. Calverley married in the year 1822, Ellen Watson, daughter of Thos. Molyneux, Esq., of Newsham House, Lancashire, and left an only son, Edmund, married in 1852 to Isabella Mary, elder daughter of Sir John Thomas Selwin, Baronet, of Down Hall, Essex (and formerly of Denton Park, near Otley), and two daughters, of whom the elder was married to her cousin, Charles Stuart Calverley, Esq., of the Inner Temple. Mr. Calverley was for upwards of fifty years a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the West Riding, but during the later years of his life he retired from taking any active part in magisterial business. He discharged the duties of his position as a country gentlemen so as to command the respect and attachment of all. He was not only a liberal benefactor to the poor on his estate, but invariably joined in any charitable effort and public subscription in the neighbourhood. He was an attached member of the Church of England, and in 1827 carried out his father's intentions by erecting the beautiful church at Oulton.

29th. There was a grand demonstration at Heckmondwike, on the opening of the market, established under the Markets and Fairs Clauses Act, at the instance of the Board of Health. The town was *en fete* from morning till night. Mr. Burnley, chairman of the Board of Health, formally declared the market open.

A woman named Catherine Farrel, widow of Patrick Farrel, basket maker and fisherman, died at the Halifax workhouse, at the advanced age of 105 years.

March 2nd. This, Monday night, a most deliberate murder was committed at the Vicarage, Todmorden, the residence of the Rev. A. J. Plow, the vicar. The victim of the outrage was a young woman, named Jane Smith, a nurse, about twenty years of age, in the employ of Mr. Plow, and the perpetrator a young man, about twenty-three years old, called Miles Wetherill, a weaver, residing in Back Brook Street, with his widowed mother and an only sister. He was known as of a passionate and morose disposition. Formerly he was a scholar in the Wesleyan school at Todmorden, but some years ago he began to attend the school at Christ Church, over which the Rev. Mr. Plow had the oversight. He left the school during last year, but had since continued to attend the church. About twelve or eighteen months ago Mr. Plow took into his service a young woman named Sarah E. Bell, as cook. After she had been in her situation a short time, an intimacy sprung up between her and Wetherill. He frequently visited the vicarage, in opposition to

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the wishes of Mr. Plow, who often remonstrated with both of them. So determined was Mr. Plow to break off the intercourse that he dismissed the cook, who returned home to York. Smith, the nurse, informed her master at different times of the conduct of Wetherill and Bell, and this embittered Wetherill, not only against Smith, but also against Mr. and Mrs. Plow. Wetherill paid his sweetheart a visit at York, on Saturday, and returned on Monday night. He was seen by some of his companions, whom he left about ten o'clock, in the vicinity of his home, remarking as he did so, that he would go home. About the same time he went into the Black Swan Inn, and there had a glass of whisky. Leaving there, he must have gone at once to the place where the crime was committed. The vicarage, although not far from other dwellings, is in a rather secluded spot, especially the back part of the premises, and is some distance from the turnpike road. The first thing Wetherill did was to tie the kitchen and back doors together. In doing this he was heard by the servants, who told Mr. Plow, who was just retiring for the night, that there was some one at the door. Mr. Plow went out at the front door and round to the back, where he encountered Wetherill, and a dreadful struggle ensued, in which Mr. Plow got badly wounded. He wrested a pistol from the fellow, who struck at Mr. Plow with a hatchet as he was returning into the house. Wetherill rushed into the passage after him, and was seized by one of the servants, who held him while Mr. Plow made his escape by the front door, and went to the house of Mr. W. Greenwood, auctioneer. In going there, Mr. Plow was seen by Mrs. Whitehead, a neighbour, who, supposing he had had a fall, went to inform Mrs. Plow. She went to the front door, and found that Wetherill was in the act of fastening it in the inside, and on going to the back, she heard him fastening that as well. The murderer was armed with four pistols and a new hatchet, some of them having evidently been purchased for the purpose. On escaping from the servant in the passage, he picked up a pistol which he had dropped, and ran after the girl Smith, who was running into the dining-room. He struck at her with the hatchet, and then shot her dead with the pistol, in the presence of the cook and housemaid. The shot took effect about her head and neck. After this he coolly reloaded the pistol in the passage. This was observed by a nurse who was attending Mrs. Plow, who had been confined about three weeks before. He then ascended the stairs, and the nurse tried to dissuade him from entering Mrs. Plow's bed room, saying that the person he wanted was below, to which Wetherill replied that he knew who he wanted, and he would not molest Mrs. Plow. Having lost the hatchet in the dining room, he armed himself with the kitchen poker, a very heavy one. On entering the room, he discharged the pistol at Mrs. Plow as she laid in bed, but the shot did not take effect. He then rushed at her, and struck several severe blows with the poker, one of which broke her nose in a frightful manner. By this time an alarm had been raised by Mr. Plow and the servants who had escaped from the

house, and several men were speedily on the spot. After the fury of his revenge had been spent on Smith and Mr. and Mrs. Plow, the fellow quietly suffered himself to be secured by Mr. George Stansfield, the clerk of the church, and after a police-constable had arrived, he was taken to the lock-up at Tradcarr. During the night the prisoner appeared to be calm and collected. He was very communicative, and kept referring to his guilt. During his conversation with the officer in charge, he regretted that the servant Smith was the only person he had succeeded in murdering. He had evidently prepared himself, as he had a leather belt with holes to place his weapons in. This strap had apparently been fastened round his waist, but had been lost in the affray. He was also well supplied with ammunition, twenty-seven balls, about four ounces of shot, a number of caps, and a small flask of powder being found on him. Two loaded pistols were found in the back yard the following morning, and on examination they were found to contain two bullets each, and were loaded within about an inch of the muzzle. Among other articles found on the prisoner were a prayer book, a watch, and a flask, which had contained brandy. The following letter was also found on him, bearing postal date on the envelope, October 30th:

"My dear Miles,—Please do not come any more, because there has been such a row. My dear Miles, I am very sorry to disappoint you, but mother says it cannot be now for one thing—you must guess the rest, as I have to do; but I can tell you it is quite as great disappointment to me as it will be to you. If it is convenient for you to be at the station on Friday morning at seven o'clock, I should so much like to see you again. It is hard to part with you, my own dear boy, but you must not fret for me. I shall have you as well away as here. You know that it is 'hard-hearted, long parted,' so I must say good night, my dear, for it is bed time. With a kiss I remain yours ever, Sarah E. Bell."

Wetherill was convicted of the murder of Jane Smith, and sentenced to death at the assizes held at Manchester on March 13th. Additional solemnity was imparted to the proceedings by the death of the Rev. Mr. Plow, another victim to the prisoner's brutality; and the only emotion exhibited by Wetherill was displayed during the opening address of Mr. Campbell Foster, when the learned counsel incidentally referred to the Rev. Gentleman's decease. In other respects the prisoner maintained a perfectly unconcerned demeanour, and heard his sentence unmoved. Mr. J. B. Torr, the counsel for the prisoner, made a very ingenious defence, claiming a favourable verdict for his client on the ground of homicidal mania, but Mr. Justice Lush said the evidence did not sustain any such plea, and the verdict was given by the jury without leaving the box. He was executed at Manchester on the 4th. of April.

4th. The business of the Bradford Commercial Bank was removed from the one storey building lately occupied in Market Street, to the palatial edifice which had been reared in the street known as Old Market, adjoining the Exchange Buildings.

8th. Thomas Pearson Crosland, Esq., M.P. for the borough of Huddersfield, died after a lingering illness, at esidence at Gled-

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holt, near Huddersfield. Mr. Crosland was 52 years of age on the 29th of last December. The deceased gentleman, who was a member of the firm of Messrs. George Crosland and Sons, for a considerable number of years took an active part in local affairs, both political and commercial, and was appointed an Improvement Commissioner when Huddersfield obtained an Act to be governed by a body of Improvement Commissioners. During the time he held that position the Model Lodging House was established and the Cemetery purchased, and he took an active part in the discussions and preliminaries which led to the formation of these public works. For the last thirteen or fourteen years, however, he had not held a seat at the Board. He had been a Waterworks Commissioner for a considerable number of years, and as such took a prominent part in the endeavour made a couple of years ago to procure an increased water supply for Huddersfield. In the attempts made some years ago to obtain a charter of incorporation for Huddersfield, Mr. Crosland also took a prominent part. He was a strong supporter of the volunteer movement, but since he became the representative of the borough he resigned the commission of Lieutenant-Colonel, which he had held about two years, having previously held lower commands, and had from that period been the Honorary Colonel of the 5th Administrative Battalion of West Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers, comprising the Huddersfield, Holmfirth, and Mirfield corps. In 1852 Mr. Crosland was appointed a magistrate for the West Riding, and for many years took an active part on the bench. He was also appointed a deputy-lieutenant in 1864. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and at one time—for about three years—held the position of president of the Chamber, and took much interest in commercial matters. He was also a member of the order of Freemasons—being particularly connected with the Lodge of Harmony. In politics for many years Mr. Crosland took an active part, and was the life and soul of his party. Energetic and determined, he was an extremely formidable opponent. At the last general election he came forward as a candidate in opposition to Mr. E. A. Leatham, who had represented the borough for half a dozen years, and he was placed at the head of the poll by a majority of over 200, the largest majority—except in one instance—ever obtained by a member for Huddersfield. A petition was presented against his return, but it was unsuccessful, and he was declared duly elected. His health, however, which had not been good for some time, failed him before he had represented the borough very long; but he took part in the proceedings connected with Mr. Gladstone's Reform Bill, and supported the rating in opposition to the rental qualification. His remains were interred in the Cemetery, Huddersfield. The family consented to a public funeral, and about 1,400 persons were in the procession, which proceeded to the house of the deceased gentleman, and thence along Gledholt Lane, West Hill, Trinity Street, Fitzwilliam Street, and New North Road, to the cemetery gates. The route all the way was crowded, and walls

and other places from which a sight of the procession could be obtained, were all occupied. The Volunteers included representatives of Huddersfield, Mirfield, Holmfirth, and Dewsbury corps, and numbered about 550. At the cemetery the crowd was very great. The funeral service was performed by the vicar of Huddersfield (the Rev. W. B. Calvert), and the choir of the parish church sang the Psalms. After the ceremony, the Volunteers fired three volleys over the grave of their late colonel. The parish church bells rang a muffled peal; the blinds of the houses on the route were down, and the shops and principal places of business were closed.

12th. A meeting was held in the Victoria Hall, Leeds, to consider the propriety of adopting the Public Libraries Act in Leeds. The Mayor presided, and the meeting was a large and influential one, his Worship being supported by the Vicar, Mr. J. G. Marshall, Mr. W. B. Denison, Mr. Darnton Lupton, and a large number of the members of the Town Council and of the leading inhabitants of the town. A resolution in favour of the adoption of the Act was proposed by the Vicar, and seconded by Mr. Marshall, and after an animated discussion the question was put to the vote. The meeting appeared so equally divided in opinion that the Mayor took the vote twice, and then declared there was a majority in favour of the adoption of the Act.

The brilliancy of the reception given to the Duke of Edinburgh in the Australian colonies was sullied by his attempted assassination. His Royal Highness, after completing the tour laid down for him, returned to Sydney in the early part of March, and with the courtesy which is one of the most distinguishing characteristics of the Royal family, gave his patronage to a picnic in aid of the Sailors' Home at Clontarf Nidle Harbour, Port Jackson, and honoured it with his presence on the 12th of the same month. During the festivities he was shot in the back by a fellow named O'Farrell. The wound, however, was not fatal, and on the 14th the ball was extracted. The Prince was afterwards ordered home. O'Farrel was seized immediately after the shot was fired, when he again fired, and wounded a gentleman named Thorne in the foot. The prisoner avowed himself to be a Fenian.

Died, at his residence, Blenheim Terrace, Mr. John Pollard, the senior partner in the eminent machine-making firm of Taylor, Wordsworth, and Co., Holbeck. Mr. Pollard successively discharged the duties of most of the public offices in connection with the township of Holbeck, and formerly represented that ward in the Town Council in the Liberal interest for a period of nine years. The deceased gentleman left a large circle of friends, by whom he was very highly respected.

16th. The work connected with the erection of the new Masonic Hall, at Halifax, was commenced.

17th. A memorial to the Board of Trade was forwarded by the Leeds Town Council objecting, on the part of the public to the granting of the certificate of the Board under which the North-

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Eastern Railway Company would be enabled to abandon the construction of their proposed branch from Leeds to Wetherby.

The trial of Thompson and Melody, for complicity in the Hyde Road outrage and the murder of Police-sergeant Brett, was concluded at Manchester, before Mr. Justice Lush. Both prisoners were found guilty and sentenced to death, but were afterwards respited during her majesty's pleasure.

The churchyard of the quaint old town of Sniffnal, Shropshire, furnished a mediæval testimony to the longevity of the human race. Alterations were necessary, and workmen were employed to effect them. During the operations some interesting curiosities were discovered, chief of which was a monumental slab erected to the memory of two individuals, who, if the inscriptions were to be believed, certainly lived to an extraordinary old age. The words upon the stone were as follows :—"William Wakely was baptised at Idsall, otherwise Sniffnal, May 1, 1590, and was buried at Adnaston, November 28, 1714. His age was 124 years and upwards. He lived in the reign of eight Kings and Queens."—"Aug. 7, 1776, Mary, the wife of Joseph Yates, of Lizard Common, within this parish, was buried, aged 127. She walked to London just after the fire in 1666, was hearty and strong 120 years, and married a third husband at ninety-two."

18th. The premises occupied by Mr. Charles Moore, joiner and builder, Chester Street, Little Horton Lane, Bradford, were destroyed by fire, the damage being estimated at upwards of £3,000.

The nomination at Huddersfield of candidates to supply the vacancy caused by the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Crosland, took place in St. George's Square, in that town, in the presence of a very large assemblage. Mr. C. H. Jones nominated and Mr. D. Sykes seconded Mr. Leatham; and Mr. Sleigh was nominated by Mr. C. Brook and seconded by Mr. L. R. Starkey. The show of *hands* was in favour of Mr. Leatham, and a *poll*, demanded on behalf of Mr. Sleigh was taken on the following day. The official declaration was made on the 20th. The mayor declared that Mr. Leatham had 1,111 votes, and Mr. Sleigh 789, showing a majority for Mr. Leatham of 322.

19th. Owing to an unfortunate disagreement between the masters and their workpeople, the works of Messrs. Titus Salt and Sons, at Saltaire—perhaps the largest establishment of its kind in the kingdom—were standing still. Some of the weavers demanded higher wages, and as these were not conceded, a number of them left work, and the proprietors thereupon decided to close the establishment for the first time since it was opened, fifteen years ago. In consequence, about 3,000 people were thrown out of employment, but the dispute was settled a few days afterwards.

Frederick Parker (21) was arraigned on the charge of having wilfully murdered Daniel Driscoll, in the parish of Hemingbrough, in the East Riding, on the 1st of March. The prisoner firmly

pleaded not guilty. He was found guilty and executed at York on April 4th.

20th. A new Moravian Chapel, of Gothic design, built from the designs of Mr. S. Jackson, architect, of Bradford, was opened at the quaint village of Baildon.

A remarkable case of fraud upon the Halifax Corporation was investigated by the magistrates of that town, and excited a good deal of interest. Messrs. Samuel and John Firth, worsted manufacturers, were charged with fraudulently using gas in their mill, and the evidence showed that three meters and eighty lights obtained the supply not through the meter but through a pipe soldered to the gas main many years ago. The defence set up was that the defendants had simply carried on the system which they found in operation when they entered into possession. The information against Mr. Samuel Firth was withdrawn, but the other defendant was mulcted in the penalty of £5, and £2 per day since the information was laid, the total penalty being £345.

22nd. A series of Sunday afternoon services held about this time by the Rev. R. Stainton, in the Theatre, Sheffield, were largely attended. This, Sunday afternoon, the place was crowded to excess to hear a discourse from the Rev. Gentleman on the Todmorden tragedy. During the service a man in the gallery fainted, a panic was created, and a scene of the wildest confusion ensued. Considerable damage was done to the theatre, but, very fortunately and very marvellously, no person was seriously injured.

25th. The Rev. J. Healey Bromby, M.A., Vicar of Holy Trinity, Hull, died at four o'clock, this morning, in the ninety-eighth year of his age. He was the son of John Bromby, Esq., merchant, of Hull, and was born October 18th, 1770; was educated in the Hull Grammar School under the Rev. Joseph Miller; graduated at Cambridge in 1792, for which year he was the 17th wrangler; took his M.A. degree in 1795, and was elected a fellow of Sidney Sussex College. He was appointed to the Vicarage of Hull on the 28th of November, 1797, and held it until last year; and in 1849 he became master of the Charter House, where he died. He was interred at North Ferraby.

26th. Some additional important steps were taken towards the completion of the Boar Lane and other improvements in progress in Leeds. The Purchasing Committee of the Corporation, subject to the approval of the Town Council, made arrangements for the purchase of the Commercial Buildings, the removal of which was necessary to effect the widening of the thoroughfare, for the sum of £30,000. They further arranged for the purchase, for the sum of £7,000, of certain premises near Leeds Bridge, which would enable them to carry out the widening of that street, which had been so long and urgently needed.

The labours of the committee appointed in 1865 to present the widow of the late Mr. John Fowler, of Leeds, (inventor of the Steam Plough), with some tokens of respect in which his memory was held

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by his friends, were brought to a most gratifying termination. The amount subscribed—£981 6s.—was most judiciously expended; Mrs. Fowler been presented with a magnificent silver centre-piece, a bust of her husband, executed by Mr. Woolner, and an illuminated address on vellum. Each of the subscribers also received a large portrait of the late Mr. Fowler, photographed with great skill by Mr. E. Wormald, of Leeds.

A large cotton mill in the occupation of the Dean Mill Company, at Denton Bridge, near Halifax, was destroyed by fire. The damage was estimated at from £8,000 to £10,000.

Died suddenly, of heart disease, at Clewer Green, Windsor, Mr. Thomas Hill, one of Her Majesty's senior messengers. Deceased was born in a low cottage in the hamlet of Pogmoor, near Barnsley, near to the Tom Treddlehoyle Hotel, and was the son of Mr. Hill, who died in 1841. His brother, the late Mr. Benjamin Hill, was formerly a linen manufacturer in Barnsley. For the past 45 years the deceased had been in the service of the Royal household, and was greatly respected, so much so that Her Majesty, accompanied by Her Royal Highness Princess Louise, after his death paid a visit of condolence to Mrs. Hill.

27th. John Isles, a small farmer living at Stainburn, a village five miles from Otley, was in the habit of attending Otley market, walking both ways, although in the eighty-ninth year of his age.

As an instance of the long life prevailing at Heaton, near Brad ford, the following may be mentioned. Five sisters met at Heaton at this time to take counsel together, the youngest of them being seventy years of age. Two of them were twins. There were several persons alive also in that salubrious village above eighty, and some almost ninety years of age. There was a saying at Heaton that "its inhabitants could live as long as they liked."

A series of disasters, accompanied by loss of life, were reported from the neighbourhood of Hull. Three brothers left a village near Withernsea on a fishing excursion, but a gale springing up they decided upon returning to shore. Unfortunately, in attempting to regain the land the boat capsized, and the brothers were thrown into the water and drowned. On the previous day, a Sunderland brig, named the Triune, was discovered, apparently abandoned, but on being boarded, two of the crew were discovered dead, and a third seriously injured.

The Earl of Cardigan, who met with a serious accident by a fall from his horse, died at eleven o'clock this night, at his seat, Deene Park, Northamptonshire. The deceased peer, James Thomas Brudenell, K.C.B., was son of the sixth Earl of Cardigan, by Penelope, daughter of the late George John Cooke, of Harefield Park, Middlesex, and was born in 1797. He entered the army as cornet in the 8th Hussars in 1824, and became a lieut.-colonel in 1830. In 1832 he was promoted from half-pay to the lieut.-colonelcy of the 11th Hussars, and was subsequently highly complimented by the late Duke of Wellington on the efficiency of his regiment. On

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the outbreak of the war with Russia he was appointed to the command of a brigade of cavalry, having previously risen to the rank of Major-General. On the 25th October, 1854, he led the famous charge at Balaklava, which gained for him a lasting memory in the annals of military exploit. [See "Annals," Vol. 1, page 654*] After this he was created a K.C.B. On his return from the Crimea he was entertained at a banquet given in his honour in the hall of the Stock Exchange, Albion Place, Leeds, when a presentation was made in the presence of a brilliant assemblage. He was in 1855 appointed Inspector General of Cavalry, which post he occupied about five years. In 1859 he received the Colonelcy of the 5th Dragoon Guards, and afterwards that of his old regiment, the 11th Hussars (Prince Albert's Own). While Lord Brudenell he sat in the House of Commons for North Northamptonshire from 1832 to 1837, when he succeeded his father in the Upper House. The late Earl's property was disposed of in the following manner:—Legacies of £5,000 to Viscount Curzon, M.P., and to Captain the Hon. John Vivian, M.P., his executors; £5,000 to the Earl of Westmoreland; £10,000 to Miss Clement; £7,000 to Mr. Hubert de Burgh; £100 a year to Mrs. Hubert de Burgh; £200 a year to Mr. Marcus Beresford; and £100 a year each to his late valet, butler, coachman, and gardener. The remainder of Lord Cardigan's property was left absolutely to Lady Cardigan during her life, except the house in London and the yachting villa at Cowes, and at her death to Robert, the fourth son of Lord Ernest Bruce, M.P. At Lady Cardigan's death the property was to be placed in the hands of trustees for twenty-one years, in order to free it of debt, before it was handed over to Mr. Bruce and his heirs male. In default of issue the property was to go to whomsoever may be Earl of Cardigan, which must be the Marquis of Ailesbury of the day, the former title being merged in the latter.

27th. At the Leeds assizes, before Mr. Justice Hannen, four men, Matthew Cutts, Joseph Beardshaw, Joseph English, and Joseph Gregory, were indicted for the murder of George Thirkill, gamekeeper to Lord Wharncliffe, on the 11th of December last. The Grand Jury had ignored the bill against Gregory, and no evidence being offered under the Coroner's inquisition, he was discharged on the count for manslaughter. The deceased was shot dead in attempting to capture a gang of poachers on Lord Wharncliffe's land at Tankersley, and the prisoners were said to have formed part of the gang, the evidence pointing to English as the man who fired the fatal shot. A large number of witnesses were examined on the part of the prosecution, and the defence set up was that the gun went off accidentally. His Lordship in passing sentence said, addressing English first, that he had been convicted upon evidence which left no doubt on the minds of any who had heard the case that the four men in the dock had been engaged in this poaching enterprise. They had with them a deadly weapon, but they were not sufficiently acquainted with the

* Also read Lord Macaulay's Poem on this memorable event.

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subject to know whether the place in which they had it threw any light on the motives they had in taking the weapon with them, but it was known that they went out engaged upon an unlawful business. They took a deadly weapon with them under circumstances that they must have known would be likely to bring them into conflict with the men whose duty it was to protect the game of their employers, and no man could possibly be engaged as they were on that night without knowing the great risk they ran in having a deadly weapon with them. It was only in consequence of the merciful view which the jury had taken that he was spared the awful duty of passing sentence of death upon him. He rejoiced greatly that he was spared that pain, but still it was his duty to pass upon him a sentence which would act as a warning on those engaged in similar pursuits and in the use of weapons likely to lead to fatal results. He therefore sentenced him to ten years' penal servitude. Upon Cutts, whose hand did not do the deed, he would pass a less sentence, but still one which would mark the seriousness of the crime of which he had been convicted. He should sentence him to penal servitude for five years. Beardshaw and Gregory had been acquitted of manslaughter, Gregory there could be no doubt was not a participator in the act; Beardshaw had been acquitted by the verdict of the jury, and therefore he (the Learned Judge) had assented to it. He would not, therefore, assume that Beardshaw was otherwise engaged in the matter than as a poacher. He would make a slight difference in the punishment in consideration of the fact that Gregory seemed to have been hurt. He therefore passed upon Beardshaw a sentence of eighteen months' imprisonment, and upon Gregory one of fifteen months' imprisonment with hard labour. The friends and fellow-servants of the murdered man subscribed a handsome sum towards a fund for erecting a tombstone in Wortley churchyard to his memory, and as a testimony of their high respect for his upright and manly character during the five years he lived in the neigbourhood. The sum subscribed amounted to more than was necessary for the object first contemplated by the subscribers, and the balance was intended as a present for the orphans. The memorial stone was in the form of a cross, and had the following inscription :—

"I.H.S. In memory of George Thirkill—a brave, honest, and faithful servant—gamekeeper to Lord Wharncliffe, who was murdered on the night of December 11, 1867, whilst in the execution of his duty, aged 45 years. 'From battle and murder, and from sudden death, good Lord deliver us.' Also, of Mary Thirkill, wife of the above, who died June 19, 1867, aged 47 years. Also, of Amelia Thirkill, daughter of the above parents, who died December 9, 1867, aged 18 years.—Erected by his fellow-servants and friends."

28th. At the works of Messrs. Taylor and Hartley, sanitary tube manufacturers, Whitwood Mere, near Castleford, two men named Wm. Child and Edward Spencer, lost their lives by being suffocated with foul air in a well connected with the works.

A pair of colours were presented to the Huddersfield Rifle Corps

in St George's Square, in the presence of a numerous body of spectators. The colours, and also new instruments for the band, had been subscribed for by the ladies of Huddersfield, through the instrumentality of Mrs. T. Learoyd, Mrs. Edwin Learoyd, Mrs. John Day, Mrs. Lawton, Mrs. Hartley, and Miss Bradley. The instruments and cases, which were obtained from F. Besson and Co., London, were worth over 200 guineas, and the colours, supplied by Hebbert and Co., London, cost 40 guineas. The presentation was made by Mrs. Charles Brook, of Enderby, formerly of Meltham.

April 1st. At the Leeds Assizes, George Bedford (23), collier, and George Towlerton, (21), mason, were indicted for the manslaughter of Charlotte Berry, at Alverthorpe-with-Thornes, on the 7th January. —The jury found both the prisoners guilty.

2nd. Meetings were continued to be held in various parts of the country to express approval of the resolutions proposed by Mr. Gladstone for the disestablishment of the Irish Church. A large meeting, called by requisition, was held in the Victoria Hall, Leeds, and adopted resolutions and a petition in favour of Mr. Gladstone's proposal. On the following day, the 3rd, the great debate in the House of Commons on this question was brought to a close, and the House divided, when the numbers were, for the Government, 270; against, 330;—majority against the Government, 60. Immediately afterwards the House determined to go into Committee on Mr. Gladstone's resolutions by a majority of 328 to 272.

One of the most destructive fires in the North of England for some years took place at Bolton, at the cotton mill belonging to Messrs. Arrowsmith and Son. In an incredibly short time the entire of the building, five storeys in height, was destroyed. Happily, the hands were enabled to escape, but the damage to property was enormous. The loss was estimated at £70,000.

4th. The following gentlemen were added to the list of magistrates for the Huddersfield division of the West Riding:—Messrs. John Kay, Clayton West; Joseph Norton, Nortonthorpe Hall; William Brooke, Northgate House, Honley; James Bradbury, William Keighley, and William Wrigley, Huddersfield.

The Cambridge and Oxford boat race, an event of national interest, came off on the Thames this day. It was won by Oxford for the eighth time in succession. The race was rowed in the shortest time on record in the contests between the universities: viz. 20 mins. 3-75; last year the time was 22 mins. 3-98.

7th. At the quarter sessions for the North Riding of Yorkshire, held at Northallerton, the magistrates unanimously elected Mr. J. R. W. Hildyard to the office of Chairman of the bench, in the place of Earl Cathcart, who had resigned in consequence of impaired health.

13th. A petition praying that Barnsley be incorporated as a municipal borough was forwarded for presentation to the Queen in Council.

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14th. St. Augustine's Schools, erected at the west end of Halifax, at a cost of about £4,000, were opened.

Considerable interest was felt at Settle, by the exhibition and presentation of a new lifeboat, contributed by the Settle branch to the Lifeboat Institution. The town was also gaily decorated with flags and banners. The boat was named the "Christopher Brown."

16th. The Prince and Princess of Wales visited Kingston and Dublin. Their reception was of a very enthusiastic character.

The works for the construction of a second single line tunnel through the immense hill of Standedge, belonging to the London and North-Western Railway Company, were actively commenced this morning.

An accident of a most alarming character occurred at the Leeds Wellington Station. Whilst a North-Eastern train from Harrogate, due in Leeds at 9.25 a.m. was backing into the station, it was met at the points outside by the 9.20 a.m. Midland train to Bradford, and the result was a collision which inflicted injuries of a more or less serious character on ten or twelve passengers. The trains were on different rails, but in crossing at the points the engine of the Midland train ran into the last carriage of the Harrogate express, and smashed one of its sides. Several passengers, many of them highly respectable Leeds merchants, were seated in the carriage, which was a first and second class composite; and most of them were shaken or cut—some on the head and face, and others on the legs and lower parts of the body. Amongst those most severely injured were Mr. John Trumble, paper hanging manufacturer, and Mr. Samuel Musgrave, of Bond Street, and his son.

20th. The dyeworks of Messrs. Haigh and Heaton, at Milnsbridge, near Huddersfield, were the scene of a very distressing accident. A machine, called an extractor, was used in drying the wool, and when in operation revolved at the rate of 900 per minute. Workmen were employed near the machine when it burst with the force of an explosion of artillery, the fragments of iron striking and fatally wounding two men who were near, named Joseph Dyson, and William Ashton.

Died, at Brighton, Edward Smith, Esq., Iron and Steel Founder, Wicker, Sheffield. Mr. Smith was descended from an old Quaker family whose members for more than a hundred years had been connected with the Sheffield trade. He was born in the year 1800, and had consequently completed his 68th year. By his death Sheffield lost one of her foremost and worthiest citizens, a man who in the course of his life had been active in the promotion of every good work, and in his latter years had been a wise counsellor, and a safe and impartial friend.

21st. Quite a puzzle for archæologists was found by the Rev. Jas. Robertson, of Swinton, North Riding, who for some time past had been engaged in the examination of a mound of 70 feet diameter, situate close by the village and within a few yards of the old Roman

road from Eboracum to Prætorium. The mound was popularly known as "St. Peter's Liberty" and "The Intake," and was formerly enclosed, but is now part of the estates of Thomas Preston, Esq., of Norton, East Riding. The mound was opened in expectation of its proving a tumulus. This, however, proved otherwise. After some weeks of digging a cruciform excavation of 8 ft. 9 in in depth cut into the solid rock was exposed. The arms of this cross were to the cardinal points, exactly of a length, measuring from north to south and from east to west 19 ft., being 6 ft. wide at the point of junction and 5 ft. at the ends. The sides were perpendicular, and the bottom was a perfectly flat surface of coralline ooliti. Upon this level bottom of the excavation was raised a platform also in the form of a cross, the arms of which extended the whole length (nearly) of the cutting, and were two feet in height and two feet wide. At the point of intersection was a large square block of calcaqueous freestone, and the whole of the platform was made of the same rock, in large blocks at the bottom, and smaller stones upwards, all carefully placed. This rock crops out about a mile distant, and there is no other bed of it in the locality. The space between the sides of the excavation and the platform was filled with soil. Over all was a thick bed of beaten clay. Above this in ascending order, the excavation was filled up with soil containing Roman pottery, a Roman horse shoe, beds of clay and charcoal, quantities of mediæval pottery, burnt stones, slates (squared) of flagstone, with a hole bored in one corner, a worked bone pin, &c., and over all this a mound of about three feet altitude of soil, clay, and burnt stones. The use of this place or the reason of its formation is most enigmatical.

An accident by which nine persons were injured occurred this morning on the North-Eastern Railway, at the Hessle Station, about four miles from Hull. A passenger train was approaching the station, and a luggage train was also on the same line. On rounding a slight curve, which hides the Hessle Station on the west, the driver observed the danger and attempted in vain to avert the collision which he saw was inevitable. The passengers were many of them considerably shaken, and nine were injured, five of them so much so that they were unable to proceed home.

24th. This week was an unfortunate one upon the North-Eastern Railway system. Besides the accidents previously recorded, a more disastrous one took place at Raskelf, about fifteen miles from York. At an early hour, during a heavy fog, as a mixed goods and cattle train was being shunted, a coal train from the north ran into it, scattering the waggons and their contents in all directions. Mr. Scott, the steward of Major Stapleton, and another man, were in charge of the cattle, and the latter was killed on the spot. Mr. Scott was also so much injured that he died a few hours afterwards.

Died, Mr. J. D. Sollitt, for the last 28 years master of the Hull Grammar School.

25th. The Rev. Canon Greenwell, of Durham completed the

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examination of the remarkably prolific tumulus on the Uncleby Wold, on the Kirby Underdale estates of Viscount Halifax, in the East Riding of Yorkshire. The results of the opening may be summarised as follows:—70 skeletons (all Anglo-Saxon), five iron swords, 40 iron knives, some of which had been in contact with cloth, the impression remaining on the oxide; 12 iron steels for sharpening knives, &c., some showing much sign of use; eight necklaces of glass and clap beads, two having gold pendants; 20 bronze buckles, some of them gilt; 30 iron buckles, four bronze boxes, one full of thread; a flint and steel, one oval cornelian amulet, highly polished and set in silver; one silver brooch set with two garnets, one silver pin, two whetstones, one 18 in. long and another 12 in. long (lying on handle of sword), a portion of a smaller whetstone, several bronze and silver rings, three spindle whorls, one of stone, two of bone; eight iron picklocks or keys, one bronze bowl, 13 in. diameter; two double cut bone combs, one skeleton of wolf or dog, and other Anglo-Saxon relics, and the following British relics—parts of a thong-marked "drinking cup," a green stone axe, a flint scraper, and other flints. The barrow was both British and Anglo-Saxon, one over the other, the apices of both having been ploughed away, and the burials at that point consequently destroyed. The outline, at the commencement, showed a diameter of 94 feet, with an altitude of only about three feet. The inner British barrow was of less diameter, about 70 ft., but the plough had reduced its height considerably. In the centre was the grave containing the interment over which the British tumulus had originally been raised. This grave was dug into the solid chalk 6 ft. 6in. and measured 6ft. 6in. by 6ft. across. At 3ft. from the surface were the pelvic bones of a boar, and at the bottom of the grave, between two large slabs of chalk flint, was the primary deposit of bones, calcined, and with them a piece of flint. The primary interment proving one by cremation was a disappointment. In the soil of the barrow (at a little distance to the east of the grave) were fragments of a thong-marked British drinking cup, and a greenstone axe, upon the natural surface of the ground. These were the whole of the traces of the Britons (unless an undisturbed secondary interment among the Anglo-Saxons was a burnt British interment). The bodies that had been buried upon the surface of the British barrow (heads highest on the east and lowest on the west), had the heads to the west (approximately). There were no burials on the north side. On the south side about eighteen of the burials had the heads to the north or north-west, and appeared to have occupied a portion of the barrow separate from the rest. Only eight burials, principally on the eastern side, were laid at full length, and these, where so, were on the back with the head mostly to the west. The great bulk of the burials were contracted, many of them very much so, resembling British interments, and in this disagreeing with the almost invariable mode of Anglo-Saxon burial at full length. In all cases the skulls presented the ordinary Anglo-

Saxon type, and the people were of moderate stature. During the period over which the opening extended, Canon Greenwell was the guest of the Rev. T. J. and the Hon. Mrs. Monson, at Kirby Underdale. The work aroused the greatest interest in the Riding.

26th. The telegraph announced the defeat of King Theodore near Magdala, the release of the European captives and artisans, the storming and capture of the fortress, and the death of the King. The completeness of the victory was fully confirmed, by subsequent telegrams. The story, which will form one of the most brilliant episodes in the military history of the Empire, is briefly told. The British forces under Sir R. Napier crossed the Bashilo, the last river between them and Magdala, on the 10th, and found the Emperor posted in very strong positions in front of his celebrated fortress. The King refused to give up the captives, and opened the first battle on Good Friday, by attacking the First Brigade. He was repulsed with great loss, after which he retired within the lines of Magdala, darkness stopping the pursuit. On Saturday he offered, under a flag of truce, to treat for the unconditional surrender of the captives, and subsequently the whole of the Europeans were given up. Sir Robert Napier demanded the surrender of the King himself, and after the expiration of twenty-fours hours, without the demand being complied with, Magdala was stormed and carried. The King's army had, in the meantime, become completely demoralised, and a strong position which dominated the fortress had been abandoned. The King was found amongst the slain, but it is not certain whether he shot himself, or was killed in defending, with the remnant of his followers, his last stronghold. His two sons were taken prisoners. The fortress presented many evidences of barbaric splendour. Among the trophies taken were four gold crowns, 20,000 dollars, 1,000 silver plates, and many jewels and other articles; 5,000 stand of arms, 28 pieces of artillery, 10,000 shields, and 10,000 spears. Her Majesty was pleased to mark her sense of the services rendered by Sir Robert Napier in the capture of Magdala, by at once appointing him a member of the Military Division first-class of Knights of the Grand Order of the Bath.

27th. An attempt was made this evening to hold a meeting in support of the United Church of England and Ireland in the Leeds Music Hall, under the presidency of the Vicar, (Rev. Canon Atlay) but before the proceedings had lasted half an hour the uproar and disturbance became so great that the meeting was abruptly brought to a close, amidst a scene of disorder and confusion which had been seldom surpassed. Much damage was done to the hall, windows and chairs were smashed, and it was perfectly hopeless for any of the speakers to attempt to make themselves heard.

In the pleasant locality of Victoria Park, Harrogate, a handsome block of almshouses, twelve in number, erected from the designs of Messrs. Andrews, Son, and Pepper, architects, Bradford, were finished. In all there were twelve houses, forming three sides of a square having a broad terrace on each side, and a sunk ornamental

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garden in front, reached by flights of steps. The buildings were two storeys in height, constructed externally of stone ; they were roofed with green Coniston slate, and surmounted by well-proportioned chimney stacks and a red ridge. The style is Gothic. The almshouses were intended for unfortunate tradespeople who had moved in a better sphere of life, and the benefaction is not confined to Harrogate. All this good work was effected at the sole cost of Mr. George Rogers, a gentleman well-known and highly-esteemed in Bradford, where he formerly resided, and who, after a successful career as a manufacturer, retired to the locality of Harrogate to enjoy the fruits of his industry.

28th. An institution for promoting fine art and industrial instruction was opened at Wakefield. A very successful local exhibition was held at that town in 1865, and the surplus, amounting to about £3,000, was vested in the hands of trustees, who recently resolved to apply it to the establishment of an industrial and fine arts institution. A building formerly used as national schools was purchased and adapted to its new purpose, one of the large rooms being prepared as a museum, and the others for the work of a school of art. The new institution was inaugurated this day by an exhibition of various interesting articles, including many of the South Kensington treasures. In the evening an inaugural meeting was held, at which Mr. W. H. Leatham, M.P., Mr. Mundella, Mr. Cole, and Mr. Redgrave (of the South Kensington Museum) were present.

In recognition of the courageous and independent course taken by Mr. W. C. Leng, editor of the *Sheffield Daily Telegraph*, on the occasion of the late trade union outrages, that gentleman was this day presented with a testimonial consisting of his portrait and a purse of six hundred guineas. The presentation, which was made by Lord Wharncliffe, on behalf of the subscribers, took place in the Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield, and was taken part in by a large number of Mr. Leng's friends from different parts of the country.—The portrait, which bears the following inscription, was placed in the Hall for the inspection of Mr. Leng's friends :—

1868. Presented to William Christopher Leng, Esquire, (Editor of the *Sheffield Daily Telegraph*,) together with a Purse of Six Hundred Guineas, by the Right Honourable Lord Wharncliffe, on behalf of the Subscribers, among whom are 42 Peers of the Realm, 38 Members of Parliament, and upwards of 150 Justices of the Peace, as a public acknowledgment of the ability, courage, and stedfast patriotism displayed by him in exposing a system of Trade Union Outrages which had existed in Sheffield for many years, injuring both the trade and character of the town, and of his successful advocacy of the Appointment of a Royal Commission of Inquiry, 1867.

Mr. Henry Miles Atkinson, surgeon, Leeds, died at his residence, Ridge Mount. He was formerly senior surgeon to the Lying-in-Hospital, Leeds, and for twenty years surgeon to the General Eye and Ear Infirmary. He was son of the late Vicar of Elland, and grandson of the late Rev. Miles Atkinson. He was much

esteemed by a large circle of friends, and his death was deeply deplored.

A town's meeting, called by the Mayor of the borough, in compliance with a requisition, was held in St. George's Hall, Bradford, to consider the Irish Church question. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the Irish Establishment, and expressing approval of Mr. Gladstone's resolutions, and a petition to Parliament embodying the views of the meeting was also passed.

29th. A singular fossil was found by Mr. Jeffry Wilson, of Filey. Having wandered on the sands in search of pebbles, as far as Speeton Cliffs, his attention was arrested by something of a remarkable shape, in what by geologists is called "Specton clay," a seam which has for many years been exceedingly rich in fossils of various kinds. On going up to it he found it to be a perfectly-formed petrified hare, sitting in a crouching position, and from one of the ears being laid flat on the head it is presumed that in ages gone by a quantity of earth had fallen upon her, and thus poor "pussy" had become embedded. This distinctly developed specimen measured about 16in. in length, and weighed nearly 14lbs.

At the weekly meeting of the Leeds Board of Guardians held this day, Mr. Middleton in the chair, the Clerk to the Board (Mr. Lampen) read the report of the committee appointed on the 22nd April, to consider the Vaccination Act of 1867, and make such recommendations as might seem desirable for properly carrying it out. After having considered the Act and the minute of the Privy Council thereon, dated 18th February, 1868, the committee recommended that the township should be divided into four districts for vaccination purposes, and that No. 1 district should consist of the East, Kirkgate, and South wards, with a total population of 29,196; No. 2, of the North and North-West wards, with a population of 31,105; No. 3, of the North-East ward, with a population of 26,582; and No. 4, of the Mill-hill and West wards, with a population of 30,673, as by these arrangements they secured a population exceeding 25,000 in each district as required by the regulations of the Privy Council.

30th. A destructive fire occurred this morning on the premises of Messrs. Crossley, stuff-piece dyers and finishers, Bailey Hall, Halifax, by which property valued at £1,000 was destroyed. Unhappily, a more shocking calamity accompanied the occurrence. Mr. Walshaw, the landlord of an adjoining hotel, went to the spot, and was walking along the roof of a shed, when he fell through a sky-light into a dyer's vat, and was drowned.

The Conservative Government was defeated on the Irish Church Question. The Committee divided on the first of Mr. Gladstone's resolutions, when the numbers were—For Mr. Gladstone's resolution 330; Against, 265; Majority for, 65.

With further reference to the application of the North-Eastern Railway Company for permission to abandon the Leeds and Wetherby Branch Railway, the Board of Trade declined to grant a warrant authorizing the abandonment of that railway.

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May 1st. Two of the oldest hotels in Bradford—the Bowling Green and the Sun—had to come down to make way for the development of the street improvement scheme, and the Sun Inn, which we are told had, "in the last century its great dancing assemblies, where all the quality and fashion of the town and neighbourhood gathered, and they were a numerous and stately group," was being transformed at this time into shops. The Bowling Green, where these buildings stand, was formerly in the centre of some of the amusements of our ancestors. There really was a Bowling Green, and "the cockpit stood in an old building behind the Commercial Inn, Tyrrel Street. Here, also, the fives' or ball-players recreated themselves. Where the Sun-bridge buildings are, there stood the town prison, a low two-storied erection, placed there apparently after that in Ivegate had been disused; and somewhere here, it may be remarked, there existed formerly the Chapel of St. Syth. . . . What is now the open space called the Bowling-green was, on the south side, skirted by four houses. Two, or probably three, houses, faced them on the north side, and on the border of the beck stood a cluster of trees, the favourite resort of rooks, whilst the stream (the beck) ran so pure that trout disported themselves in its waters. How changed this pleasant scene!" so writes Mr. James, the historian of Bradford.

A fire occurred at Messrs. Irving's flax warehouse, in Wellington Street, Hull. The damage was about £5,000. Before this fire had ceased to burn, another broke out on the premises of Mr. J. W. Beeton, basket-maker, Blanket Row. Numerous tenements belonging to Mr. Beeton and Mr. S. Borrill, surrounding the basket-making establishment of Mr. Beeton, were greatly damaged, the poor people, in several instances, losing nearly all they possessed, and barely escaping with their lives. Mr. Beeton's premises and stock suffered damage to the extent of about £1,000. The above fire was the third during four days.

A new public park for Southport, 30 acres in extent, was formally opened by Mr. Peter Wood, the Mayor, amidst the general rejoicings of the inhabitants and visitors.

The Parish Church at Ackworth, near Pontefract, which was restored a few years ago at great expense, was this day set on fire by a man named Wm. Chas. Wilson. He had removed into the pulpit various articles of an inflammable character, and had then deliberately ignited them. Fortunately the flames were observed by Mr. J. F. Ackworth and Mr. Nelstrop, who resided near, and who had been aroused by a stack fire in the neighbourhood, also believed to have been caused by Wilson, who conducted himself very violently, kicking and striking the gentlemen named on their interfering with him. He was afterwards examined before the magistrates, and a medical certificate was produced showing that the prisoner had previously been in an asylum. He was committed to the West Riding assizes for trial.

2nd. A number of workmen engaged in clearing the back travelling

road, at the Oaks Colliery, which runs parallel with the engine, somewhat unexpectedly met with four bodies, not far from what was known as Wood's "jinney." In the evening they were brought to the bank, placed in coffins, and removed to the dead house. On being more minutely examined, it was found that, with perhaps one exception, so far as features were concerned, identification was impossible. With regard to one of them, however, there was the clear outline of the face of a rather full-featured man, one arm having been found placed across the face, as if to shield it from the force of the blast, which would be felt approaching by what the miners term "the suck," which is the sure precursor of an explosion—whilst on the head a cap had been firmly pressed down. All the bodies had evidently been knocked about a great deal, and although they were quite dry, they were almost entirely denuded of flesh, whilst some of the limbs were broken, and the back part of the head of one or two split open. On one of them was found a strongly made pair of boots and a blue silk neckerchief with a white spot. Boots were also found on the others, and one had part of a pair of woollen cord trousers on. The clothes, however, with the exception of a few fragments, were gone. There is very little doubt but what the four men were volunteers, and that whilst proceeding along from the bottom of the pit to the workings, were overtaken by the second explosion and knocked down by the blast—probably driven about from one place to another, finally resting where they were found, when all the explosions ceased. On Saturday evening and Sunday the dead-house and pit bank were visited by a large number of persons, many of whom had relatives in the pit. One of the bodies was identified as that of a volunteer named Henry Haywood, aged about fifty, and who was recognised by the silk handkerchief peviously noticed.

The well-known painter, Mr. J. E. W. Carmichael, died very suddenly at his residence at Scarbro.' He had been out walking, and on his return was seized with a fit which resulted fatally in a few minutes. He was sixty-eight years of age.

3rd. Captain Samuel Standidge Walton, died at the age of 74. He was a burgess of Hull and citizen of York. For 45 years he held a commission as captain in the East Yorkshire Regiment of Militia, and upon his retirement was, by special permission of the Queen, allowed to retain his rank and wear the uniform of his corps. This was in consequence of his long service, and being the oldest militia captain in England. He was three times Master of the Minerva Lodge of Freemasons, and for six years represented East Sculcoates Ward in the Hull Town Council.

4th. In the House of Commons there was a very full attendance to hear the expected Ministerial statement by Mr. Disraeli. He rose amidst general cheering. Having showed that the Government had a right to dissolve Parliament and appeal to the country, he said he had waited on the Queen on Friday and tendered his resignation, and Her Majesty had requested him to attend again on

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Saturday. Her Majesty then declined to accept his resignation and gave him power to dissolve Parliament, and this power he intended to exercise in the autumn. He should then appeal to the new constituencies, and in the meanwhile would endeavour to pass the Reform Bills, which would enable him to do so.

The bank of Messrs. Roskell, Arrowsmith, & Kendall, of Preston, stopped payment. The liabilities were stated at £80,000.

The Rev. J. Blomefield, the incumbent of St. George's Church, Leeds, was entertained at tea by the members and friends of the Leeds Working Men's Hall, and was also presented with a valuable clock, as a mark of respect and as an acknowledgment of the services which he had rendered to the institution during the four years he was its president.

A general holiday was observed at Brierley Hill. The occasion was the opening of three drinking fountains, two of which were raised by subscriptions contributed by the Commissioners of the Local Board of Health and the ladies of the district. The third was presented by Mr. Frederick Smith, M.A., the Earl of Dudley's principal agent.

5th. The bill promoted by the Halifax Corporation for authorising the construction and extension of waterworks and other improvements in the borough passed the Committee of the House of Commons.

Shortly after two o'clock this morning the residents in Angel Street, Sheffield, and the adjacent streets were aroused by the cry of "Fire," and the shrill whistles of the watchmen. On the left-hand side of Angel Street were the shops of Mr. Colver, hosier; of Mr. Shaw, hatter; and of Mr. Tasker, gutta percha and india rubber manufacturer. Behind the shops was a narrow court, on one side of which were the workshops of Mr. Tasker, and on the other the printing offices of Mr. J. Robertshaw. This court was reached by a passage running between the shops of Mr. Colver and Mr. Shaw. It was in the back premises belonging to Mr. Tasker that the fire had broken out, and when the alarm was first raised it was raging with great fierceness, and it was there the greatest amount of damage was done. All the sufferers were insured.

7th. A chapel which had been erected near the Castle Howard Reformatory, intended as a memorial of the late Earl of Carlisle, who during his lifetime exhibited a deep and abiding interest in the institution, was publicly opened for divine worship.

A dreadful accident, the circumstances of which were rendered more distressing from the fact that the mother and two brothers of the man killed were witnesses of his death, happened at Derby. A man named Worthington, who was styled "the star champion diver of the world," had undertaken to take "a terrific plunge in mid-air, from a platform 120 feet high." Having made his preparations, he mounted the platform amidst hearty cheers, and waved a handkerchief as the signal of the plunge. In another moment he gave a leap, turned three somersaults whilst decending, and dropped

in a fearfully flat manner on to the surface of the river Derwent. Cries of "It's killed him" were faintly raised, but the excited spectators waited minute after minute for his rising. He never, however, appeared, and the excitement that then ensued could hardly be described, several men dashing into the water, whilst the cries of females were heartrending. Mr. Smith, of Little Eaton, jumped in, and brought the unfortunate fellow to the surface, but all attempts to restore life were fruitless.

17th. Died, at Askern, John Sunderland, Esq., aged seventy five years. He was a direct descendant of the celebrated Langdale Sunderland, Esq., of Aketon Hall, near Pontefract, who raised a regiment of cavalry in defence of Charles I., at his own expense. He spent £1,500 per annum in the royal cause, and suffered considerably during Cromwell's reign. He was interred in the chancel of Featherstone church, where a stone marks the spot. The late Mr. Sunderland, of Askern, paid occasional visits to the grave of his illustrious ancestor, as he had contemplated erecting a monument in Featherstone church to his memory.

The death of Lord Brougham took place at Cannes, in the south of France. He was born at Edinburgh, on the 19th of September, 1779, so that he was, at the time of his death, in the 90th year of his age. He early distinguished himself in his profession as a barrister, and for more than half a century took an active part in all the great political and social movements which form almost the history of the 19th century. He possessed abilities of the highest order, combined with warm popular sympathies, which were sustained not only in language, the force and eloquence of which left him without a peer, but by a vigorous and persistent activity which carried everything before it. Few men for so long a time occupied so prominent a part in the history of their country, few so distinguished themselves by their achievements, and still fewer left behind them a name more deservedly honoured, not less in the republic of letters than in the field of philanthropy and the arena of political life. His name will ever be remembered as a tower of strength, and his memory will be cherished as that of a man who spent himself without stint, nobly and patriotically, in the public service.

11th. The vacant Bishopric of Hereford was conferred upon the Rev. Canon Atlay, D.D., vicar of Leeds. The new bishop was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. He was a Bell's University scholar, and was a senior optime of the first class in the classical tripos. He gained his degree of B.A., in 1840, and of M.A. in 1843. He was ordained a deacon in 1842 by the Bishop of Ely (licensed to the curacy of Warsop, Notts), and a priest in the following year at an ordination by the Bishop of Lincoln. He was vicar of Madingley from 1847 to 1852, and was a fellow and college tutor of St. John's College, Cambridge. On the promotion of Dr. Hook to the Deanery of Chichester, in 1859, he was presented to the Vicarage of Leeds. He was appointed a Canon of Ripon Cathedral in 1861, and was a rural dean of that diocese. During

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Dr. Atlay's eight years' residence in Leeds he discharged the duties of his position in a manner which gained him the respect and esteem of all classes of the community. The church with which he was connected, and its many ramifications in Leeds, naturally occupied his most prominent attention; but his active sympathies and valued services were always enlisted in every movement which had for its object the furtherance of a benevolent scheme, or the alleviation of distress in the town. As chairman of several of the public charities he was seldom or never absent from his post. The rare business qualities which he possessed were frequently on these occasions brought into play; and the punctuality which characterised all his movements was almost proverbial in Leeds. For many years he took a leading part in the proceedings of the Philosophical and Literary Society—occupying the position of vice-president, and exhibiting a lively interest in the success of the valuable museum.

Mr. Robson, J. P., expired at his residence, Ropergate, Pontefract, in the eighty-first year of his age. He was well-known in the counties of Yorkshire and Lancashire, having carried on an extensive malting business for many years. He filled the office of chief magistrate of Pontefract in 1837, and qualified as a magistrate in 1842.

Mr. John Young, a well-known angler, succeeded in catching one of the largest pike that had ever been seen in Sheffield. It was caught in a river at Bawtry. It was nearly a yard in length, and weighed about 30lbs.

Serious disturbances took place about this time at Ashton and Staleybridge from a person named Murphy lecturing on Popery. The riots were suppressed by the military and police. Many persons were badly hurt, and houses in various parts of the town were sacked and burnt; the furniture and bedding being burnt in heaps in the streets, and windows and doors smashed to pieces.

12th. Two men were killed and two seriously injured at Hull, by the explosion of a boiler on the premises of Messrs. Hall, contractors, Dansome Lane.

14th. A memorial statue of the late Sir Peter Fairbairn was uncovered at Leeds, in presence of all the members of the Corporation and a large assemblage of the general public. Leaving a name worthy to be held in lasting remembrance, Sir Peter Fairbairn, who was born just as the last century was about to close, died on the 4th day of January, 1861. The statue was erected by public subscription, and had been executed by Mr. M. Noble, of London, at a cost of £1,000. It is of bronze, is about eight feet six inches in height, and rests upon a ten feet pedestal of Peterhead granite. On the principal face of the pedestal is the inscription:—

> Sir Peter Fairbairn, Knt., Mayor of Leeds in 1857 and 1858. This statue was erected by the voluntary subscriptions of his fellow-townsmen.

Mr. Noble has represented his subject in an easy and thoughtful attitude, and as wearing his ordinary dress—a morning coat buttoned

loosely across the chest. The long flowing white beard which so individualised the man, falls quietly down upon his breast; his face is full of quiet purpose, and, while one hand hangs lightly down by his side holding a roll of papers, the other rests upon a small pillar. The pillar is draped, and upon the drapery is seen a representation of the Mayor's chain of office; at the foot of the pillar a cog-wheel is placed—an indication, in these two little details, of the high official position which Sir Peter held, and of his engineering skill. The statue is placed in Clarendon Road, at the south-east corner of Woodhouse Square. Sir Peter is shown looking towards the Town Hall where much of his time was spent, and between which building, his residence, and his place of business the site is about equi-distant. The locality, too, is that which Sir Peter invariably used in passing to and from the town. The following inscription was placed in a bottle and put under the pedestal :—

"The names of the Executive Committee who promoted the erection of this statue to the memory of the late Sir Peter Fairbairn, Knight, inaugurated May 14th, 1868: Obadiah Nussey, chairman; William Kelsall; treasurer; John Shepherd, Samuel Freeman, J. W. H. Richardson, William Clark, Joseph Whitley, James Richardson, John Harding, J. J. Richardson, Joseph Hawkesworth, secretary. Sculptor, Matthew Noble, London."

Early this morning an alarming and destructive fire was discovered at the extensive mill of Mr. Fairbank, in Thornton Road, Bradford, and before it was extinguished the building was destroyed, and damage done amounting to about £20,000.

16th. The Rev. Dr. Barry, for many years Head-Master of the Leeds Grammar School, and more recently of the Cheltenham Grammar School, was appointed to the Head-Mastership of King's College, London.

19th. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, as the representative of the Queen, opened the National Fine Arts Exhibition at the New Infirmary, George Street, Leeds. The Prince arrived at Woodlesford, for Templenewsam, the day before, about five p.m., and at that, one of the pleasantest of Yorkshire villages, received a hearty and right loyal reception. Escorted by the Leeds squadron of the Yorkshire Yeomanry Hussars (Princess of Wales's Own), under the command of Captain Tennant and Lieutenant Fairbairn (the Mayor of Leeds), he drove through Woodlesford in an open carriage. The carriage was drawn by four horses, and seated beside the Prince was Earl Fitzwilliam, Mr. Meynell Ingram and Earl Grosvenor occupying the opposite seat. The outer gateway of the entrance to the Park was reached after a rapid drive. Here a noble triumphal arch, composed mainly of fir branches, and bordered with flowers, had been constructed. A dense body of spectators had concentrated at this point to witness the Prince as he entered the picturesque and lengthy avenue leading to the house, where a large party of Mr. Meynell Ingram's guests welcomed His Royal Highness as he left the carriage. At night a concert, under the management of Mr. Charles Hallè, took place in honour

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of his Royal Highness, at Templenewsam. The Prince on Tuesday the 19th, drove from Templenewsam, accompanied by Earl Fitzwilliam (Lord Lieut. of the Riding) and his suite, and near the boundary of the borough, in York Road, was received by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors. The Prince was in a plain open carriage and four, preceded by two outriders in scarlet liveries. He wore a plain morning dress, with the riband of the Garter across his white waistcoat. Beyond this and the escort there was no signs of state whatever. Moving at a slow pace, the procession commenced the long journey that lay before it. Even up as far as the York Road, stands had been erected. One long construction, dignified by the name of the Princess Alexandra, offered its facilities to sightseers for a shilling; close to it was "the Prince of Wales' waggon"—an old rickety piece of framework on creaking wheels that did duty ordinarily as a coal cart, and on most gala days served for the display of gingerbread and pork pies. Platforms had been thrown out from the fronts of houses, and where the inhabitants did not find means of this kind offered for their convenience, out they came with kitchen tables, and at one place there would not be fewer than twenty of these useful articles of furniture drawn up together. As the procession advanced, the spectators were seen packed more and more closely together, and their cheers were loud and long continued, and the louder and the longer continued as the Prince bowed his acknowledgments. On through the worst part of York Road—alongside roofless and otherwise broken-down houses, into the region of old furniture-shops, skirting low beer-houses and the places of business of small rag dealers—the Prince here made as royal a progress and was greeted with as unbounded cheering as Prince could have desired. On again into a veritable Staggs's gardens of a place, where the North-Eastern Railway Company were at work demolishing old landmarks, making great upheavals of earth, displacing dwelling-houses and workshops; and here also the cheering came from the hearts of a loyal people. On the front of an immense iron girder resting merely as yet on piers on either side of the street, was inscribed a welcome to His Royal Highness—the iron girder forming a triumphal arch for the occasion; forming also a portion of a triumphal arch in respect of engineering skill that shall outlast many Royal receptions. Where York Road joins Marsh Lane—a point from which several bye-streets diverge—the largest body of spectators that had yet been seen at a glance were massed together, and as the procession moved onwards it soon was seen from the Parish Church, where a most interesting spectacle was presented. Between the street railings and the church, platforms had been erected along the entire length of the edifice, affording room for the members of the congregation and for the school children connected with the church. Clang went the bells from the tower above—hip, hip, hurrah, in a grand chorus of treble voices from the children underneath—clang, clang, clang again from the bells as if they were firing a salute,

which doubtless was being done—more cheering of the treble kind, mixed and deadened with cheering from louder voices—the cheering and the clanging now mingling together, and continuing after the Prince had made good his entry into Kirkgate. Loyal and demonstrative to a degree was the vocal welcome that was in this street giving to Royalty. Men stood along the ledges of some houses, like sailors on yard arms—others away up embraced chimney pots with one hand and were demonstrative with the other—women filled up the windows, and lifted up babies to the Prince as if they expected he had come to bless them, others who had no babies raising up both hands, clapped them with a will, and for a few seconds the cheering had to give way to a regular clap-clapping that would have done good like a medicine to the heart of a stump orator. Even the supposed Fenian sympathisers in Kirkgate, who but a short time before had shown some ill-feeling to the Corporation, forgot to hiss. They cheered and cheered again—old hats that no one but an Irishman would wear, brilliantly-coloured handkerchiefs that only an Irishwoman would delight in, were waved over and over again in the breeze, and the Prince graciously and smilingly acknowledged the greeting. Intersecting the arrival route of the procession was the principal street in the town—Briggate; and as the Prince passed across this famous old thoroughfare, a grand sight met the eye at every turn. On both sides the people pressed upon the barricades line upon line, every near window was filled; and venturesome spirits steadied themselves on the very ridges of the houses. Down Briggate and up Briggate there was a delightfully picturesque display of flags, banners, and wall decorations; right in front of the Royal carriage was Commercial Street, every window in which was crowded with eager faces of gaily-dressed ladies, and where the ornamentation, without being profuse, was tasteful and striking. The statue of Queen Anne, looking very quietly at the whole display, was pointed out to the Prince by Mr. Ingram, as Briggate was crossed. Along Commercial Street, then across Albion Street—where on either side of the barriers, as at all the intersecting streets, great numbers of spectators were massed together—the procession went on its way amidst much joyful cheering. Then along Bond Street—where on the one side the beautiful Gothic windows of Messrs. Beckett's bank, and on the other side the windows of Messrs. Radford's extensive drapery establishment, which afforded good places for sightseers, the procession moved slowly along, the various objects of interest being pointed out to the Prince, whose carriage was frequently brought to a standstill that he might examine them. These windows as well as the others from basement to garret along the street's entire length were fully occupied. A splendid view of the old Infirmary was obtained just after the Prince had quitted Bond Street. Right in front of the old building stretched a commodious platform that was occupied from end to end, and the ward windows were filled with the pale faces of patients looking out cheerfully as if a touch of royalty had

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made their life blood circulate with a healthier pulsation. Taking a beautiful sweep round the bottom of Bond Street, the procession went on amidst unceasing cheers—cheers raised in the first instance from platforms at the bottom of the street, then taken up by crowds that filled the steps leading up to East Parade Chapel, and that crushed forward upon the barricades. Passing the fine building of the Poor-law Board, where quite a multitude of faces looked out upon the Prince, and passing also a very beautiful balcony erected in front of the first floor of Messrs. Hepper's sale rooms, the procession went under the second of the two arches erected by the Corporation, and the Town Hall came into view. On the one side a considerable space was left between the barriers and this fine municipal building, and here the volunteers of the town were drawn up in line—the Rifles under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Markham, the Engineers under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Child, and the Artillery under the command of Major Butler. The Rifles and about half of the Engineers formed a line along the front of the hall, and the remainder of the Engineers and the Artillery lined the west side. The steps in front of the hall had been boarded in so as to prevent intrusion upon the ticket-holders who were admitted to the steps. The hall itself was decorated with much taste. Flags fluttered from every pinnacle, and from the very top of the tower the Royal standard was hung out. In the spaces between the capitals of the pillars at the front, crimson drapery bordered with gold was hung, and round the bases of the lions flowers had been entwined. Seen early in the morning when there were not many people astir, the hall looked pretty but somewhat deserted in its grandeur; seen when the volunteers stood at "attention" in front, when the people on the steps rose tier above tier, when children climbed upon and fondled the lions as they delight to do whenever they have a chance, the spectacle formed a picture which no one who was privileged to witness it will easily forget. The Volunteers presented arms as the Prince came in sight. The royal carriage was stopped for a few minutes that His Royal Highness might get a good view of the building. Along the west side of the Town Hall, a reserved platform had been erected inside the railings, and on the other side of the thoroughfare was an extensive platform on the Oxford Place chapel grounds, from which a reception not at all unlike that given to him at the Parish Church was given to the Prince. The New Infirmary, itself well decorated externally, was now all but in sight. The scene in the neighbourhood was very imposing. Every window commanding a view of the thoroughfares traversed by the Royal procession was crowded with spectators, and tastefully adorned with flags and floral designs, which were all the more pleasing from the smiling and happy faces around which they formed a setting. A mass of carriages filled with people lined the outside of the barricade, while the neighbouring yard of St. George's Church was packed with an immense crowd. As the procession approached the front of the noble Gothic building

the escort filed off along Great George Street, and halted two deep, fronting the hospital. The Royal carriage then drove up through the south-east gate-way to the entrance, in front of which were drawn up on the grass the Rifle Brigade, stationed at the Chapeltown Road Garrison, who formed the guard of honour. His Royal Highness was received by the honorary officials of the Exhibition, and then entered the building.

The Opening Ceremony, which took place in the Central Hall of Mr. Gilbert Scott's noble building, passed off with the greatest success. Nothing which could contribute to give *eclat* to such a ceremonial—a handsome hall, decorated with exquisite taste and judgment, and filled for the most part with ladies, whose gay dresses tended greatly to relieve the more sombre costumes donned by the gentlemen; a genial sunshine permeating through every part of the hall and though subdued in an agreeable manner by the shades drawn over a portion of the roof, still beaming with sufficient strength to bring out the rare and delicate tints of the plants and flowers that were scattered about with as much profusion as the art treasures were dispersed in other parts of the building; the pennants of all nations, arranged in neat designs, waving from the glass roof; many statues, of graceful proportions, resting on pedestals, the rocks and stones forming which were almost entirely hid by ferns of a most refreshing green—none of those valuable accessories were wanting. Nor in other respects, equally important, was there any marked deficiency. The Exhibition itself was one of no uncommon kind; and was for a good object. It had enlisted among its supporters all the great and wealthy of the land, including our Most Gracious Queen, and the Prince who so readily undertook in her name to perform the opening ceremony. The southern or front entrance being reserved for the accomodation of the Prince of Wales, the five-guinea subscribers, who along with the invited guests, alone had the privilege of being present at the opening, were admitted at the west door. By eleven o'clock the gates were thrown open, and even at that hour the occupants of a double line of carriages extending a considerable distance along Great George Street, awaited admission. The arrangements in the hall proved most admirable; there was no lack of stewards to guide ticket-holders; and all gained their seats with the minimum of confusion inseparable from such an occasion. Presently a diversion was created by the assembling of the vocalists and instrumentalists in the elegant orchestra erected at the east end of the hall immediately behind the dais, decorated with red cloth, divided into panels, and terminated by some handsome trellis-work, the centre of which was graced by a bust of the Queen by Mrs. Thorneycroft. On this orchestra upwards of 200 ladies and gentlemen who assisted in the musical part of the ceremonial were accommodated. Shortly after one the Prince arrived at the building, where he was received by Earl Fitzwilliam, President of the General Council of the Exhibition and Lord-Lieutenant of the West Riding: Lord Frederick Cavendish,

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M.P., President of the London Committee; and the members of the Executive Committee, viz., W. Beckett Denison, Esq., (Chairman), A. Fairbairn, Esq., (Mayor of Leeds), James Kitson, Esq., J. D. Luccock, Esq., T. T. Dibb, Esq., T. W. Stansfeld, Esq., Jno. Rhodes, Esq. After His Royal Highness had been conducted to the apartments prepared for his reception, the procession was marshalled by Geo. Harrison, Esq., Windsor Herald; and advancing up the grand staircase, along the south-western corridor, entered the Central Hall at the western entrance. On the appearance of the procession, Mr. Halle gave the signal to his orchestra, and the strains of the National Anthem thrilled through the hall. The audience received the Prince standing, and cheered loudly as His Royal Highness passed through their midst. When near the dais, the members of the procession filed off to their respective positions. Following the orchestral performance of the National Anthem, came its vocal performance, the verses being admirably sung by Miss Helena Walker. Addresses were then presented. In the interval between the presentation of the addresses Haydn's trio and chorus, "The Heavens are telling," was performed, and after His Royal Highness had replied, the Bishop of Ripon offered up a prayer. The chorus "all men, all things," from Mendelssohn's Hymn of Praise, was next given; and in order to deal at once with another portion of the musical performances, it may be stated that whilst the Prince was inspecting the galleries, the band played the march from "Athalie," and the chorus sang selections from Handel's oratorio of Solomon. When one-half of the collection had been visited, His Royal Highness returned to the Central Hall, and in the name of Her Majesty the Queen declared the exhibition to be open—an announcement that was received with loud and repeated cheering. The ceremony was brought to a most fitting termination by the performance of the "Hallelujah Chorus." His Royal Highness remained in the Infirmary a much longer time than had been anticipated. The belief was that he would return to Templenewsam about three o'clock; but three o'clock passed; then four; and then the sky became heavy and overcast, and quite unexpectedly a thunderstorm passed over the town. The result was that all the spectators, who had made provision for sunshine rather than shadow, were completely drenched. Still they did not lose their patience, and although five o'clock struck, and yet the Prince had not left the Exhibition, they comforted themselves with the reflection that so soon as the atmosphere cleared, he would make preparations to return. About half-past five the rain, which had fallen in torrents for some minutes, entirely ceased, and the booming of cannon from the neighbourhood of the Infirmary gave warning to the entire town that the Prince had left the building. He drove round in front of the Town Hall, as before, but instead of turning down East Parade he went straight along Guildford Street and Upperhead Row, and into Briggate, where the magnificent length of the street, seen to every advantage just as it was entered—gave

room to a vast multitude of people. The decorations were here very rich and beautiful, and inscriptions—some of them quite out of the beaten track—were numerous and suggestive. When Boar Lane was reached, the procession passed down Duncan Street, and then going in front of the Corn Exchange went by way of Call Lane into Kirkgate, from which point the route was the same as it had been on the arrival. The villages of Whitkirk and Halton, through which the Prince passed on his journey to and from Leeds, were decorated very tastefully—Halton especially, where, in addition to a triumphal arch, lines composed of evergreens and flowers were stretched across the public road at short intervals. In the evening the town was partially illuminated. The proportions of the Town Hall where the Mayor's ball took place were well defined by rows of gas-jets along the frieze of the east and south sides, and the effect was further enhanced by initials of the Prince and Princess in large letters over the principal entrance to the hall, which was at the east side. The Branch Bank of England, Messrs. Beckett's Bank, the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance offices, and some other buildings were illuminated.

THE MAYOR'S BALL.—The rejoicings of this memorable day were brought to a close by a ball given in the Town Hall, by his Worship the Mayor, in honour of the Royal Prince, whose visit to Yorkshire had led to the enthusiastic demonstrations already recorded. The entertainment was on a scale of magnificence never equalled in the north of England, and probably rarely surpassed out of London. His Royal Highness arrived at the Hall at about twelve o'clock, and was received by the Mayor, who wore his uniform as a Lieutenant of the Yorkshire Hussars, and the Mayoress. The Prince, who was decorated with the Order of the Garter, was at once conducted to the dais. His Royal Highness led the Mayoress to the dais, followed by the Mayor and Lady Fitzwilliam. The orchestra, which was composed of the members of Mr. Hallé's band, at once struck up with the National Anthem. His Royal Highness then led off the dancing with the Mayoress, the Mayor having for his partner Lady Fitzwilliam. The dancing immediately afterwards became general.

The Prince of Wales left Woodlesford for London about one o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, and was accompanied on his journey by many of the guests who had been invited to meet him at Templenewsam. At Templenewsam the Prince was entertained with a splendour altogether devoid of ostentation, and a refinement in the highest degree worthy of the occasion. With the frankness and affability displayed by the Prince all the guests were much charmed. Before leaving, his Royal Highness, as a memorial of his visit, planted a "Wellingtonia Gigantea," in the south front of the hall.

20th. At the West Riding Sessions, Mr. E. J. Winn was unanimously elected treasurer of the riding, in the room of the late Capt. Ellis Hodgson.

23rd. There was a large gathering of the public of Dewsbury to

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witness the laying of the foundation stone of an armoury and drill shed for the battalion of Rifle Volunteers belonging to that town by Mrs. Day, of Knowle House, Mirfield, wife of Lieut. Colonel Day.

26th. In sinking a new shaft down the Arley seam of coal, between the Addington and Horwich stations, on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, about a couple of miles from the foot of Rivington Pike, two seams of coal were passed, and at a depth of 130 yards the sinkers cut through a bed of fossil oysters 2ft. 4in. in thickness.

The Prince of Wales Concert Hall, a singing saloon, near the Parish Church, Leeds, was this night destroyed by fire. The flames were discovered about half-past ten, and by a little after midnight the place was in ruins. The hotel adjoining, and two shops, were also much damaged.

In the House of Commons, the Bradford Waterworks and Improvement Bill was read the third time and passed.

A bazaar of more than usual interest was opened in the Leeds Town Hall, by the Mayor. It had for its object the liquidation of the debt—about £6,000—remaining on the new Mechanics' Institute, and had the Queen, the Empress of the French, the Princess of Wales, and the Crown Princess of Prussia, as well as the prominent ladies of the West Riding, amongst its patronesses, the Empress of the French and the Princess of Prussia being also contributors.

Michael Barrett, the Fenian, who was convicted of murder for blowing up the Clerkenwell House of Detention on the 13th of December last, by which six lives were lost, was executed at the Old Bailey, London. This was the *last public hanging* in England.

27th. The Derby, was run at Epsom. The attendance was larger than in any previous year, the Prince of Wales (who had come from Balmoral for the purpose), the Prince of Denmark, and Prince Christian being among those present. Blue Gown, the winner of the race, was the property of Sir Joseph Hawley. Baron Rothschild's King Alfred was second, and the Duke of Newcastle's Speculum was third.

28th. The extensive premises of Messrs. Wilson and Newman, the Beever Hall Sawmills, Barnsley, were destroyed by fire, the damage done being estimated at about £9,000.

Mr. Henry Dufton, Junr., of the Intelligence Department of the Abyssinian expedition (son of Mr. Henry Dufton, Cloth Merchant, Wellington Street, Leeds,) was shot and mortally wounded by brigands of the Shoho tribe at Udall Wells, near the British encampment, at Zoulla. Mr. Dufton was a young Yorkshireman, only 27 years of age, of great promise. It was his extensive acquaintance with the country of King Theodore that led to his appointment to an important post in connection with the expeditionary force to that region, and there can be little doubt that his knowledge of the land contributed towards the success of the campaign. Ere he was twenty-one years of age Mr. Dufton occupied a responsible position in the Yorkshire Banking Company

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at Leeds, and it was during his connection with the bank that he resolved to go out to Abyssinia as a missionary. After struggling through many difficulties he got to the residence of the King, with whom he had an audience. His Majesty was delighted with the young Englishman, and took such an interest in him that he promised to make him his English secretary if he would only remain at his court. Mr. Dufton, however, had been too long in the country to be beguiled by the fair promises of the savage monarch, and declined the "honour." Early in the year 1863, Mr. Dufton returned to England, where he remained for some time. Afterwards he went out to Alexandria as the manager of the extensive store of Messrs. Pye-Smith and Co., but a twelve-months' sojourn there affected his health, and he once more returned to England. He then occupied his leisure by writing his "Narrative of a journey through Abyssinia," and on the breaking out of the war with Theodore, his letters to the newspapers respecting the country attracted the attention of the Indian secretary, with whom he afterwards had an interview which led to his nomination to the post he filled at the time of his murder by the brigands.

29th. Archbishop Manning assisted at the opening of a large Roman Catholic School in Grafton Street, Manchester Road, Bradford. The cost of the school was about £2,000.

30th. The foundation stone of a Congregational Church was laid at Ilkley.

June 1st. Monday. The Leeds New Mechanics' Institute, in Cookridge Street, was opened for the use of members. The old institution in South Parade was closed on Saturday night, after the furniture and books had been removed.

2nd. A handsome range of day schools was opened at Saltaire. The building is situated in the centre of the Victoria Road, leading to the works. The boys and girls' schools are placed at opposite ends of the building, each room being 80ft. long and 20ft. 3in. wide.

3rd. The new buildings which had been erected at a cost of £6,000 for the purposes of an Institution for the Blind, in North Parade, Bradford, were opened by Mr. Ald. Semon.

The Act came into force by which any prisoner found guilty of murder was to be executed within the prison walls.

5th. A singular and very serious accident occurred at Sheffield by the falling of a large stone cornice from the top of the houses occupied by Messrs. A. and J. Brooks, drapers, Mr. H. Brooks, confectioner, and Mr. Richards, tailor, Angel Street. The cornice suddenly fell without any warning being given to those who were in the street, and several persons who happened to be passing were seriously injured by the falling stones; a woman named Elizabeth Dobbins being killed almost instantaneously.

8th. Telegraphic communication between the Leeds Police Stations and the Town Hall was established.

10th. During the launch of a vessel near Castleford, a shocking

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accident, resulting in the death of two men, and serious injury to two others, occurred. A large number of people had gathered together on the banks of the river to witness the launch of the Britannia schooner, a new vessel of about 160 tons burthen, from the yard of Mr. Richard Cliffe, at Allerton Bywater. Shortly before the schooner was launched several men unconnected with the builders, but who were interested in the trade on the canal, sharing in the general enthusiasm, had obtained a small cannon of about 1½in. bore for the purpose of firing it off in honour of the event. Their names were John Taylor, Alfred Pearson, Thomas Trees, and John Chappel. They had fired it twice, and were in the act of firing it the third time when the disaster occurred. The cannon was fixed in an outhouse connected with the Navigation Inn, kept by Mr. William Pearson, a brother of one of the men already named, and after the charge of powder had been placed therein a heavy sledge-hammer was used to strike the ramrod. As Trees was in the act of striking, the charge ignited, the cannon burst with tremendous force, and was shattered into many pieces. At the moment of the explosion Taylor had his hands upon the cannon, and both his arms were blown off above his elbows, and his leg broken; Pearson, who had hold of the ramrod, had one leg smashed below the knee and part of one hand blown off; Trees had a leg seriously injured; and Chappell had one leg broken. The terrible nature of the injuries sustained by Pearson and Taylor was such that they both died a few hours after the sad occurrence. Chappell was removed to the Infirmary at Leeds, but his injuries afterwards proved fatal.

A new Wesleyan Methodist Chapel was opened at Lindley, near Huddersfield. The chapel is in the Gothic style of architecture, will accommodate about 650 persons; and cost with the fittings £3,200.

12th. The provisional order obtained by the Corporation of Bradford for effecting improvements in Westgate, Southgate, Silsbridge Lane, Carlisle Road, and Infirmary Street, was incorporated in a general bill, which passed both Houses of Parliament and afterwards received the royal assent.

13th. Edward Nicholson, Esq., Clerk of the Peace, Sheffield, was elected Coroner for Doncaster.

13th. Thomas Edgeley was convicted, before Mr. Baron Pigott, after a trial occupying three days, of having conspired with Tealc, Devillers, and others, to defraud the Leeds Banking Company of sums amounting in the aggregate to £108,000. The prisoner was sentenced to twenty-one months' imprisonment with hard labour.

14th. The Pontefract Parish Church was closed in order to allow time for removing the old fashioned pews and reseating it, and also to make other alterations.

15th. At a public meeting in the Guildhall, Doncaster, the Mayor (Mr. Stockil) in the chair, it was resolved to recommend the adoption of the Free Libraries Act to the Council.

16th. Five more bodies were recovered from the Oaks Colliery. The whole of the men were found in what is known as the North

Dip Levels, in Jones' Jenny. They were found in their working places, and had evidently died an instant death. So far as their features went they presented no clue to their identification, yet by two o'clock in the day the whole of them had been claimed. John Bradley, of Gawber; Thomas Siddons, Monk Bretton; Aaron Sissons, Hoyle Mill; Thomas Hyde, Monk Bretton; and George Hoyland of Barnsley, son of Alfred Hoyland, whose remains were brought out at the same time as those of Mr. Jeffcock and others, were recovered.

The new and handsome building of the Leeds Church Institute and Sunday School Association, in Albion Place, was formally opened with a ceremony in which the Bishop of Ripon and Dr. Atlay (Bishop elect of Hereford) took the leading parts, and at which a large number of persons were present. The building and land cost £7,300.

The West Yorkshire Iron and Coal Company opened their new blast furnaces, at West Ardsley.

17th. A fire of considerable magnitude took place on the North Riding Moors. Sparks from the locomotives running along the Rosedale Branch line of the York and Cleveland Railway were said to have originated the fire, which devastated a tract of country about twenty-four square miles in extent. Many valuable sheep farms were destroyed and the stock injured. The fire commenced this, Wednesday morning, and burned uninterruptedly until the following Monday morning, when the further progress of the flames was stopped by rain.

18th. The new Police-courts which for some time past had been in course of construction in the Town Hall at Sheffield, were opened by the Mayor (Mr. J. Webster).

20th. A boiler explosion, by which one man named John Hanson was killed and several others seriously injured, took place at the Fire Clay Works of Messrs. Kitson and Son, situated between Lindley and Elland.

The corner stone of a New Mechanics' Institute at Stone Hall Hill, Eccleshill, was laid by Mr. Ald. Brown, of Bradford.

21st. The Allied Mill, at Gildersome, near Leeds, was entirely destroyed by fire.

The Venerable Archdeacon Dodgson expired at Croft Rectory, rather unexpectedly. He had been out a day or two previous, but succumbed under a sharp attack of diarrhœa, his death being unexpected almost down to the moment it took place, insomuch that a portion of his family, which had been staying at Redcar, were not recalled before the lamentable event. The deceased was Archdeacon of the district of Richmond, canon of Ripon Cathedral, chaplain to the Archbishop of York, and rector of Croft. He was highly respected, not only by the laity, but by the clergy of whatever section.

The old Independent Chapel, Sheffield Road, Barnsley, which had been virtually closed for a period of nearly 30 years, was re-opened, when sermons were preached by the Rev. J. Browne, B.A., pastor

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of the Regent Congregational Church. The chapel, which was erected in 1778, had been handed over by Dr. Geo. Smith to a new body of trustees, and had been re-seated, cleaned, and beautified, at a cost of £400.

23rd. A monument erected to the memory of the late Mr. John Smith, of the Lund Hill Colliery, who lost his life whilst endeavouring to save others, at the time of the memorable explosion at the Oaks Colliery, was uncovered in the Barnsley Cemetery, in the presence of a number of gentlemen connected with mining operations, among whom was Mr. George Minto, the manager at the Oaks. The monument takes the form of an obelisk or Roman column, and with the base, stands 12 feet high. The following is the inscription :—

"In memory of John Smith, underviewer at the Lund Hill Colliery, who lost his life in the Oaks explosion, whilst exploring with a party of volunteers on the 13th. of December, 1866, aged 36 years."

Underneath is the peculiarly appropriate scriptural text :—

"Boast not thyself of to-morrow, for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth ;"

added to which are the words :—

"This monument is erected by a few friends who deeply regret his loss."

It will no doubt be remembered that Mr. Smith was one of the brave party of volunteers who lost their lives in the second explosion, along with Parkin Jeffcock, Sugden, Siddons, Tewart, and many others.

The remains of Mr. James McDonnold, chief constable of Wakefield, were buried in the Wakefield cemetery.

Sir John Henry Lowther, Bart., of Swillington Hall, near Leeds, and Wilton Castle, Redcar, died at ten o'clock at his town residence, 127, Park Street, Grosvenor Square, London. The deceased baronet, who was born on the 23rd of March, 1793, succeeded his father, Sir John Lowther, in 1844. Sir John was the second son of the late Rev. Sir William Lowther, Bart., of Swillington, and only brother of the late Earl of Lonsdale. The Swillington estates came into the possession of the family in the seventeenth century ; they were purchased by Sir William Lowther, Knight, M.P. for Pontefract, of George, Lord Darcy. The late baronet was educated at Westminster, and Trinity College, Cambridge (M.A., 1840) ; was a deputy-lieutenant of this county, and formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the 1st West York Militia. In politics, Sir John was a Conservative. He formerly represented Wigton in Parliament, but in 1832 he offered himself as a candidate for the city of York, but was then defeated. He was again defeated at York in 1833, being absent in France at the time of the election. In 1835, however, the city returned him at the head of the poll, and he continued to represent that city as its favourite candidate in several successive Parliaments. Sir John was a devoted member of the Established Church, and bore the character of a kind Christian gentleman,

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whose numerous acts of benevolence long endeared him to many upon whom his aid and sympathy had fallen.

The *London Gazette* contained a notification of the assignment of a separate parish to the church of St. Chad, Far Headingley, near Leeds, under the title of a consolidated chapelry, as taken from the new parish of Meanwood and the parochial chapelry of Headingley, respectively.

24th. The Rev. James Atlay, D.D., late Vicar of Leeds, was consecrated Bishop of Hereford, in place of the late Dr. Hampden, at Westminster Abbey. The Archbishop of Canterbury conducted the ceremony, and there were present at it many bishops and other clergy, and a large general congregation. The Very Rev. Dr. Hook, Dean of Chichester, preached an eloquent sermon on the occasion.

25th. A substantial brick Baptist Chapel at South Osset, was opened for public worship. The cost of the building was £1,200, exclusive of site.

27th. A novel excursion took place from Leeds, Bradford, Shipley, Bingley, and Keighley to the Isle of Man and back on this day, Saturday, under the joint management of the Midland and the Furness Railway Companies, and the Barrow Steam Navigation Company. The train left the Wellington Station, Leeds, at two o'clock in the morning, and after a quick run by way of Skipton, Carnforth, Furness Abbey, and Ulverstone, it reached Barrow (Piel Pier) at 5.40. The excursionists stepped from the railway carriages to the deck of the fine steamer—the Roe, 700 tons—that was in waiting, to convey them across the channel. The vessel left her moorings at six o'clock, and after a pleasant voyage arrived in Douglas Bay about 9.40., landing all her passengers by ten o'clock. She commenced her return voyage at four o'clock in the afternoon, reached Piel Pier a few minutes after eight, and the excursionists were in Leeds before midnight. The whole journey which out and home comprised about 180 miles of railway travelling, and a sea voyage of 120 miles, was accomplished without a single casualty, except the smashing of a railway gate near Furness.

29th. At the West Riding Midsummer Sessions, at Bradford, Mr. William Crowther, of Gomersal, qualified as a justice of the peace for the West Riding.

The decision of the Privy Council to recommend Her Majesty to grant a Charter of Incorporation to Batley, was made known in that town, and gave rise to great demonstrations of rejoicing. It had been resolved to divide the borough into three wards.

30th. Dr. George Kennion, the eminent physician of Harrogate, died, aged 54 years. The deceased was well known amongst the visitors to Harrogate, and his loss was severely felt by the residents, who fully appreciated his active public spirit and zeal for the progress of that watering place. Dr. Kennion was a son of the late Rev. T Kennion, M.A., formerly incumbent of Christ Church, Harrogate, and a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.

July 1st. At a meeting of the rated inhabitants of Pudsey, held

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in the Public Hall, it was decided to adopt the Lighting Act; the Board to consist of nine persons.

The General Infirmary for Doncaster and the neighbourhood, completed at a cost of £6,000, was formally opened.

2nd. The new Church of St. Peter, erected on Hunslet Moor by the Leeds Church Extension Society, was consecrated by the Bishop of Ripon. Mr. William Ingham, a native of Hunslet, and her Majesty's Consul at Palermo, was a handsome contributor to this church, having defrayed £3,000 of the total cost, which amounted to £5,400. In the afternoon the Bishop laid the first stone of another church which the same society were about to erect in Goodman Street, Hunslet Road.

The project for increasing the usefulness of the Beckett Dispensary, at Barnsley, by the addition of an hospital in which surgical cases could be treated, received an impetus by the munificent offer of the founder of the Dispensary, Mr. J. S. Beckett, to build one of the Infirmary wings at his own expense, and to endow it with £2,000.

Another gift, still more munificent in its character, was announced at a special meeting of the Monthly Board of the Huddersfield Infirmary, Mr. Charles Brook, of Enderby Hall, formerly of Meltham, near Huddersfield, offered to build and endow a Convalescent Hospital in connection with the Infirmary, at a cost of £30,000.

3rd. Outside vehicles were driven along the Thames embankment for the first time.

4th. A fire at which several persons were injured occurred at Messrs. Fallon and Shaw's, Back Lane Worsted Mill, Wakefield.

6th. The Princess of Wales gave birth to a daughter; this been the fourth child and second daughter of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

At a large meeting in the Coloured Cloth Hall, Leeds, it was resolved to bring out Messrs. Edward Baines, and Robert Meek Carter, as Liberal candidates at the next borough election. By the new Reform Act, recently passed, Leeds returns three members instead of two as heretofore.

8th. A fire was discovered at the woollen mill of Messrs. Colbeck Brothers, of Dewsbury, and before it was extinguished damage to the amount of at least £8,000 was done. The property destroyed was only partially insured.

9th. A boiler explosion, causing the destruction of considerable property, occurred at the dyeing and finishing works of Messrs. Wavell, near Hebden Bridge. The boiler and engine houses were destroyed, the fragments being scattered a great distance, and several persons employed on the premises were severely injured.

The Charter of Incorporation for Huddersfield and the adjoining townships was issued from the Home-Office, and was brought to Huddersfield the same night by Mr. Batley, the Clerk to the Improvement Commissioners. It provided among other matters for the first

election of councillors to take place on September 4th, and the election of aldermen and mayor on September 7th.

10th. Mr. George Metcalfe and others, fence wallers, of Burley Wood-head, near Bingley, set fire to a piece of the moor known by the name of Hainsworth Allotment, for the purpose of clearing the surface of the ground, to enable them to get more readily a quantity of stone. The fire, no doubt in consequence of the extreme hot weather, rapidly spread to the adjoining allotments, belonging to Mr. G. L. Fox, and Mr. Godfrey Wright, and continued to burn for six days. The extent of moor-land destroyed exceeded 1,000 acres. Viewed from the Ashlar Stone Chair on Ilkley Moor, the scene, extending for beyond a mile, presented the appearance of a vast tract perfectly black, with smoke ascending from the ground in every direction.

13th. The Royal assent was given to the following bills :—Morley Gas, Halifax Corporation Waterworks and Improvement, and the Bradford Waterworks and Improvement Bills.

14th. The appointment of the Rev. James Russell Woodford to the Vicarage of Leeds was gazetted.

The Leeds Old White Cloth Hall, in the Calls, where business had been transacted for nearly a century, was closed. During the day a number of the dealers were engaged removing their stock to the New White Cloth Hall in King Street, which had been built by the North Eastern Railway Company, and which was opened for business on Saturday the 18th. The principal front of the New Cloth Hall looks to King Street, and above the gateway rises a handsome tower of stone, with a clock. The total area taken up is 3,500 square yards, and this includes a court yard of 2,200 yards, as against 3,955 square yards of court yard at the old Hall. In the front towards King Street the building has a length of 300 feet, and at the back the extent is 200 feet.

15th. In London, and in other parts of England, the temperature was unusually hot; the register in some parts of Yorkshire being as high as 127 degrees in the sun. The lightning, this evening, set fire to a mill at Dewsbury, causing considerable damage, and the signal box on the railway there was struck.

16th. By the new Vagrant Act Amendment, persons playing or betting by way of wagering in a street, road, or public resort, from the 1st October, are to be deemed rogues and vagabonds, and to be punished under the act of 5th Geo. IV., c. 85.

20th. A fire occurred in the workshop of Mr. William Hawksworth, cabinet maker and joiner, Coldwell, Oughtibridge, by which two little children, a boy and a girl were burnt to death.

The *Eastern Morning News* recorded the funeral, at Hull, of John Ellerthope, "The Hero of the Humber," and says it might be questioned whether his career had any individual parallel in the world's history. The saviour of forty lives from drowning during sixty-one years' existence, could not fail to be exalted to the position of a great hero, and the worship which was paid to his heroism

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assumed no exaggerated form, though it was intense and abiding. He bore his honours meekly, and his funeral partook of the character of the man—unpretending, simple, earnest. The highest tribute which could be paid to departed worth was accorded to the memory of the hero of the Humber. Thousands of his fellow-townsmen followed the funeral on its way to the cemetery.

22nd. The excessive heat still continued. In Leeds, with the thermometer registering a maximum of 105 degrees, difficulty was felt in going about ordinary avocations; but in London, at noon on the same day, the temperature was 120 degrees in the sun, and 97 degrees in the shade. Rather a startling innovation was brought about in the Court of Probate and Divorce, by the great heat. Sir James Wilde invited the bar to dispense with their wigs, and so the Court presented the singular spectacle of a tribunal in Westminster Hall guiltless of horse hair. An immense number of fires, many of them attributed to the heat of the sun, took place in London. On the previous morning no fewer than twenty-two were reported within double that number of hours, and on this morning as many as twelve broke out.

23rd. The woollen warehouse of Bottons Mill, Holmfirth, in the occupation of Messrs. Joshua Barber, H. and S. Wimpenny, and C. and W. Boshforth, woollen manufacturers, was totally destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning.

A boat race took place this day on the river Humber, from Ferriby Sluice, near Barton, to the Hebbles Light Ship, a few miles below Hull. There were three boats started, in one of which were James Oldridge, master mariner; Thomas Oglesby, mariner; and Charles Firth. The other two boats were commanded by George Wray and George Twidale, each with two hands. When the first boat had got within a quarter of a mile of the Hebbles, the wind was blowing a gale from the Yorkshire side of the river. Oldrige let out more reef, a heavy sea washed over the boat and capsized her, the three men struggling for their lives. Oglesby was the first to sink, and the piteous cries of Oldrige were heard by Firth, who could render no assistance. Oldrige immediately afterwards sank. Firth held on to an oar, and was swimming and floating about for upwards of half an hour, when he was picked up by some Paull fishermen.

24th. A farmer at Allerton had a good crop of grass, which was cut, made into hay, and got into the barn all on the same day. A similar circumstance took place at Idle.

25th. The *Gazette* announced the elevation of Baron Feversham to the dignities of Viscount and Earl by the titles of Viscount Helmsley of Helmsley, and Earl of Feversham of Rydale in the North Riding of Yorkshire.

This was the last day on which the weekly service of water to the high level districts around Bradford could be supplied until there was a plentiful fall of rain, and people resident in those places had to rely for their daily consumption of water on the water barrels sent round by the Bradford Corporation.

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28th. A new church, erected at Richmond at a cost of £3,000 by the Roman Catholics, was opened by Archbishop Manning and the Bishop of Beverley. The sermon was preached by the Archbishop.

29th. At a meeting of the Watch Committee of the Wakefield Town Council, Superintendent Chipstead, of the borough police force, was appointed chief constable in succession to the late Mr. James McDonnold.

The magnificent hall of the New Exchange, Middlesbrough, which had been erected at a cost of £30,000, was opened by a grand bazaar, held in aid of the funds of the North Riding Infirmary.

31st. The river Wharfe was so low that competent authorities declared if the river were dammed up at Wetherby Bridge, a ten-inch tile would convey all the water in the bed of the stream.

The Royal assent was given to the Bribery Bill, the Compulsory Church-Rates Abolition Bill, the Electric Telegraphs Bill, &c.

Castleford Parish Church, which had been almost entirely rebuilt, was re-opened by the Archbishop of York. The only old portion remaining in the fabric is the wall of the north aisle, which is in the perpendicular style, and which formed part of a scheme of restoration, on a limited scale, that was carried out in 1853 by the then rector. Previously there were only three hundred sittings; there are now six hundred. The alterations cost about £3,000.

A dreadful accident occurred at Lang's Music Hall, Manchester. It seems that while the usual performance was going on, a false alarm of danger was raised, and a rush was at once made to the doors. The staircases were soon a scene of the greatest confusion, and at length the balustrades were broken by the pressure of the crowd. A large number of persons were thrown to the ground; twenty-three being killed and thirteen injured.

Prorogation of the last Parliament elected under the Reform Act of 1832.

August 1st. The Turnpike Toll on the Leeds and Elland turnpike road and the tolls at Rodley Bar on the Shipley and Bramley turnpike road, were abolished, the Leeds Corporation having come to an agreement with the trustees.

The Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire (South Yorkshire) railway, from Sheffield to Rotherham was opened.

2nd. A terrible carriage accident occurred at Heckmondwike. A party of twelve persons were on their way to Flockton Feast in a waggonette, and on going down a steep hill near Heckmondwike one of the shafts broke and got entangled with the horses' legs, thereby causing them to run down the hill at a terrific speed. The carriage was completely turned over, and eleven of the persons were thrown out, receiving severe injuries, the carriage rolling on to them.

This, Sunday night, an extensive and destructive fire took place at the Lancashire and Yorkshire goods station, Huddersfield, (which was burnt down April 3rd, last year), and resulted in the total destruction of the goods warehouse.

4th. The Local Government Act was adopted at Gildersome. The

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result of the poll being, for the Act 316, against 313, majority 3.

The thirty houses in course of erection for the Bradford Tradesmen's Home, at Lily Croft, Manningham, had advanced so near completion that the first election of pensioners took place at the Home, this day.

5th. The temperature was again very oppressive. In London the thermometer reached 123 in the sun, and swarms of mosquitos infested most of the districts at the East End. They were the same species as those found in the tropics.

Mr. John H. Ramsbotham, M.D., died at his residence, 16 Park Place, aged 59. He had resided in Huddersfield and Leeds many years, and was the leading homœopathic practitioner in Yorkshire. He was a gentleman of great skill, genial manner, and high character.

6th. A new church, built at the cost of £3,000, and capable of accommodating nearly 700 persons, was consecrated at Parkgate, near Rotherham, by the Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop of York.

The Queen's prize of £100 was won by the 5th West York (Bowling) Artillery Volunteers.

8th. Richard Downs was found guilty at Leeds Assizes of the manslaughter of Mary Sherdon, in Brightside Lane, Sheffield, and sentenced to penal servitude for ten years; Saml. Wass, Wm. Oldfield, and Patrick Waldon, to 12 months' imprisonment each, for aiding and abetting.

10th. At the Leeds Assizes, before Mr. Justice Lush, James Harris was indicted for the murder of Charlotte McReady. The prisoner and the deceased had lived together for four years in a wretched hovel at Barnsley, and his treatment of her had been of the most brutal character. Her death had been caused by fracture of the skull, produced by a kick from the prisoner. The jury agreed to a verdict of manslaughter, and his Lordship sentenced the prisoner to penal servitude for life.

11th. Prince Arthur, as the representative of the Queen, formally opened the Albert Park at Middlesbro', and was received with every demonstration of welcome. The park, which is upwards of seventy acres in extent, was the gift of Mr. Bolckow, who was the first mayor of the borough.

After nearly three months' absence of any rain worth noting, the much-needed showers came, and proved of immense benefit to the parched earth.

12th. At the quarterly meeting of the Leeds Town Council, it was decided to grant £2,500 for the purchase of a portion of Mr. Legg's property at the corner of Briggate and Upperhead Row, with the object of widening and improving those important thoroughfares.

The New Waterworks and Improvement Act for Halifax, came into operation this day.

The Public Baths Act was adopted by the Sheffield Town Council.

13th. The Rev. Dr. Goode, the Dean of Ripon, died suddenly. The Rev. Gentleman was appointed to the deanery in 1860, and

during his residence in Ripon had won the esteem of all his fellow-citizens. He was sixty-six years of age.

The new clock for the Town Hall, Sheffield, made by the late Mr. Lomas, was completed and set going.

Mr. J. B. Sharp offered by auction, in the saloon of St. George's Hall, Bradford, seven lots of building land in New Market Street and Tyrrel Street, belonging to the Corporation. The total quantity offered was 908 yards, and the aggregate amount realized from the land was £9,138 7s. 6d., or an average price for the whole of £10 1s. 3d. per square yard.

Mr. Borrie, of Gateshead, was appointed borough engineer for Halifax, at a salary of £400 per annum.

The first private execution under the new law took place at Maidstone.

17th. A deplorable occurrence, by which four men lost their lives, happened near Heysham, a village a short distance off Morecambe. About half-past seven o'clock, several men were observed on a sand-bank, and as they did not observe the approaching tide, which was fast rolling in, signals were made to them from the shore, and a gun was fired to warn them of their danger. Warned by the shouts, the men tried to reach the shore; three of them succeeded, and one was so much exhausted that his life was for some time despaired of, but he afterwards recovered. The four others were drowned. The names of those lost were Richard Wilkinson, Bradford; John William Wilkinson, a boy of twelve, a relative of the above; and Francis Giles and William Coldwell, of Sheffield.

At a meeting of seat holders connected with the Doncaster Parish Church, held at the Vicarage, and presided over by the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, vicar, it was decided that the church rates in the parish should be abolished.

18th. A solid silver epergne, which had been subscribed for by about 200 of the admirers and well-wishers of Dr. F. G. Jackson, of Scarborough, (late of Highfield House, Barnsley,) was presented at the residence of the late Mr. Henry Harvey. The beautiful piece of plate consisted of a floral pedestal with three branches, with three figures representing Faith, Hope, and Charity. On the base was the following inscription :—

"Presented to F. G. Jackson, Esq., M.D., by his friends at Barnsley in recognition of his public and private services, May, 1868."

Accompanying the epergne was an engrossed and illuminated address, which had been prepared by Mr. G. Shaw, of Barnsley.

The foundation stone of a new chancel in Pontefract parish church was laid by the Rev. J. Armitage Rhodes, M.A., of Westhaugh Carlton, the senior magistrate of the West Riding.

19th. The Queen graciously offered the honour of knighthood—which was accepted—to Mr. Andrew Fairbairn, (Mayor of Leeds), in recognition of his reception of the Prince of Wales when His Royal Highness opened the Leeds Art Exhibition in Her Majesty's name. The title was gazetted Sep. 1st.

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The new Congregational Church, West Cliff, Whitby, was opened for Divine worship. The total cost of the structure was about £4,000.

20th. This afternoon a dreadful catastrophe happened upon the London and North-Western Railway, near Abergele. The Irish mail from Holyhead to London ran into some trucks standing at the Abergele station, and the disastrous results were aggravated by the fact that one of the trucks was laden with petroleum, which exploded with the collision, and set the train on fire. The passengers, to the number of thirty-two, were burnt to a cinder in the carriages, including Lord and Lady Farnham, Captain Edwards, of Fixby Hall, Yorkshire, and his eldest son, Mr. A. P. Edwards; Mr. and Mrs. Aylmer, of Walworth Castle, Darlington, and one of their sons; the Rev. Sir Nicholas Chinnery, two ladies and maid; Judge Berwick and his sister; and Captain Townsend and his lady. James Thompson the guard who leaped off the train, died shortly afterwards, thus making the total number of deaths thirty-three. The calcined remains of those killed were interred on the 25th inst., in one grave, in the little church-yard of Abergele, where a monument was erected to their memory. After an investigation extending over eight days, the jury found a verdict of Manslaughter against Richard Williams and Robert Jones, the breaksmen. They also censured the station-master at Llandulas.

One of the mills of Messrs. Crossley and Sons, of Halifax, was discovered on fire. It was a branch of the mill at Dean Clough, and was used principally in the cotton and flax and woollen businesses. The building was gutted, and damage estimated at £5,000 was done.

24th. A distressing boat accident occurred at Filey. Five young men (all residents of Leeds), who were visiting Scarbro', went out, along with a boatman, for a sail. The sea was rather rough, and as the boatman was altering the position of the sail the boat capsized, and the whole of them were thrown into the sea. Two of the passengers were brothers, sons of Mr. J. D. Wilkinson, of Holbeck, one of whom was employed as a clerk at the office of the *Leeds Mercury*. Four out of the six were drowned, the boatman and a youth named Birdsall, also of Holbeck, being rescued by a passing steamer.

25th. The Rev. J. R. Woodford, the recently-appointed Vicar of Leeds, was instituted by the Bishop of the Diocese, at Ripon.

An immense dispatch of fish to the interior took place from Whitby and Scarbro'. The herring trains passing through the junction at Malton gave 135 truck loads from Scarbro' and 77 from Whitby—upwards of 1,000 tons. The rails were so greasy from the fish traffic that the first train on the following morning lost three quarters of an hour in getting up the Gothland incline going south.

26th. A handsome new Unitarian Chapel was opened at Hunslet, near Leeds. The design is early English Gothic. The total cost was about £1,700.

Two whales were captured at Redcar. The largest was 30ft. long,

and weighed about six tons. They were of the bottle-nosed species. It was supposed that the whales had followed a shoal of herrings.

27th. The Deanery of Ripon was offered to and accepted by the Rev. Dr. McNeile, of Liverpool.

29th. The buildings designed for the new head-quarters of the Leeds Engineer Volunteers in Clay Pit Lane, were submitted for the first time to the inspection of a Government official. For some years past the head-quarters of this corps had been in King Charles's Croft, but the premises failing in some important particulars to meet the requirements of the Engineers, and an opportunity occurring of obtaining a lease of the Grove House estate, advantage was taken of it and the ground laid out in the manner best suited to promote the object of the Volunteers.

The original of the following notice from Sir Thomas Fairfax, the Parliamentary General, to the Constable of Mirfield, in 1642, was discovered among the Turner MSS., and placed in the collection of the Huddersfield Archæological Association :—

"TO THE CONSTABLE OF MIRFIELD.

"Whereas the Earle of Newcastle Sir Wm. Savile Sir Marmaduke Langdale Sir Ingram Hopton Francis Nevile Esq., and others of that pty, have brought into this county a great army of Papists and persons ill affected to the peace of the country under a pretence of mainteying the ptestant Religion and the lawes of the land intending no other than the utter overthrow of both religion and lawes as appeareth by their irreligious and unlawfull practices in grinding the faces of his Mats. best subjects by pillaging and plundring their houses. imprisoning and abusing of their psons and imposing on them such grievous tax and intollerable pressure as hath already in pt consumed and will shortly exhaust the whole treasure of this flourishing County, for the pventing of wch injuries having at length received many armes more strength, and commandes to assist the inhabitants of theise pts wch through God's assistance have resisted the said Popish army with incredible success I do hereby require you to give Notice hereof to all the Inhabitants in yor constablery that bee of able bodyes from the age of 16 to 60 to command them to repair to *Almondbury or some other place near Mirfield upon Saturday* next being the 29th day of this instant January by 9 a.m. eache with the best weapons they can procure, and *there to stay till they receive further orders from mee* that by unanimous consent wee may through the help of God drive out the Popish army, establish peace in this county and obteyne free trading again to the comfortable support of poore and rich. Let evy man that is able bring with him 4 or 5 dayes pvision and let the poorer sort bee furnished by yu the Constable out of yr comon pocke for ye like time Hereof fail yu not at ye prill as yu tende yor owne good and the good of this bleeding and distressed country. Given under my hand at Bradford the 19th day of January, 1642. "THO. FAIRFAX."

The words in italics are interlined, in lieu of the words "Bradford upon Friday" 28th, and "I shall furnish every man with arms befitting him that is unprovided for;" and lead to the conclusion, that it was a general notice addressed originally to Bradford and altered to other constableries. It is endorsed "To the Constable of Mirfield."

30th. Died aged 62 years, Mr. Nathaniel Sharpe, at his residence in North Street, Leeds. after a long illness. The deceased was a

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liberal supporter of the church, having been one of the churchwardens of St. Thomas's for a great number of years. He was receiver to the Trustees of Charitable Uses within the borough of Leeds and had held that appointment since 1837. In politics he was a Conservative; had been a member of the Board of Guardians since 1855, and one of the vice-chairmen in 1858, and was for several years previously a member of the Board of Overseers; he had also held the appointment of municipal assessor for the North Ward for a long period. He was a zealous supporter, and was one of the promoters of the first volunteer corps—the Leeds Rifles—which was formed in Leeds, and to which he belonged within a few months of his death. He also belonged to the Leeds Volunteers in early life and afterwards joined the Leeds Squadron of the Yorkshire Hussars. He was a Director of the Leeds Gas Light Company and the Leeds Stock Exchange, a member of the Committee of the Leeds Tradesman's Benevolent Institution, and Secretary to the Leeds Church District Visiting Society. A man who took so active a part in local affairs must be sadly missed.

31st. Mr. J. Day, a member of the Town Council of Dewsbury, offered to subscribe £2,500 if £50,000 should be raised; £2,000 if £40,000 only be subscribed; and so on in proportion to £20,000, towards the erection of a new Infirmary.

Sept. 2nd. A sad boat accident occurred, by which Mr. Sanderson, of Hull, lost his life at Bridlington Quay. The deceased, along with his daughter and a Mr. Norton, also of Hull, were in a small boat outside the harbour. The sea was perfectly calm, but by some means they capsized her, and the whole of the party were submerged. Miss Sanderson and Mr. Norton were saved, but all efforts to restore life in the case of Mr. Sanderson proved fruitless.

3rd. Mr. Stansfeld, of Esholt Hall, filed an injunction in Chancery against the Corporation of Bradford, to restrain them from permitting filth or sewage from the Bradford Beck to pass into the river Aire so as to pollute the water flowing past Esholt.

4th. The directors of the firm of Messrs. John Crossley and Sons, Limited, Halifax, took the sense of their workpeople on the question of closing their works at one o'clock on Saturdays, this step being taken owing to the Saturday early closing movement being introduced and agitated for in other factories. Tickets for voting were distributed and the ballot took place this evening, when there was a majority of 2,307 in favour of the change; which begun on the Monday following.

7th. The inaugural meeting of the new Corporation of Huddersfield was held. After the election of aldermen, Mr. C. H. Jones was elected the first Mayor of the borough. The first election of Councillors took place on the 4th inst.

The lofty, spacious, and well-ventilated school buildings, erected in Wade Passage in connection with the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Mark Lane, Leeds, were opened. The cost of the buildings, including the land, was about £2 200.

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8th. The Electric Telegraph Company and Reuter's (Limited) took the necessary preliminary steps for transferring their business to the Postmaster-General.

9th. A submarine telegraphic cable between England and Denmark was completed.

The Doncaster St. Leger was won by Formosa, the property of Mr. Cookson ; Paul Jones being second, and Mercury third.

A new Church at Shelley, which had been erected at a cost of about £3,000, was consecrated by the Bishop of Ripon. The beautiful memorial east chancel window, which cost nearly £200; and the communion service were presented by Mrs. Child and Mrs. Brook. The organ, a very excellent instrument, was the gift of the Rev. A. Turner, and cost £230, and the bells, which cost £420, were bought by subscription.

10th. St. Clement's Church, in Chapeltown Road, Leeds, which had been erected under the auspices of the Leeds Church Extension Society, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Ripon. The church is a very handsome building in the Gothic style, will seat 750 persons, and cost about £8,000.

14th. News was received from New York of terrific earthquakes in Peru and Ecuador, which totally destroyed several cities and towns. The loss of life was estimated at 60,000 ; and the loss of property at 300 million dollars, (over £60,000,000 sterling).

Mr. Joseph Crossley, J.P., died suddenly at his residence, Broomfield, near Halifax. He took a deep interest in the welfare of the town, as was evinced by his liberal benefactions and generous support to the various religious denominations. He was a man remarkable for energy and decision of character, and to the exercise of these traits the vast carpet manufactory of Messrs. John Crossley and Sons, Limited, Halifax, owes much of its development. The other partners in the firm were Mr. John Crossley, and Sir Francis Crossley, M.P. Mr. Crossley, who was in his fifty-seventh year, left a widow and family. The funeral of the deceased gentleman took place on the 19th, and though not intended to be of a public character, it was probably the most numerously attended funeral which ever took place in Halifax.

15th. A great fire took place at Mold Green, Huddersfield, this night, and property amounting to £20,000 was destroyed. The disaster happened at the Rookery Mills, belonging to Messrs. Tolson, Haigh, and Brook, woollen manufacturers ; and a large mill, warehouse, and pattern shed were burned down.

16th. Mr. John Vaughan, to whose enterprise so much of the progress and prosperity of Middlesbro' is due, died in London. In 1840, in conjunction with Mr. Bolckow, Mr. Vaughan decided upon erecting iron furnaces at Middlesbro', and to him is due the credit of the discovery in Cleveland of the ironstone which has proved of such immense benefit to the district. In less than a quarter of a century the operations and capital of the firm which he established had assumed such magnitude that a limited liability

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company was formed for the purchase of the works, the capital required being two millions and a half sterling.

A new church at Leyburn, dedicated to St. Matthew, was consecrated by the Bishop of Ripon. The total cost of the building was about £2,900. The site was presented in the joint name of Lord Bolton and his son who also contributed largely towards the building fund.

19th. G. S. Beecroft, Esq., M.P., issued a farewell address to the electors of Leeds, declaring his inability to accept their invitation to come forward again as a candidate for the representation of the borough. He had represented Leeds in the Conservative interest for twelve years.

22nd. Mr. G. Brunt, of Sheffield, gave himself up into custody, for having shot at his partner, Mr. Slater, (Slater, Brunt and Co., Borussia Steel Works, Shoreham Street). Mr. Brunt, while awaiting his trial, killed himself by leaping over the balustrade of a staircase in Wakefield prison. The injuries of Mr. Slater were not dangerous.

23rd. The Hon. Reverdy Johnson, the American Minister, who was the guest of Lord Houghton, at Monk Frystone, paid a visit to Leeds, being received at the station by the Mayor, (Sir Andrew Fairbairn,) Mr. Lupton, President of the Chamber of Commerce, and other members of that body, and conducted to the Town Hall, where an address of welcome was presented to him.

25th. At a special meeting of the Leeds Town Council, the resignation of Sir A. Fairbairn as Mayor of the borough was accepted, and Mr. Ald. George was elected to discharge the duties of the office for the remainder of the municipal year. Sir Andrew's resignation was necessary to permit him to offer himself as a candidate for the representation of Leeds.

This morning, the greater portion of a warehouse in Lime Street, Hull, known as the Old Sugar House, in the occupation of Messrs. Walker and Smith, seed crushers, suddenly fell in and buried a number of men employed there. Four of the coopers were taken from the ruins alive, but two of them died soon after their admission to the Infirmary, and the bodies of other five of the persons employed at the mill were recovered during the afternoon.

The Wesleyan College that had been in course of erection at Headingley, near Leeds, for about sixteen months past, was formally opened. Mr. Isaac Holden, M.P., laid the foundation stone in May, 1866.

26th. Mr. T. Leatham, of Waterloo Road, Hunslet, whilst walking on the banks of the river Aire, near the Suspension Bridge, Accommodation Road, saw an eel in the water, which he captured. It measured 3ft. 6in. long, was 9in. in circumference, and weighed 5lb. 6oz.

27th. At the Leeds Parish Church, a harvest thanksgiving was celebrated for the first time in that edifice. Dr. Hook, Dean of Chichester, preached at the evening service.

28th. A new chapel, belonging to the Methodist New Connexion,

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at Mapplewell, near Barnsley, was formally opened. The building cost upwards of £1,300.

29th. The insurrection in Spain caused Queen Isabella to flee across the frontiers into France.

30th. A neat and commodious church, for the use of the Congregational denomination at Drighlington, was opened for public worship. The whole cost of the structure was £1,560, including cost of land.

Oct. 1st. Smoking carriages, by a clause in the new Railway Act, came into force on all the railway lines in the kingdom.

Three new railways, all having their termini in the metropolis, and the new station of the Midland Railway Company at St. Pancras—the latter the largest in the world—were opened for public traffic.

A Wesleyan chapel, built at a cost of about £4,500, was opened at Ossett.

2nd. A new church, All Saints', at Falsgrave, Scarborough, was consecrated by the Archbishop of York. The building cost about £4,000.

A fatal boiler explosion took place at the well-known Elsecar Ironworks, near Barnsley. Two men were killed on the spot, Richard Slater, a furnace labourer, and Daniel Nowland, a crab-man, and several other persons injured.

5th. A disturbance very like a riot took place at Seamer, near Scarbro', arising out of the attempt to enforce the Highway Act upon certain parishes which refused to comply with the orders of the magistrates to pay their quota of the cost of carrying the Act into force.

6th. The Halifax Piece Hall which was built in 1779, at a cost of £12,000; which contained 300 rooms, and occupied an area of 10,000 square yards, was handed over as a gift to the Corporation. The ceremony of legally transferring it took place in the presence of the Mayor (Mr. Thomas Shaw), the members of the Town Council, the Piece Hall Committee and trustees, and a large number of gentlemen of the town. One of the conditions made at the time the Hall was erected, was that when it ceased to be used for the purposes of the worsted trade it should revert to the Selwin family, one of whose predecessors, Mrs. Caygill, built it. At that period Halifax was the centre of the worsted trade of Yorkshire, and the hall, therefore, in accordance with the will of Mrs. Caygill, passed into the hands of Sir. J. T. Selwin, Bart., and his son, Mr. H. J. Selwin-Ibbetson, M.P., who generously presented it to the town. The Hall was opened the first market day in January, 1779. After the completion of the transfer a luncheon was held, and in addition to Sir J. T. Selwin and his son, the borough members (Mr. Stansfeld and Mr. Akroyd), Lord F. Cavendish, and Mr. Headlam, a number of other gentlemen were present, the Mayor being presented with a silver key, emblematical of a transfer of the possession of the Hall, by Mr. Robt. Crossley, the Chairman of the Piece Hall Committee.

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7th. Mr. Ald. John Crossley retired from the Halifax Town Council in consequence of impaired health.

Early this morning a terrific explosion took place at a Fireworks Manufactory situated on the Doncaster Road, Barnsley, belonging to Mr. Norris, by which eleven persons lost their lives. The building was literally blown to fragments, the shock produced by the explosion being heard at a distance of more than two miles on every side. Four of the workpeople were killed instantly, and the others died shortly afterwards from the serious injuries they had received; amongst them being Mr. Norris, the proprietor, and Mr. G. Bywater, the manager. At the inquest into the cause of the accident, it was clearly shown that the disaster arose from the culpable carelessness of Mrs. Cooper, (one who was killed by the explosion,) who had foolishly placed upon an oven a quantity of the composition used for making fireworks, which, on becoming warm, exploded with the fatal consequences already recorded.

At the West Riding Sessions, held at Wakefield, it was resolved to purchase the Debtor's Prison, at Halifax, and appropriate it as a Militia depôt for the Sixth West York Regiment; the prison having become useless for its original purpose. The amount expended was about £6,000.

8th. The Rev. J. R. Woodford, the new vicar of Leeds, was inducted, and took formal possession of the parish church. On the Sunday following he preached his first sermons in the church.

Died, aged 63 years, Edward Scholfield, Esq., M.D., of Doncaster, a gentleman held in the highest repute by his profession, and in universal esteem by his fellow-townsmen. Dr. Scholfield was a county and also a borough magistrate, a charity trustee, and the senior churchwarden at the parish church; it was not, however, his public usefulness but his private worth that endeared him to all classes of the community. He was interred on the 13th inst. when the Mayor (Mr. Chas Stockill), the Corporation, and most of the principal gentlemen in the neighbourhood attended, and it was one of the largest public funerals ever remembered in Doncaster.

10th. Mrs. Baker, wife of Mr. Robert Baker, factory inspector, was presented by the factory operatives of Lancashire and Yorkshire with a bracelet of pure gold, set with diamonds and rubies, with a folding locket or chamber enclosing a well-executed likeness of Mr. Baker, and on the lid was engraved the family crest, with the motto "Meglio tardi che non mai," and the initials "R. B." underneath. On the inner plate was engraved the inscription :—

"Presented to Maria, wife of Robert Baker, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Factories, by the factory operatives of Lancashire and Yorkshire, as a token of gratitude and respect for her husband, for his faithful and efficient administration of the provisions of the Factory Acts, for a period of 35 years, the hair having been supplied from the heads of women employed in the manufactories of those counties.—Sept., 1868."

The Huddersfield Board of Commissioners, so long the governing body of the town became an institution of the past, owing to the

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grant of a Charter of Incorporation; and the powers and privileges of the Commissioners were formally transferred to the Council, this day.

A new Co-operative Store, which had been built at a cost of £1,100, was opened at Windhill.

14th. The Dewsbury Town Council having petitioned Her Majesty to grant a separate commission of the peace for the borough of Dewsbury, they received a communication from the Lord Chancellor, appointing the following gentlemen :—The Mayor (Mr. Chas. Robt. Scholes), Ald. Ridgway, Mr. Benj. Clay, Mr. Wm. Lipscombe, Ald. Tweedale, Ald. Rawsthorne, Mr. Robt. Illingworth Critchley, Mr. Henry Thornton, M.D., and Mr. John Wormald.

A statue of the late Prince Consort, erected in the Hull People's Park, was unveiled with much ceremony by the Mayor of that borough.

The opening of the New Town Hall, Brighouse, was celebrated this afternoon.

16th. An elderly woman named Would, the wife of a sailor, drowned herself and two grand-children at Goole.

17th. Died, at Harrogate, Thos. Clayton, Esq., of Wakefield, aged 83 years. Mr. Clayton retired from business forty years ago, not to satiate himself with the ease of wealth, but to enjoy the luxury of doing good. He was simple and unostentatious in his tastes, habits, and expenditure, and devoted his time and his riches to the welfare of his town and the relief of the suffering. Some fifteen years ago he erected and conveyed to trustees the "Clayton Hospital and Dispensary," and more recently contributed £1,000 towards its enlargement. Many kindred institutions, and these not merely local, received Mr. Clayton's liberal support. By his will he bequeathed many large sums of money to religious and charitable institutions. Mr. Clayton was Mayor of Wakefield in 1855, and in that year he married a lady whose sympathies were in full harmony with his benevolent and Christian character. At the close of his mayoralty, in his seventieth year, he retired from the more public duties of a citizen, but his active interest in the welfare of his town remained unabated. At his funeral, on the 21st, the Mayor and Corporation and large numbers of gentlemen walked in procession to the cemetery, and the whole town bore testimony to his worth, and surrounded the widow and the mourners with the tokens of respectful sympathy.

19th. The Debtors' Gaol at Halifax ceased to be used, and all debtors within the West Riding after this date, committed to gaol, were sent to the Castle at York.

An address was presented to Mr. H. W. Ripley, by about 600 of his workmen, at Ripley Villa, Bowling, in the new schools which Mr. Ripley had built there for the accommodation of the inhabitants of that place. The address, beautifully written and illuminated, and mounted in a handsome frame, was a tasteful work of art, and was much admired.

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21st. Mr. William B. Fowler, of Scarbro', died, aged eighty-three years. He was a member of the Corporation of Scarbro' long before the passing of the Municipal Reform Act. Since then he had sat on the aldermanic bench. His appointment as a magistrate dated back through half-a-century. He was also one of the commissioners of the Scarbro' piers and harbour.

22nd. The handsome new church at Ripponden, near Halifax, in the valley of the Ryburne, erected at a cost of £5,000, was opened by the Bishop of Ripon. This was the fourth church which had been erected on the same site. Decay, principally in the roof, led to the removal of the late building, which was opened in March, 1731, the previous one having been washed down by a great flood in 1722. So violent was that flood that the dead were washed from their graves. [See "Annals" Vol. I., page 119.] The new church is built in the decorated Gothic style of architecture, with tower for eight bells.

23rd. The new Church of Holy Trinity, at Dubb, near Bingley, was consecrated by the Bishop of Ripon. It had cost about £5,000.

26th. Mr. Hallè's band, which had occupied the orchestra in the new Infirmary building at Leeds since the opening of the Fine Arts Exhibition in May, performed for the last time in the presence of a numerous and distinguished audience.

The foundation stone of a new Town Hall for the city of Manchester was laid. The ground for the new building comprising 8,000 square yards, is bounded on three sides by three of the leading thoroughfares of the city—Albert Square, Princess Street, and Cooper Street.

28th. The foundation stone of a new Convalescent Home—to be erected at a cost of £30,000 by the munificent liberality of Mr. Chas. Brook, jun.,—was laid at Meltham Mills, near Huddersfield, with masonic honours, by the Earl de Grey and Ripon.

Dr. Longley, the Archbishop of Canterbury, died this morning at Addington Palace, Croydon. He was born July 28th, 1794. Dr. Longley was educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, and was appointed to the bishopric of Ripon in 1836. In 1856 he was translated to the see of Durham; in 1860 to the Archbishopric of York, and in 1862 to the Archbishopric of Canterbury. His long residence in the diocese of Ripon, and subsequently in the diocese of York, made him familiar in all parts of the county, and brought him into frequent contact with all classes of its varied community. He was distinguished by singular suavity of manner and kindliness of disposition, and to these qualities he was indebted for the substantial success which rewarded his labours. In Yorkshire he was highly esteemed, not only by members of the Established Church, but by others, for his sincerity and urbanity. The vacant see was conferred upon the Bishop of London, and was of the annual value of £15,000.

29th. The new Corn Exchange, in King Street, York, was opened.

30th. The shock of an earthquake in England, was experienced

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very generally in the West of England, and over a considerable extent of country. It was felt also in Wales, the shocks at Merthyr being reported as severe, and as having caused great alarm. At Liverpool, too, there was a commotion of the earth, and the movement extended so far inland as Birmingham and Nottingham, where shocks were also distinctly felt.

31st. The National Exhibition of Works of Art, in Leeds, was closed this day. It had been in many respects a great success. The Exhibition commenced on the 19th of May, and had thus been open —exclusive of Sundays—143 days. During that time the total attendance had been 568,780.

Nov. 3rd. The new Sunday Schools in connection with Zion Independent Chapel, Wakefield, was opened. The total cost of the schools was about £2,700.

5th. A large pear grown at Roundhay Cottage, Leeds, was cut this day. In length it measured $6\frac{7}{8}$ inches, in circumference $12\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and when weighed it turned the scale at 1lb. $10\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Nov. 9th. Election of Mayors.—Beverley, Ald. Silvester (seventh time); Bradford, Ald. West; Dewsbury, Councillor Blakeley; Doncaster, Councillor Hatfield; Halifax, Ald. Hutchinson; Huddersfield, Mr. C. H. Jones (re-elected); Hull, Councillor Bryson, Sheriff, Ald. Jameson; Leeds, Mr. Ald. George, (re-elected); Middlesbro', Mr. William Laws; Pontefract, Mr. John Routlidge; Ripon, Ald. Kendall; Sheffield, Councillor Moore; Wakefield, Ald. Holdsworth (third time); York, Ald. Hargrove (Lord Mayor), Councillor H. Steward (Sheriff.)

Mr. John Staniforth Beckett, a gentleman well-known and kindly appreciated for his liberality, died at Wombwell, near Barnsley, in his 75th year, after a very short illness. After spending a long time in the Barnsley district, in which he amassed a vast amount of property, Mr. Beckett took a mansion known as "The Knoll" at Torquay, where he gathered some very excellent paintings. He was a member of the well-known firm of the Becketts, of Leeds. About three years ago Mr. J. S. Beckett presented to the town of Barnsley, a dispensary, complete, the freehold and the building. A few months ago he proposed adding £2,000 to his original gift for the purpose of making the dispensary into an hospital. The gift was duly accepted. Mr. Beckett died worth more than a million of money.

10th. A destructive fire occurred at Mr. John Hargreave's reed factory, Bacup. The damage was estimated at £6,000.

11th. The seventh Parliament of Her Majesty the Queen, which was elected in July, 1865, was dissolved, and the writs for a new Parliament were issued returnable on the 10th of December.

12th. Two destructive fires occurred, one at Skipton and the other at Brighouse. At the place first named the fire was discovered in the top room of the corn mill belonging to Messrs. Wilkinson, and damage to the amount of £2,000 was done. The other fire was still more disastrous. It took place in a seven-storey mill at Brighouse,

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in the occupation of Mr. Jonathan Stott, cotton spinner. The engines available were not of sufficient power effectually to check the progress of the flames, which rapidly consumed a great portion of the premises, and did damage roughly stated at £20,000.

16th. and 17th. GENERAL ELECTION.—The following was the result of the polling in the boroughs :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Beverley—2.** | | |
| Sir H. Edwards | C | 1132 |
| Capt. Kennard | C | 986 |
| Hon. M. Maxwell | L | 895 |
| Mr. A. Trollope | L | 740 |
| **Bradford—2.** | | |
| Mr. Forster | L | 9747 |
| Mr Ripley | L | 9236 |
| Mr. Miall | L | 8841 |
| **Dewsbury—1.** | | |
| Sergeant Simon | L | 3369 |
| Mr. H. Cossham | L | 2929 |
| **Halifax—2.** | | |
| Mr. Stansfeld | L | 5281 |
| Col. Akroyd | L | 5200 |
| Mr. Greening | L | 2847 |
| **Hull—2.** | | |
| Mr. Norwood | L | 7259 |
| Mr. Clay | L | 6864 |
| Ald. Atkinson | C | 6353 |
| Mr. R. Baxter | C | 2418 |
| **Knaresbro'—1.** | | |
| Mr. Illingworth | L | 362 |
| Mr. S. Lawson | C | 347 |
| **Leeds—3.** | | |
| Mr. Baines | L | 15941 |
| Mr. Carter | L | 15103 |
| Mr. Wheelhouse | C | 9437 |
| Sir A. Fairbairn | L | 5658 |
| Admiral Duncombe | C | 5621 |
| **Northallerton—1.** | | |
| Mr. J. Hutton | C | 386 |
| Mr. Johns | L | 372 |
| **Pontefract—2.** | | |
| Mr. Childers | L | 913 |
| Mr. Waterhouse | C | 900 |
| Mr. Gaskell | L | 680 |
| **Richmond—1.** | | |
| Sir R. Palmer | L | 375 |
| Mr. Roberts | L | 87 |
| **Ripon—1.** | | |
| Lord J. Hay | L | 537 |
| Mr. G. A. Cayley | C | 395 |
| **Scarbro'—2.** | | |
| Sir J. Johnstone | L | 1826 |
| Mr. J. D. Dent | L | 1678 |
| Mr. Cayley | C | 742 |
| **Sheffield—2.** | | |
| Mr. Hadfield | L | 14737 |
| Mr. Mundella | L | 12252 |
| Mr. Roebuck | L | 9664 |
| Mr. Price | C | 5270 |
| **Thirsk—1.** | | |
| Sir W. P. Gallwey | C | 416 |
| Mr. Johnstone | L | 390 |
| **Whitby—1.** | | |
| W. H. Gladstone | L | 895 |
| Major Worsley | C | 518 |
| **Wakefield—1.** | | |
| Mr. Beaumont | L | 1558 |
| Mr. Sanderson | C | 1519 |
| **York—2.** | | |
| Mr. Lowther | C | 3770 |
| Mr. J. B. Westhead | L | 3291 |
| Mr. J. H. Gladstone | L | 3048 |

*Unopposed Elections* :—Huddersfield, Mr. E. A. Leatham, L.—Malton, Hon. C. W. W. Fitzwilliam, L.

20th. The nomination for one of the divisions of the West Riding —the Northern—took place at Bradford, and there being no opposition to the old members, Sir F. Crossley and Lord F. Cavendish, they were elected "Knights of the shire" amidst great cheering.

25th. A new building, to be called the Town Hall of Mirfield, which occupies a site on the road side at Eastthorpe, was formally opened by Mr. J. M. Johnson. The cost of the entire building with its fittings, was about £4,000.

26th. The official declaration of the poll for the South-west Riding was made at Wakefield. The number of votes recorded for the several candidates was announced as follow :—Viscount Milton, L, 8,110 ; Mr. Beaumont, L, 7,943 ; Mr. Stanhope, C, 7,935 ; and Mr.

Starkey, C, 7,621. The declaration of the poll for South-west Lancashire also took place at Liverpool, the High Sheriff announcing the numbers as follow :—Mr. Turner, C, 7,676; Mr. Cross, C, 7,729, Mr. W. E. Gladstone, L, 7,415; and Mr. Grenfell, L, 6,939.

A dreadful colliery catastrophe occurred this morning at Hindley Green, near Wigan, by which sixty-one lives were sacrificed.

In the North Riding of Yorkshire the old Members, the Hon. O. Duncombe and Mr. F. A. Milbank, were again elected, the numbers being—Col. O. Duncombe, C, 7,814; Mr. F. A. Milbank, L, 7,482; Mr. E. S. Cayley, C, 1,737.

27th. The poll in the East Riding of the County of York was taken. The numbers were—Mr. Sykes, C, 6299; Mr. Broadley, C, 5587; Lt. Col. Haworth, L, 2603. There had been no contest in this division of the county for a great number of years.

The dignity of baronet was conferred upon four gentlemen, one of them being Mr. James Walker, of Sand Hutton, near York.

28th. Her Majesty signified her intention of conferring the honour of Knighthood upon Lieut.-Colonel Firth, of Heckmondwike.

The Bishop of Ripon consecrated a new church at Lepton, named St. John the Evangelist, and situate on the "ancient cross," a little distance from the village. The total cost was about £3,800.

30th. The official declaration of the poll for the Eastern Division of the West Riding was made by Sir John Ramsden, the High Sheriff, from the steps in front of the Leeds Town Hall. Mr. Denison, C, 7,437; Mr. Fielden, C, 7,135; Mr. Thompson, L, 7,047; and Mr. Holden, L, 6,867. The two first-named gentlemen were declared duly elected, and girt with swords as knights of the shire, amidst the acclamations of their friends.

The Bishop of Ripon consecrated a handsome church, recently completed, which stands on an elevated site not far from the Baths, Batley. It is dedicated to St. Thomas, and cost about £6,000.

One of the oldest and most respected medical men in Leeds—Dr. Richard Hobson, died, this day, suddenly. The deceased had attained his seventy-third year. He was born near Whitehaven, in Cumberland, and graduated at Cambridge, taking his degree of M.B. in 1825, and that of M.D. in 1830. The year after he took his degree of M.B. he settled in Leeds, and such was his ability and skill in his profession, and the confidence generally entertained in him, that he speedily secured a large and lucrative practice as a consulting physician. In these earlier years he wrote for the *Medical Gazette* two treatises, one on "Diabetes," and the other on the "External Use of Croton Oil," and indulged his tastes for field sports. In addition to the studies peculiar to his profession, Dr. Hobson's tastes led him to take a great interest in natural history, and he formed one of the best collections of stuffed British birds, of mosses and of lichens, in the West Riding. In other curiosities his house was equally rich. The only public institutions in which Dr. Hobson took part were the Infirmary and the Hospital for Women

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and Children, for each of which he was a consulting physician. Dr. Hobson published a book, "Reminiscences of Charles Waterton," which became very popular.

Dec. 1st. The building in South Parade, until recently used as the Leeds Mechanics' Institute, was formally dedicated to the use of the Young Men's Christian Association. The inauguration took place in the building, when Earl de Grey, the President, delivered a brief address. In the evening there was a soirée in the Victoria Hall, Earl de Grey and Ripon presided, and amongst the gentlemen who took part in the proceedings were Mr. Baines, M.P., the Rev. J. Blomefield, Mr. I. Holden, and others.

2nd. The Town Council obtained possession of the Manor House Inn, in the centre of Woodhouse Moor, Leeds, in accordance with the terms of the award of the arbitrator, and they proceeded forthwith to pull the building down. The cottages known as Sportsman Row did not come into the hands of the Corporation until some months afterwards.

Mr. Disraeli placed the resignation of the Conservative ministry in the hands of Her Majesty, and Mr. Gladstone was commanded to form a new Ministry.

5th. The Local Government Act was adopted at Hipperholme; the declaration of the numbers polled being made known this day. There was 260 votes in favour of the act, and 181 against—majority in favour 79.

6th. A storm of great violence swept over the south and west coasts of Great Britain, this, Sunday night. The pressure of the wind exceeded 27lbs. on the square foot, reaching 30lbs. on elevated positions.

7th. The General Post Office, Bradford, was removed from the old buildings in Post Office Yard, to the buildings formerly occupied as the Exchange, fronting Kirkgate and extending up Piccadilly, which had been gutted and entirely remodelled for this purpose.

The Leeds Town Council decided to purchase the Central Market, in Duncan Street, for the sum of £25,000. The original cost of the structure was £31,000.

8th. Mr. George Peabody, in a letter to Lord Stanley, announced his intention of bestowing a further sum of £100,000, to provide suitable homes for the poor of London, making a total of £350,000 presented by him for this purpose.

The heavy rains caused the river Dearne to overflow its banks, and the thoroughfares between Wakefield and Barnsley were covered to a depth which interfered with the arrival and departure of railway passengers at the last-named town. The valley of the Calder was inundated to a greater extent than had been known since the memorable flood of 1866. Much damage was done in the Dewsbury district; communication with the neighbouring villages was cut off, and the town itself was thrown into darkness in the evening, the flood waters having penetrated into the gas pipes.

Mr. William Rand, J.P., of Bradford, died at his residence.

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Kirklands, near Baildon, aged 72 years The deceased was one of the oldest inhabitants of Bradford, his father, Mr John Rand, having carried on business at the mills at the bottom of Little Horton Lane, for a long period of years, and when Bradford was comparatively an insignificant town compared with the position it has now attained From an early period of his life, the deceased identified himself with the public business of the town, and took a lively interest in everything that was likely to affect its trade and prosperity He contributed liberally to the philanthropic and benevolent institutions, and was a warm and ardent friend of education and of the well-being of those amongst whom he had dwelt so long.

9th. A new chapel, which had been erected at Lindley, near Huddersfield, for the use of the Baptists of the district, was opened by the commencement of a series of services The foundation stone laying of the new building took place on the 29th of May, 1867. The total cost of the building was £5,500.

10th The first session of the new Parliament, being the eighth Parliament of Queen Victoria. was formally opened by Commission.

A destructive fire occurred at Mr Thompson's corn mill, at Denholme, Luddendenfoot. The damage was estimated at £5 000

Died. Richard Solly, Esq , at Santiago de Chile, on the 10th December, aged 63 years While resident in Sheffield, Mr Solly took an active part in local affairs, both political and social , was president of the Literary and Philosophical Society , an active member of the Town Council , elected alderman in 1853, and was the principal promoter of the establishment of the Free Library.

11th One of the most disastrous fires that had occurred in Yeadon, or the neighbourhood, took place this morning, on the premises of the Yeadon Old Mill Company, doing damage to the extent of about £7,500, and throwing a large number of persons out of employment

12th Mr Isaac Holden, President of the Mechanics' Institution and School of Art, at Keighley, laid the corner stone of a new building, in which it was intended to carry on the operations of that institution.

The new Co-operative Hall at Cleckheaton, in connection with the new buildings erected in front of the new market-place, by the Cleckheaton Industrial Self-help Society, was opened The total cost of the buildings, including the site, was about £3,000.

14th. The will of Mr. William Nicholson Nicholson, of Roundhay Park, near Leeds, was proved in the London court under £60,000 personalty The will was dated April 18th, 1867, and was of considerable length. He left his wife a legacy of £3,000, and an annuity of £1,200, with the enjoyment of his residence, Roundhay Park. He divided the rest of his property amongst his children. The testator was deputy-lieutenant for the West Riding of Yorkshire and a magistrate, and died at the age of sixty-five. He was the eldest son of Mr. Thomas Philips, of Leeds, and nephew of the late Mr Stephen Nicholson, whose name he assumed by Royal license in 1827.

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17th. A sale took place at Rawmarsh, of the toll houses and gates in the Rotherham district, preparatory to the abolition of the toll gates on New Year's Day.

18th. The open weather which had prevailed during the past month permitted the Rev. Canon Greenwell, of Durham, and with him Mr. John Evans, F.S.A., of Hemel Hempsted, Mr. Tindall, of Bridlington, and Mr. W. Lovel, of Scarbro', to carry out a full examination of two of those rare and peculiarly shaped mounds known as "long barrows," which are now generally regarded as being the places of sepulchre of the earliest (or long-headed) race of Britons of which traces have hitherto been found. The first barrow, which was upon the Dotteril Park, on the estate of Lord Londesborough, at Rudston, near Bridlington, yielded but one long-headed burial, and that at the east end. The second barrow was upon the estate of Mr. Creyke (of Rawcliffe), near Rudstone, and was a most peculiar one. The main trunk was E.S.E. by W.N.W., and 210 feet long, having a protuberance laterally towards the S.W. nearly as long as the barrow itself, but containing nothing whatever. The main barrow, however, contained many broken-up bodies, of which it was impossible to form any other opinion than that the disjointing had taken place at the time of death, and (as in the cases of the other long barrows) pointed to the disagreeable practice of cannibalism. The bones were scattered in strange confusion, and the skulls detached were found at some distance. An extraordinary amount of burning had taken place at the eastern end, as if the funeral feast had there been observed. The skulls without reach of the burning were markedly dolicho-cephalic (the supposed true type of the long barrow burials), and there seemed no trace of secondary interment, unless an isolated deposit of burnt bones, not burnt on the spot, might have been one. Singularly, however, slightly buried at the east end, a very large number of fragments of Anglo-Saxon pottery was found, but they occurred in no other part. A similar find was made in the Langton Wold barrow in 1865.

At the Gaol Delivery at Leeds, before Mr. Justice Brett, John Fowler, aged fourty-four, was indicted for having maliciously set fire to thirteen stacks, worth £1,300, the property of Mr. John Lee, at Thorne. He was sentenced to 15 years penal servitude.——A collier named Calvert, found guilty of manslaughter, was sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude. He was indicted for the murder of his wife, at Birstal, in October last, having treated her in a most brutal manner; but in the opinion of the Learned Judge there were circumstances which reduced the crime to one of manslaughter.

Beckside Mill, between Leeds Road and Bowling beck, Bradford, was destroyed by fire. The damage was estimated at about £5,000.

21st. All the re-elections of Members of the Government passed off without opposition. The Yorkshire Members re-elected were Mr. Forster (Vice-President of the Council) at Bradford; Mr. Childers (First Lord of the Admiralty), Pontefract; Mr. Stansfeld (Third

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Lord of the Treasury), Halifax; and Lord John Hay (Lord of the Admiralty), Ripon.

22nd. William Smith, Esq., of Allerton Hall, near Leeds, within one brief year, followed his brother, Mr. Samuel Smith, to the grave. Mr. Smith was a gentleman of highly cultivated taste, his manners and bearing being those of a courteous and accomplished man. From early life he was one of the most prominent members of the Wesleyan society in Leeds. He was born in Briggate, his father being a member of the banking firm of Perfect, Smith, and Co., and as the founder of the firm of Wm. Smith, Son, and Co., was the oldest member of that branch of industry in the borough. Like his late brother Samuel, he was fond of music; he was a great flute player, and in 1838, when the Leeds Parish Church was restored, together they presented one of the large bells which now occupy the tower of that edifice. Mr. Smith passed away in a ripe old age, honoured and mourned, taking rank amongst the many eminent worthies of the town. He had been gradually declining for some months, without much pain, collected to the last, cheerful, and trusting in the Saviour. He died in his eighty-fourth year.

26th. and 27th. A gale prevailed with great violence in all parts of the country. At Liverpool, at Sheffield, and at Rochdale, lives were sacrificed by the storm, which also caused great destruction of property. The shipping disasters were numerous and very serious.

27th. Mr. John Sutcliffe, for twenty-eight years the keeper of the Glasgow powder magazine, died at his post, at the advanced age of something like eighty. He was born at Knowle-end Farm, near Todmorden. When only seventeen years of age he enlisted in the army, and was engaged in all the battles of the Peninsula, except the crowning one of Waterloo, in which he was prevented from taking part, being invalided at the time in hospital. At the peace of 1818 he was discharged; but his services were, in 1820, again called into requisition during the threatened Radical riots of that period, and shortly thereafter he was finally discharged. In 1828 he became a member of the Glasgow police force; and in 1840 he was appointed to the keepership of the powder magazine, an office of great responsibility, and the duties of which he discharged with undeviating fidelity, to the entire satisfaction of the authorities and parties engaged in the powder trade. Mr. Sutcliffe, who survived his wife no more than a fortnight, left a son and two daughters. In acknowledgment of his military services, he was decorated with a medal and thirteen clasps.

30th. An explosion of fire-damp took place in one of the collieries of Messrs. Evans and Co., Haydock, seven miles from Wigan, by which twenty-two lives were lost.

Col. Akroyd, M.P., and Mrs. Akroyd were each presented with their portrait, at Bank Field, Halifax, by the workpeople of Messrs. Jas. Akroyd and Son. The portraits were executed by the well-known artist, Mr. Philips. The presentations were made through the committee appointed to manage the subscriptions, there being

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more than 1,200 subscribers to the fund, in appreciation of the high esteem in which Mr. and Mrs. Akroyd were held by the work-people.

31st. The Factory Inspectors intimated that after this day the Saturday half-holiday would be compulsory as regards children, young persons, and women in all factories, workshops, and places in which any manual labour is performed, with some exceptions which were authorised by the Secretary of State.

1869. January 1st. At a special meeting of the Leeds Town Council, the Town Clerk's salary was increased from £1,000 to £1,250 a year, and the Chief Constable from £300 to £400 a year.

The new Pharmacy Act, for regulating the sale of poisons, came into operation.

The Doncaster Town Council granted £2,000 towards the stakes to be run for at the races, being an increase of £500 on previous years.

An Anti-Toll Bar demonstration took place at Rotherham, occasioned by the dissolution of two turnpike trusts which had been secured, the tolls on the roads in question ceasing on the last day of the old year. A procession, consisting of a large number of gentlemen on horseback and a long line of vehicles of every description, headed by a band of music, proceeded nearly five miles to the most distant of the abolished toll-gates, and on its return was joined by a waggon, on which one of the demolished toll-gates, decorated with flags, had been placed, and, on re-entering Rotherham, it was met by large crowds of the inhabitants, who expressed their gratification by loud cheers. A bonfire was afterwards made of the obnoxious toll-gate, which was publicly burnt in College Square.

2nd. Mr. Greening, of Manchester, who unsuccessfully contested Halifax at the last election, was presented by his friends at that town with a silver tea and coffee service, as a recognition of the manner in which, as the working man's candidate, he conducted the election.

7th. Thirty-two persons were entertained by Mr. Philemon Slater, at his residence, South View, Yeadon, and a New Year's gift was given to each of them. The party consisted of eighteen men and fourteen women, whose united ages were 2,595 years, averaging 81 years each. One couple were married in their 18th year, and had brought up 13 children to be men and women (12 of whom were living. They had lived together 66 years, and were enjoying very good health in their 84th year. Eighteen of the old people were above 80, and 14 between 76 and 80. The oldest was in his 89th year, and could read without spectacles. The youngest was in her 77th year. Some of them remembered the Rev. John Wesley preaching in Yeadon in the year 1786. They were all resident within the township of Yeadon.

8th. Another accident occurred in the colliery of the Rainford Coal Company, near Wigan, by which seven men lost their lives.

Died, Lord Hawke, at his seat, Womersley Park, near Ponte-

ract, aged 69. He was the Senior Master of Hounds in England, and probably the most distinguished, as he commenced his career as an M.F.H. on the 14th September, 1826, on which day he killed his first fox, and concluded it about a month back. He was the nephew of the celebrated Martin Hawke, who combined in himself the characters of Guy Livingstone and Nimrod, and was the author of the celebrated song, "The Badsworth Hunt," which as a hunting ballad has scarcely ever been equalled. In that song he introduced himself in the following stanza, which gave a very fair idea of him as a sportsman :—

> "And next him on Morgan, all rattle and talk,
> Cramming over the fences comes wild 'Martin Hawke,'
> But his neck he must break, either sooner or late,
> As he'd rather ride over than open the gate."

In experience in the field Lord Hawke was probably unequalled, as the present was his forty-second uninterrupted season. During the whole of this period he scarcely missed a day, except about six years ago, when, from a fall, he broke his collar-bone. Even then he was fortunate, as during the time he was laid up the frost was so severe that the hounds could not leave the kennel. As a horseman, Lord Hawke fully sustained the family name, and, in point of endurance in the saddle, few could surpass him when in his zenith. In private life his Lordship's retiring habits, simple tastes, and refined pursuits elevated him above that class of masters of fox-hounds whose thoughts are directed in no other direction than the kennel, and whose literary pursuits are confined to the study of their hound-book and hunting appointments. He was succeeded in his title by his brother, Stanhope Hawke : it will be recollected that he won the Oaks with the Marchioness, and the Two Thousand and St. Leger with the Marquis, who was second in the same year to Caractacus for the Derby.

9th. A knurr and spell match for £100 and the championship, was played at the Craven Heifer Grounds, Denholme, near Bradford, between H. Smith, *alias* "Throstle," of Halifax, and J. Jackson, *alias* "Jackson's Lad," of Bradford. Thirty rises, wood knurrs. There was a large attendance. After a well-contested game, Jackson proved the victor with a score of 304, Smith making 298. Smith won the long knock.

The formal inauguration of a monument to the memory of the late John Nowell, of Todmorden, took place. Mr. Nowell was a working man, but his knowledge of cryptogamic botany was well known in all parts of the country. For 15 years he was vice-president of the Todmorden Botanical Society. The monument is a Scotch granite obelisk, the base of which has the following inscription :—

> "In memory of John Nowell, a working man, and vice-president of the Todmorden Botanical Society for fifteen years. His unassuming manners, kind disposition, as well as his extensive knowledge of cryptogamic botany, endeared him to a wide circle of admiring friends. Born at Springs, Harley

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Wood, September 28th, 1802. Died October 28th, 1867, and was interred at Cross Stone. Erected by the members and friends of the Todmorden Botanical Society, 1868."

The monument, which is 13 feet in height, was executed by Mr. A. Macdonald, of Aberdeen, and placed on an elevated position in St. Mary's Church-Yard, in the centre of the town.

By a recent Government order, postmasters were empowered to grant dog licenses, in addition to the supervisor of Inland Revenue.

12th. At the annual meeting of the Halifax Mechanics' Institution, an additional interest was excited by the fact that a portrait of Mr. Jas. Stansfeld, for many years its president, was to be presented. Viscount Halifax, who for so many years represented the town, occupied the chair, and in the evening was entertained at a banquet by his former constituents.

Captain Donelly attended at Barnsley, as the representative of the Privy Council, to hear evidence on the subject of the proposed incorporation of the town.

The building erected in Dewsbury by and for the local regiment of Volunteers, and known as the barracks, was opened by a *soiree* in the drill hall.

The village of Lightcliffe, near Halifax, received a gift from Mr. E. C. Sutherland-Walker, formerly of Crow Nest, Lightcliffe, in the shape of a fine range of buildings to be used as National Schools. The structure cost nearly £5,000.

16th. About five o'clock this morning, a terrific crash, the noise resembling the rumbling of an earthquake or a short peal of distant thunder, was caused by an immense mass of overhanging rock, nearly 300 ft. in length and 50 ft. in height, falling upon the rocks below at Filey Brigg. The landslip occurred in the White Nab bay, just north of the headland. The weight of the whole that had fallen was estimated at thousands of tons.

19th. Mr. Ripley intimated to his workpeople his intention, in the future, to give a share of the profits of his mill at Bowling to all employed there.

20th. Died, at the house of her daughter, in Batley, Bridget Rourke, whose age was stated to be 105 years.

21st. A destructive fire occurred at Hull, an extensive oil mill belonging to Messrs. Hodges being destroyed. The damage was stated at £40,000.

22nd. Mr. Ripley, M.P., after occupying it for eleven years, resigned the office of President of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Joseph Behrens was elected his successor.

23rd. There were residing in the village of Horsforth, near Leeds, 32 persons whose united ages amounted to 2,638 years, none of them being below the age of 80.

Mr. W. Thompson died at Havelock House, Whitby, aged 66 years. He was the first manager and treasurer of the old Whitby and Pickering Railway, and from 1845 to 1857 stationmaster for

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he North-Eastern at Whitby. He was the author of two pamphlets n the Whitby and Pickering and North Yorkshire and Cleveland Railway scheme, and also of a letter to the late Sir Robert Peel on he navigation laws.

25th. Mr. Baron Martin began the inquiry into the petitions gainst the return of the sitting members for Bradford. His Lordhip arrived on the previous day, and formally opened the Commission, the proceedings exciting a good deal of interest from their novelty, Bradford having never previously been visited officially by ne of Her Majesty's judges.

26th. Mr. Ernest Jones, Barrister-at-Law, died at Manchester, ged 50. He was known as one of the prominent leaders of the Chartist agitation, for which he suffered 18 months' imprisonment n 1848.

27th. The restoration of Ripon Cathedral, which had been in progress six years under the superintendence of Mr. Gilbert Scott was formally completed by the opening of the choir.

29th. The trial of the petition against the return of Mr. Ripley, M.P. for Bradford, was concluded, and ended in Mr. Baron Martin declaring that gentleman's election void.

30th. and 31st. There was a storm of unusual violence. In addiion to a very high wind, approaching in some instances to the velocity of a hurricance, there was a heavy fall of rain, and in the Channel an exceptionally high tide. In the south of England and reland there was loss of life and great destruction of property.

Feb. 1st. The Leeds Poor Law Union was extended so as to consist of the townships of Leeds, Potternewton, Chapel-Allerton, Roundhay, and Seacroft.

2nd. The trial of the petition against the return of Mr. W. E. Forster, of Bradford, was concluded, the Right Hon. Gentleman being declared duly elected.

The Hunslet Poor Law Union was increased by the addition of Beeston, Middleton, Rothwell, and Thorpe-Stapleton. Beeston and Churwell were joined to Holbeck.

3rd. The Town Council of Halifax presented 300 guineas to Mr. Norris, the Town Clerk, as a recognition of the valuable and special services rendered by him to the Corporation.

At a late hour this night, a fire broke out in the boiler-house of the Albion Woollen Mill, Batley Carr, the property of Hirst, Day, and Co., and before the flames were extinguished damage was done to the building and a quantity of material it contained to the amount of £1,000. After the fire, the charred remains of a man named Charles Newsome were found among the ruins. The deceased had been sleeping in the boiler house.

4th. A vestry meeting of the inhabitants of Batley took place, by adjournment in the Town Hall, for the purpose of deciding whether a market should be established in Batley, and if so, where should be the site. It was decided by a very large majority that the site near the Town Hall was the most eligible.

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4th. A catastrophe—probably without parrallel in the annals of the hunting-field—by which Sir Charles Slingsby, Bart., of Scriven Park, Knaresbro', and five others lost their lives, occurred this day. The York and Ainsty foxhounds—one of the most favourite packs in the West Riding—met this morning, about eleven o'clock, at Stainley House, half-way between Harrogate and Ripon. There was a good field, including Sir Chas. Slingsby, the popular master of the hounds; Viscount Downe, of Danby Lodge; Lord Lascelles, of Harewood; Sir George Wombwell, of Newburgh Park; Captain Vyner, of Linton Spring; Mr. Clare Vyner, of Newby Hall; Mr. E. Lloyd, of Lingcroft, near York; Mr. E. Robinson, of York; Major Missingden, Captain Molyneux, the Hon. Henry Molyneux, Capt. Key, of Fulford; Mr. White, and several of the officers of the 15th Hussars, stationed at York; Mr. Wood, of Bellwood; Mr. Wm. Ingleby, of Ripley Castle; and Mr. Darnborough, of Ripon. Wm. Orvis, the first whip, was in attendance, and the weather being fine anticipations prevailed of good sport. No fox was found until the party reached Monkton Wyn, but the game once started a capital run was had of about an hour's duration, in the direction of Copgrove and Newby Hall, the residence of Lady Mary Vyner. On approaching the Hall, Reynard crossed the river Ure, and the hounds followed. Several of the huntsmen attempted the ford, some distance up the stream, but Sir Charles Slingsby, and the majority of those who were close up, made for the ferry, which is almost directly opposite Newby Hall, and signalled for the boat to be sent across. Swollen by the late rains, and to a great extent diverted from its natural channel, the river swept along with a strong deep current, at this point some fifty or sixty yards broad. Without a moment's hesitation, however, the master of the hounds sprang into the boat on its being piloted across by the Newby Hall gardener and his son, and this example was followed by Sir George Wombwell, Major Missingden, Captain Molyneux, the Hon. Henry Molyneux, Captain Key, Mr. Clare Vyner, Mr Lloyd, Mr. Robinson, Mr. White, and William Orvis, the kennel huntsman. In addition to the thirteen persons named there were eleven horses. Viscount Downe, Lorc Lascelles, and several others, who were either unable to find room in the boat or had their doubts as to its safety, remained on the banks awaiting its return. No warning voice cautioned the adventurous huntsmen when they started on what proved to some of them a fatal journey; indeed, their apparent luck in having gained the start of the others was looked on with many envious eyes. Any such feeling was, however, of short duration. Seizing the chain by which the flat-bottomed boat is propelled, Captain Vyner and his brother pushed off from the river side, and sent the vessel right into the stream. Ere one-third of the distance had been traversed Sir Charles Slingsby's horse "Old Saltfish" became restive, and kicked the animal belonging to Sir George Wombwell. The latter —a high-mettled chesnut—returned the kick with interest, and

something very like a panic amongst the animals took place, Sir Chas. Slingsby's horse jumping from the boat into the river; the boat being swayed first to one side and then to the other, and finally fairly turned bottom upwards. The scene which then ensued can only be described as indescribable. For a moment the slimy bottom of the boat, rocked to and fro by the struggle of the imprisoned men and horses, was all that could be seen by the horror-stricken spectators on the bank; then, here and there in different parts of the stream, heads began to appear only to sink again amidst agonised cries, and hands and arms were flung up in mute despair. Horses were seen to battle with the current, striking out with all their energy, and regardless—in their instinctive craving for life—of the injuries they inflicted on their masters, who, alas, were also swept by the current out of reach of those so anxious to afford relief. In many cases, however, the prompt measures taken by the spectators were effectual. Those who could swim, cast their coats, and plunged to save their friends, while others, not so happily gifted, took less vigorous, though not less useful, steps. Lines, formed of whips, were tied together and thrown within reach of the drowning men, and several beams of wood which fortunately lay scattered about were quickly launched on the stream. Captain Vyner was one of the first to get his head out of water, and to save himself from the current by clinging to the upturned vessel. After a vigorous struggle he reached the top of the boat, and was able to assist first Sir George Wombwell, and afterwards one of the York officers to the same vantage ground. Mr. White got on shore by clinging to the chain stretched across the ferry, whilst others were rescued by the means adopted for their safety from the banks. In a briefer space of time than it has taken to describe the scene, all was over, and when the roll was called, six of those who had embarked on the stream were found to have gone to their long account. Sir C. Slingsby, who but some half-hour before had gaily led the hunt, was the first to be missed. He had been seen floating helplessly down the stream, the back of his head and shoulders being all that was seen above the water. Mr. Lloyd was the next blank. Being a good swimmer, he was seen to battle for dear life with the current, but unhappily he had made for the bank which was farthest away, and which he failed to reach. Mr. Robinson, Ovis, and the ferrymen, were not seen after the boat capsized, and must have been unable to escape from beneath. Sir George Wombwell was almost insensible when Captain Vyner got him on to the boat; his exhaustion being so great that he could not remember by what means he was saved. One of the officers was badly kicked by the horses whilst under water, and others sustained injuries of a similar character. The following is a list of those drowned:—Sir Charles Slingsby, Bart., Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Edmund Robinson, Wm. Ovis, (first whip), C. Warriner (gardener at Newby Hall;) Warriner (son of the above). The baronetcy of Slingsby, which for five hundred years had descended in a direct line, through this lamentable

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accident, now became extinct. Sir Charles, who was unmarried, was thus described in Debrett's Illustrated Baronetage:—"Sir Chas. Slingsby, tenth baronet, son of Charles Slingsby, Esq., who was second son of Sir Thomas Turner Slingsby, eighth baronet. Born 1824; succeeded his uncle Sir Thomas, 1835; entered the Royal Horse Guards, 1843, became Lieutenant 1845, and retired 1847; is a Deputy Lieutenant and a magistrate for the West Riding of Yorkshire. Sister, living—Emma Louisa Catherine, m. 1860, Captain Leslie. Seats—Scriven Hall, Knaresbro', Red House, Marston Moor, Yorkshire. Club—Carlton. The first baronet, Sir Henry Slingsby, was a staunch loyalist, and was beheaded for attempting to bring about the return of Charles II." Mr. Robinson, who had the reputation of being one of the best riders in the county, resided at one time at Thorpe Green Hall, a place which he sold not long ago to Mr. H. S. Thompson, of Kirby Hall, whose estate it adjoins. Mr. Lloyd, was the representative of the Lloyds, a very old Manchester family, who formerly owned large estates in that locality.

5th. Sir John Ramsden, M.P., paid a visit to Huddersfield for the purpose of attending a special meeting of the Town Council, and of investing with his own hands the Mayor with the gold badge and chain he had on a former occasion intimated his desire to present on the charter of incorporation being obtained. There was a full attendance of the Council, and a great crowd assembled outside, who cheered Sir John very loudly when he appeared in the streets. The new badge and chain weighs 23 ounces 10 pennyweights, and was manufactured by Messrs. Parker and Stones, of London. It is of beautiful design, and an admirable specimen of workmanship. A dinner was held afterwards at the George Hotel, at which 121 gentlemen were present. The Mayor presided, and on his right sat Sir John W. Ramsden, and on his left Mr. E. A. Leatham, M.P.

The Archbishop of York opened two new churches at Sheffield. One of them, erected at a cost of £12,000 by Sir John Brown, was near to his works; the other, situated in what is known as Gillcarr district, was the gift of Mr. H. Wilson, a snuff merchant.

At midnight, the Theatre Royal, in Humber Street, Hull, was discovered on fire, and in about an hour and a half it was entirely destroyed. The damage done was said to exceed £20,000, but the loss fell chiefly upon the insurance offices. In 1859 the old theatre was burnt down, and in 1865-6 a new place of entertainment in the Italian style was erected, which was now destroyed by a similar accident.

6th. The Dean of York, the Hon. and Rev. H. Duncombe, presented to the Cathedral Church, a rich altar cloth, which was said to be one of the most remarkable and sumptuous pieces of needlework executed in modern days. The embroidery was executed by the ladies of St. Margaret's Home, East Grimstead.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who had previously contributed to the expenditure incurred in the restoration of Ripon Cathedral, made a further grant of £5,000 towards the same object.

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8th. A disastrous fire occurred this evening at Prospect Mills, Wakefield Road, Bradford, which extended to some adjoining property, and caused damage to the amount of about £6,000.

10th. At a quarterly meeting of the Leeds Town Council, a sum of £74,000 was granted to the Waterworks Committee for the purchase of conduit pipes required for the Washburn water scheme; the amount the committee asked for being £120,000.

A portion of the land on which the Commercial Buildings was erected, and not required for the widening of Boar Lane, Leeds, together with the materials, was offered for sale by public auction, on the part of the Corporation. The premises were erected forty years ago, at a cost of £34,000. There were only three bids made, the last being £16 per yard, or £17,000 odd in the aggregate. This was offered by Mr. O. Nussey, but was not accepted, the reserved price being £25,000. The lot, therefore, was withdrawn.

9th. Most of the Yorkshire rivers were greatly flooded by the heavy rains. The river Ouse was higher than it had been known for forty years, and considerable damage was done by the flood waters. Between Leeds and Woodlesford the Aire overflowed its banks in several places, and the meadow lands adjacent were in no inconsiderable degree under water. Near Swillington the depth of the water was in one part five to six feet. A banksman at Mr. Clay's Colliery, named Benjamin Haigh, missing his way, found himself struggling in the midst of the water. His battle for life was observed by Mr. Arthur H. Leather, and Mr. Edwin Wardle, who were on a visit to Leventhorpe Hall. These gentlemen most gallantly plunged into the water to the unfortunate man's assistance, and rescued him from his perilous position. A very considerable portion of the North Eastern Railway between Church Fenton and Ulleskelf was submerged to such an extent that only one line could be used, and the traffic was consequently greatly impeded. At Tadcaster, the river Wharfe was higher than it had been since 1866, and on the evening of the 8th, about midnight, the streets adjoining the bridge were covered with water, which remained there until five o'clock on the following afternoon. The Parish Church was flooded to the depth of several inches.

11th. A meeting of the electors of Bradford, and former supporters of Mr. Ripley was held in St. George's Hall, and Mr. M. W. Thompson, who represented the borough in the last Parliament and had again offered himself, attended and explained his political opinions. A resolution approving of Mr. Thompson as a candidate was unanimously adopted.

13th. The Clerk, at the meeting of the Farnley Board, read a communication from the Poor-law Board, proposing that the townships in the said Incorporation should be added to the following unions, on the dissolution of the Carlton Incorporation:—To Wharfedale Union—Addle-cum-Eccup, Arthington, Askwith, Baildon, Burley, Carlton, Denton, Hawkesworth, Ilkley, Menston, Middleton, Nesfield, Otley, Rawden, Weston. To Holbeck—Bees-

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ton, Churwell. To Leeds—Chapel-Allerton, Potternewton. To Wetherby—Weeton, Collingham, Harewood, Dunkeswick, Thorner. To Hunslet—Rothwell, Templenewsam. To North Bierley—Eccleshill. To Bramley—Armley, Farnley, Headingley-cum-Burley, and Wortley.

The Halifax Piece Hall became absolutely the property of the Corporation, the last day for making claims for the proprietary rooms having expired.

About five thousand of the working men of Bradford met this afternoon in Peckover Walk, and almost unanimously decided to support Mr. Miall in the event of his being brought forward as a candidate ; Mr. Ripley's elction having being declared void.

15th. Mr. Joshua Appleyard, of Clare Hall, a founder and liberal contributor to the Halifax Tradesman's Benevolent Society, completed another valuable gift to it ; having invested with the Halifax Corporation £1,137, the interest of which would realize £54 per annum to the institution.

16th. The first session of the new Parliament, though formally opened in November, was practically commenced this day.

At a public meeting, which followed a banquet given at Dewsbury, in honour of Mr. Handel Cossham, that gentleman and Mrs. Cossham were presented with a handsome silver salver, valued at 90 guineas, and several other articles. It was announced during the evening that the whole of Mr. Cossham's election expenses at the recent contest, amounting to £1,058, had been raised by subscription.

The new church of St. Mary Magdalene, at Ripon, recently built by the widow of the late Rev. George Mason, of Copt Hewick, was consecrated by the Bishop of the diocese. On a brass plate underneath a stained glass window is the following inscription :—

"To the glory of God, and in memory of the Rev. George Mason, of Copt Hewick, this church was erected by Helen, his widow, A.D. 1868."

The total cost was estimated at about £1,200.

Mr. J. Settle, professor of music, in Leeds, died. This venerable member of the profession linked together the last and the present generation. He was born in York, in 1793, and on the 1st May, 1802, entered the Cathedral as a chorister, and took a leading part in the choir until 1808, after which time he left York for Leeds, where he followed up the musical profession with great success. He was for some time organist to the Earl of Harewood, and took a leading part in nearly all the principal concerts and festivals in this part of the kingdom for a many years ; likewise having a very large number of pupils. Since 1835 Mr. Settle devoted himself to private tuition, but his musical talents were so much in request that he was a frequent and welcome guest in the houses of the leading men in Leeds and neighbourhood. Mr. Settle was interred at Woodhouse Cemetery in the presence of many thousands of his fellow-townsmen.

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17th. The site at the corner of Albion Street, Boar Lane, Leeds, occupied by Mr. Alfred Lea, was purchased by that gentleman for £53 per square yard. The property on the opposite side of Boar Lane, realised £40 per yard.

20th. The old Corn Exchange, Leeds, (the first stone of which was laid on the 27th August, 1827,) and other buildings at the top of Briggate, were being pulled down for a further extension of the street. The demolition of the property occupied by Mr. H. B. Legg and others, necessary for the widening of Upperhead Row, was also commenced. They were amongst the most ancient in the town, having stood for nearly 400 years. Mr. Legg's shop possessed considerable historical interest, a notification on one of the upper windows recording the fact that it was formerly occupied as the Chantry of St. Mary Magdalene, and during the process of demolition the arched roof and rafters of the ancient chantry were exposed to view—the oak joisting, although 400 years old, being in excellent preservation. A pit dug out of the solid rock, to the depth of 22 feet, was also found in the cellar, it was filled with black soil of a rich character, and a large number of bones. Some ancient specimens of crockery ware were also found in the pit, and were pronounced by good authorities to have been produced at least four centuries ago. They consisted of three drinking cups and two lamps, such as those formerly used by monks; a couple of antiquated-looking pipes, and a key of somewhat peculiar workmanship was amongst the other articles taken from the pit. There was a tradition to the effect that a subterranean passage went from this building to Kirkstall Abbey, as in the cellars of the house adjoining, known as the Horse and Trumpet, there were to be seen some curious arches which must at one time have been connected with an underground passage.

22nd. Judgment was given by the Vice-Chancellor in the Swaledale and Wensleydale Bank case. His Honor held that Mr. Cook, formerly one of the directors, had made himself "jointly and severally liable" for the amounts drawn out of the bank by cheque (£5,594); and having imprudently entered into an arrangement with two officers of the bank in 1845, he would have to endure the penalty of that imprudence.

23rd. At a large meeting of the subscribers to the York and Ainsty Hunt, at York, Mr. James Brown, late member for Malton, in the chair, it was proposed by Lord Wenlock, seconded by the Hon. Egremont Lascelles, and unanimously agreed to, that Sir George Wombwell should succeed to the mastership of the hounds, in place of the late Sir Charles Slingsby, who lost his life by the lamentable disaster at Newby Ferry.

24th. A handsome new Independent Church, which had been erected on the Belle Vue estate, Halifax, near the residence of Sir F. Crossley, was opened by the Rev. Newman Hall. The cost of the edifice had been £10,000. The foundation stone was laid in 1867, by Sir F. Crossley, who was a liberal subscriber towards the building.

1869.—FEBRUARY.

25th. In consequence of a recent determination of the War-office to lessen the number of battalion depôts, Sheffield was no longer to have a depôt battalion.

A telegram was received by the Local Board, at Barnsley, stating that Her Majesty in Council had acceded to the petition of the inhabitants and had granted a Charter of Incorporation to the town.

Mr. Hugo Charles Meynell-Ingram, of Templenewsam, died at Hoar Cross Hall, Staffordshire, at the advanced age of 85 years. The deceased was the eldest of six children, his parents being Hugo Meynell and the Hon. Elizabeth Ingram, daughter and co-heiress of Viscount Irwin. On the death of his father in 1801 he succeeded to the family estates, and took the additional surname of Ingram. In 1819 he married Georgiana, daughter of Mr. Frederick Pigou, of London, by whom he had issue a son and two daughters —Hugo Francis, Louisa Elizabeth Georgiana, and Georgiana. Deceased was High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1826, but he preferred leading a retired rather than a public life, and consequently took no prominent political position. He entertained the Prince of Wales at Templenewsam when His Royal Highness came to Leeds last year to open the National Art Exhibition, but the infirmities of age prevented his leaving the south to give a personal reception to his Royal guest. In his absence the duties of host were fulfilled by his son, who succeeded to the estate.

26th. The trial of the Hull Convent case, Saurin *v.* Starr, was concluded, having occupied the court three weeks. After hearing the summing up of the Lord Chief Justice, the jury were absent two hours and a half considering their verdict. Upon the material issue, conspiracy, they found for the plaintiff, and assessed the damages at £500. If the dowry paid on the admission of Miss Saurin were returned, the damages to be reduced to £200.

27th. The Skelton Viaduct which carries the new line of the North-Eastern Company from Hull to Doncaster (Staddlethorpe and Thorne) over the Ouse was so far completed that a train conveying the officials of the company and the engineer, Mr. T. E. Harrison, passed over it. At the point of crossing the Ouse, it is about 800 feet wide, and the movable part of the over-channel bridge is not less than 232 feet. It crosses the deepest part of the river on a stupendous mid-river pier, opened and closed by hydraulic power. The structure is carried by seven spans of solid fish-backed girders, resting upon massive iron piers. The viaduct was considered one of the greatest engineering achievements of the age.

March 1st. The new Congregational Schools, in High Street, Great Horton, were opened, and added to the educational aids which had previously existed in the thriving village.

Lord Gough, died. He was the son of Mr. George Gough, of Woodstown, Limerick, and was born Nov. 3rd, 1779. He received a peerage in 1849 for military services in India, and at that time his name was a household word throughout the empire.

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3rd. The remains of Sir John Johnstone, M.P. for Scarborough who died from injuries received in the hunting-field, in Northamptonshire, on the 22nd ult., were interred in the family vault in the Hackness Church. Following so closely upon the death of Sir Charles Slingsby, the sad event caused more than usual interest and the funeral was attended, in addition to the members of Sir John's family, by a large number of the gentry of the North and East Ridings, in which the worthy baronet was so well known and esteemed.

4th. A sale took place at York, which, from the circumstances surrounding it, gave to the event more than ordinary interest. The stud of hunters the property of Mr. Robinson and Mr. Lloyd, who were drowned near Ripon, whilst following the chase, were brought to the hammer, and realised upwards of 3,000 guineas. Very high prices were given, several of the animals being purchased for sums considerably exceeding £300. Mr. Robinson's stud sold for 1,796 guineas, and Mr. Lloyd's for 1,405 guineas.

The Earl of Shaftesbury laid the foundation stone of thirty-five alms-houses, to be erected at Sheffield by the munificent liberality of Mr. Mark Firth, the Master Cutler, at a cost of £26,000.

This morning a very fine seal was caught on the slip-way of Messrs. Humphrey and Pearson's ship-yard, Hull. It measured 4 ft. 1 in. long from nose to tip of tail.

Although the inhabitants of Leeds had for the last two or three years been watching with increasing interest the steady progress of the extensive works in connection with the new joint station of the North-Eastern and the London and North-Western Railway Companies and the link-line of the former company through the very heart of the town, they were scarcely prepared for the scene that was witnessed this day. So far advanced was one set of metals that a locomotive and tender performed several journeys between the old terminus in Marsh Lane and the new station in Wellington Street. Railways through large towns are common enough now, but the sight of a locomotive steaming across some of the principal streets in Leeds was so entirely novel that the spectacle caused no small amount of amazement. Passers-by in the leading thoroughfares gazed on in wonderment and admiration, and tradespeople hastened to the doors of their business premises, only to join in the expressions of astonishment. The moving locomotive was best seen from Briggate. As it crossed the girder bridge at the foot of that busy thoroughfare, the passengers gave a hearty cheer, and as the sound died away those who had heard it became fully alive to the fact that the undertaking was rapidly approaching completion, and that in reality the enormous traffic of a giant company would, ere long, be carried across the streets and amongst the house-tops.

5th. Mr. John Tweedale, of Moorlands, Dewsbury, died at his residence in that borough. The deceased, who was a Conservative in politics, was unanimously elected Mayor in 1834. He was

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previously a member of the Town Council, and an alderman of All Saints' Ward; also a member of the Board of Health and the Board of Highway Surveyors. If not the projector he was the principal supporter of the scheme for supplying Dewsbury with water. Mr. Tweedale was also a borough justice. He was 75 years of age.

10th. A frightful calamity occurred at a chemical works near Birmingham. A retort, which was being used in an extracting process, exploded, and set fire to barrels of naptha and other combustibles on the premises. The fire raged fiercely, and before it could be extinguished, two men working were literally burnt to a cinder. Four others, including the foreman, were fearfully injured.

11th. The Commercial Buildings were purchased from the Leeds Corporation by Messrs. Richard Robinson, linen merchant; Thomas Ambler, architect; Wm. Coghlan, gentleman; James Wade, cloth finisher; and Thos. Hattersley, spindle maker, for the sum of £25,250. The site was afterwards sold to the Exchange Company.

The nomination this day, at Bradford, for a candidate in the place of Mr. Ripley, unseated on petition, was a scene of riot rarely witnessed on such occasions. Mr. Storey proposed Mr. Thompson, and Mr. Garnett seconded him, and Mr. Miall was proposed by Mr. Ald. Brown, and seconded by Mr. Ald. Law, but the remarks made by these gentlemen were drowned by the cries of the crowd. Before the show of hands could be taken a violent row begun, and the fights in the crowd assuming all the appearances of a riot, the Mayor abruptly closed the proceedings. A large number of persons were injured by stone throwing, and several arrests were made. There was great excitement in the town on the following day, when the poll was taken, but everything passed off quietly, and the extra civil and military force in reserve were not called into requisition. The numbers polled were, for Mr. Miall 9,243; Mr. Thompson 7,806.

The election petition inquiry at Beverley, after occupying three days, was concluded. Mr. Baron Martin, in giving judgment, declared the election of Sir H. Edwards and Captain Kennard null and void, in consequence of the extensive system of corruption which had prevailed. The evidence given proved that from 800 to 1,000 persons had been bribed, and his Lordship intimated that in all probability a commission would follow the inquiry to investigate the general electoral state of the borough. He exonerated the sitting members from any knowledge of the illegal practices which had prevailed during the contest.

12th. The vacancy in the representation of Scarbro', caused by the death of Sir John Johnstone, was filled up by the return of Sir H. Johnstone, the son of the late member. There was no opposition.

13th. There were several fine and rare birds in the neighbourhood of Osmotherley, Northallerton, about this time, and some fine

specimens of the crossbill from Norway were shot by M. Boville, of Osmotherley.

The first election of councillors for the newly-established municipality of Batley was held. It was made a political question, and twelve liberals were elected against six conservatives.

Mr. George Jackson, of Tanton Hall, near Stokesley, commonly known as "the Squire," was killed by the fall of his horse, in galloping down Tanton Bank. He was 30 years of age. The celebrated hill known as Roseberry Toppin belonged to him.

15th. An interesting problem, relative to the coal-field in the neigbourhood of Pontefract was solved. For some time Messrs. Wilks and Co. had been sinking a shaft at Glass Houghton, about two miles from Pontefract, on the estate of Mr. T. D. Bland. After passing through the well-known Wheatworth, Stanley Scale, Stanley Main, Warren House, and several minor seams, at 347 yards the noted Haigh Moor coal was reached, and found to be all that was expected. From the Warren House the sinking was an almost unbroken succession of rock and rock binds, and the last eleven yards was the now well-known Haigh Moor rock, which forms a most splendid roof.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Rochdale, Todmorden, Sowerby Bridge, and other places.

16th. At a meeting of the Bradford Town Council, it was determined to authorise the Finance and General Purposes Committee to take steps for obtaining plans and estimates for the erection of a Town Hall on a plot of ground between New Market Street and Chapel Lane, comprising an area of about 2,000 square yards. The Mayor (Mr. Ald. West) estimated the cost of the proposed building, inclusive of land, at from £50,000 to £55,000.

This day were interred, at Almondbury, the remains of Mr. John Nowell, who was born at Farnley Wood, near Huddersfield, March 1st, 1794. He was educated at King James's School, Almondbury, under the Rev. Mr. Sedgwick, and afterwards at Attercliffe. He took a great interest in scientific pursuits, was a strong advocate of spade husbandry, (the allotment system), of which he wrote a treatise. He took great interest in all matters pertaining to public improvements, educational and otherwise. He took part in founding the Huddersfield College, and was a member of the Council. He aided to remodel King James's School, Aldmondbury; was appointed a governor in 1848; and, in conjunction with the Rev. A. Easther and others, introduced the study of chemistry in the school routine. Mr. Nowell was a good Latin and French scholar, and could write a most charming letter. He was also a good mathematician. Towards the close of his life he took to antiquarian and genealogical pursuits. He collected a vast amount of matter connected with family history, and supplied numerous individuals with schemes of their lineage.

Col. Hutchinson, R.E., commenced an official Government inspection of the North-Eastern Extension Works, Leeds. A very

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severe test was applied to the arches near the station, the bridges over the canal basin, the canal, and elsewhere. Over the canal basin 10 locomotives, each weighing 40 tons, crossed and recrossed, and sometimes remained stationary on the five pairs of metals, whilst accurate observation was made of the deflection produced. In a similar manner six locomotives were run over the bridge at the canal, and tests of an adequate description were applied to other portions of the works. Everything passed off satisfactorily.

The first sod was cut for the sinking of the well, or pumping shaft for the Castleford Waterworks, by Mr. Thos. Simpson, the Chairman of the Board of Health. The scheme was prepared by Mr. Filliter, C.E., of Leeds, and was to cost £7,000.

17th. Oxford was once more successful in the University boat race. The contest was a close and exciting one, and the interest was as great, if not greater, than on any previous occasion. Oxford won the toss, chose the Middlesex side of the river, and got off with a slight lead, but Cambridge, at the Duke's Head, secured the lead and held it until Hammersmith Bridge was reached. Then her crew began to show signs of exhaustion; Oxford crept up, and at Chiswick both boats were equal. From that spot, however, Oxford again secured the lead, and retained it till the finish, winning by four lengths. Time 20 min. 20 sec.

18th. The financial result of the National Exhibition of Works of Art, at Leeds, was made known. There had been a loss of about £2,000.

George Skirrow Beecroft, Esq., late Member for the borough of Leeds, died, in London, after a short illness, aged 59 years. Mr. Beecroft was first returned to Parliament in June, 1857, and he retained his seat until the dissolution last year. He then resigned rather than go through the fatigue of a contest, and the painful result justified the step he then took. Mr. Beecroft was a Conservative in politics, but he was highly esteemed by all parties in the borough. He was born at Outwood House, Horsforth, near Leeds, Nov. 16th, 1809, was the eldest son of the late Mr. George Beecroft, of Kirkstall, also near Leeds, and of Mary, daughter of the late Mr. John Audus, of Selby. In 1842 he married Mary Isabelle, the only daughter of Mr. George Beaumont, of Halifax, who survived him, and by whom he had one son. He was for many years the chief proprietor of the well-known Kirkstall Forge, which his father had successfully carried on for many years. He was elected without opposition, for three successive periods—namely, in 1850, 1853, and 1856—as a Town Councillor for Headingley Ward. At the general election in March, 1857, Mr. Beecroft was the chairman of the committee of the late Mr. Robert Hall, and on the death of Mr. Hall, a few months after his election, Mr. Beecroft was himself selected as a candidate by the conservative party. He had for his opponent Mr. Remington Mills, who had been defeated at the preceding general election. The contest proved a very severe one, Mr. Beecroft having been returned by a majority of only six

votes. The numbers were—Beecroft, 2070; Mills, 2064. At the general election in April, 1859, Mr. Beecroft was again returned, beating Mr. W. E. Forster, of Burley, near Bradford. The numbers at the poll on that occasion were—Baines, 2343; Beecroft, 2302; Forster, 2280. At the general election in July, 1865, he was placed at the head of the poll. The result being as follows:—Beecroft, 3223; Baines, 3045; Amberley, 2902. During the eleven years and a half which Mr. Beecroft represented the borough, he gave himself up thoroughly to the interests of his constituents. In the assize question, the amendment of the bankruptcy law, the establishment of inland bonding warehouses, and in all matters affecting the commercial interests of the borough, he worked incessantly, and a more attentive representative, one who underwent more personal labour to accomplish whatever was for the benefit of his constituents, never perhaps sat in the House of Commons, he being at all times accessible to the humblest of them. He was sincerely attached to the Church of England, but accorded the utmost freedom to all other denominations. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the West Riding. He was a liberal supporter of the principal public institutions in the town, and was one of the patrons of the Leeds Parish Church. His services were warmly appreciated, and on his retirement the Chamber of Commerce presented him with a handsome silver epergne as a permanent record of their esteem. In private as well as in public life he was much respected. He was a man of genial temperament, ever desirous of doing good.

The waters of the Mediterranean were admitted into the Bitter Lakes, in connection with the works of the Suez Canal, thus completing one of the greatest engineering works of the age.

At the assizes at York, four men, Henry Walker, Joseph Almond, Robert Robinson, and Moses Johnson, were found guilty of shooting at three Scarborough policemen, with intent to do grievous bodily harm, five years' penal servitude was passed upon Walker, Almond, and Robinson.

19th. Mr. Roebuck visited Sheffield, (the town which for twenty years he represented in Parliament), and received a testimonial, consisting of a sum of £3,000 invested for his daughter, as an acknowledgment of his services to Sheffield, and to the country. In reply to an address presented to him, Mr. Roebuck declared that his life upon the whole had been a success, and affirmed that though he had been defeated he believed he represented the thinking part of the town. In the evening Mr. Roebuck was entertained at a banquet in the Cutlers' Hall.

A dreadful murder was committed by Henry Seyman, a pocket-blade grinder, residing in Landsdowne Road, Sheffield, by his cutting the throat of his son, a boy 4 years old.

20th. The first election of members for the Local Board of Health, took place at Hipperholme.

21st. Four men and a boy were recovered alive from Lord Dudley's flooded colliery, near Stourbridge. They were in the pit

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more than four days and nights (113 hours) without proper food, and were reduced to eat the candles with which they worked. One of their party had died frantic. The other poor fellows, seven in number, who were in the workings at a greater depth were also rescued.

22nd. The disappointed hope of clearing off wholly or in large part, by means of an Art Exhibition, the debt hanging over the Leeds General Infirmary, had not lessened the public sense of the importance of that object, and a meeting of subscribers to the building fund, guarantors of the late National Art Exhibition, and others, was this day held under the presidency of the Mayor, at which reports were presented by the Exhibition and the Building Committees respectively. The former showed a deficiency of about £2,000; the latter, that between £25,000 and £30,000 was required to furnish the building duly, to wipe off liabilities, and to afford a reasonable expectation of averting the sale of land which it was highly desirable for the permanent welfare of the institution to keep from being covered with buildings. The meeting at once resolved that the entire cost of the iron and glass roof of the Central Hall should fall on the Infirmary, to which it would be one of the most useful accessories, and that a public subscription should be opened to free the institution from pecuniary embarrassment. To promote this end, the munificent sum of nearly £10,000 was put down in the room.

23rd. The second reading of the Irish Church Bill was carried by a majority of 118.

24th. The notices which had been given by Messrs. Newton, Chambers, and Co., Thorncliffe collieries, Sheffield, to their men, 800 in number, expired. These disputes extended speedily to other collieries, all of which stopped work, namely, Denaby Main, the Tinsley Park and Manor, the Thorncliffe and Chapeltown, the Edmund's Main, and the Swaithe Main; the masters refusing to treat with the men except upon the principle of non-connection with the Union.

25th. At the Leeds assizes, in the Criminal Court, a man named John Smith was convicted of garotte robbery with violence, at Bradford, and Mr. Baron Cleasby, in addition to a sentence of seven years' penal servitude, ordered the prisoner to receive twenty lashes with "an instrument called a cat."

The opening of a Promenade Pier at Morecambe Bay was inaugurated. The cost of the pier was nearly £10,000.

26th. The new Mechanics' Institute, at Eccleshill, was opened. The cost of the building had been £1,280.

27th. The Right Hon. H. C. E. Childers visited Birkenhead to witness in his official capacity the floating from Messrs. Laird's works, of the monster iron-clad turret ship, the Captain, which had been constructed by the orders of the Admiralty. The ship was nominally of 900-horse power, and her tonnage 4,272 tons. The steam was supplied from eight boilers, having twenty-eight furnaces She was protected with armour-plates seven or eight

inches thick, and by four guns in the turrets, which were 600-pounder 25-ton guns, and by two in the upper deck, which were 100-pounder 6½-ton chase guns. That part of the turret exposed to shot was covered with armour plates ten inches thick about the ports, and for one-third the circumference, and with plates nine inches thick for the remainder; while the lower part and all the gearing was protected by the eight-inch armour on the sides of the hull. The height of the centre of metal of the guns was twelve feet above the water-line, which admitted of them being fought at sea in very heavy weather. The magazines and shell-rooms—two of each—were below each turret, so that the shot and shell might be hoisted direct into the turret spaces. The design was prepared by Captain Coles.

About midnight there was a severe thunderstorm at Whitby, and the lightning struck and destroyed a cottage near the Lealholme railway station, and the inmates—a man and his wife—were found dead in bed next morning. Remarkable to state, a child, who was in the same bed with its parents, escaped and took refuge in an outhouse.

31st. St. Giles's Church, Pontefract, was re-opened, after having been renovated and improved. There was a special service, at which the Archbishop of York preached; and afterwards a luncheon in the Town Hall, presided over by the Mayor, and attended by the Archbishop, Lord Wharncliffe, Messrs. Childers and Waterhouse, the borough members, and others.

Another colliery disaster occurred at Wigan, at the Highbrooks Colliery, belonging to Messrs. Mercer and Evans. The accident occurred when seventy men were in the pit, and the first statement was that all were killed, but happily more than half of them were rescued alive.

The ladies of Wakefield presented to Mr. T. K. Sanderson, the conservative candidate at the recent borough election at Wakefield, a silver claret jug and salver, in testimony of their esteem for the gallant manner in which he fought the conservative battle. The proceedings commenced with a substantial tea in the Corn Exchange, to which about 1,000 persons sat down.

April 1st. During the past three years the North-Eastern Railway Company had carried on, and this day completed an undertaking which will rank amongst the many great engineering feats in the annals of railway enterprise; their extension line through Leeds being of a most gigantic and costly character, though insignificant as to mere length; the outlay, inclusive of that on the station, being estimated to approach half a million of money. Previous to the opening of the new line, this day, the North-Eastern Company had to run their trains to York and Hull, over nine miles of the Midland line, which is the distance to Methley Junction, and in conjunction with the London and North-Western Company they shared the use of the Wellington Station with the Midland. Another disadvantage was that, although the Marsh Lane Station of the North-Eastern was

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only about a mile distant from the Wellington Station, the two termini were only connected by a very circuitous and long route to Milford Junction. The new line passes almost in a straight direction from Wellington Station to Marsh Lane, it saves mileage on the York journey by means of the Church Fenton and Micklefield line to the extent of from six to seven miles; it saves the shareholders the percentage to the Midland; and it fuses and utilises the North-Eastern system in this district effectually. By the erection of the new station the North-Eastern and the London and North-Western had vastly increased terminus accommodation placed at their disposal. The whole length of the line is only 1,500 yards, but with the exception of about 90 yards of embankment, it is all carried over arches presenting at every step more or less of engineering difficulty. A small proportion of the thousands who pass in and out of the Wellington Station in the course of a day, never realise that the station itself is reared upon arches which bridge the Leeds and Liverpool Canal and a weir from the Aire, and in building the new station, which stands in parallel position to the Wellington, similar difficulties had to be encountered, and those who have not penetrated to the cavernous regions which constitute its basement, can hardly picture to themselves the magnitude of the enterprise, and the vast labour and skill which had been exerted in its completion. Proceeding in an almost straight direction from the Holbeck side to Marsh Lane, the new line commences about 100 yards west of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, near to Mr Brown's wood yard. At that point it of necessity branches on the Midland system for a short distance. The bridge over the canal is a very handsome one, in the lattice and girder style, with a clear span of 127 feet from wall to wall. Advancing in a north easterly direction, the line passes over the site of the old circular engine shed of the Midland Company, for which and surrounding land, compensation was paid to the amount of £59,000 From the inquiry office of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal to the canal basin the line is continued on arches with stone groins filled in with brick—five rows of arches counting from east to west and six counting from north to south, all of them springing from octagonal pillars The bridge across the canal basin is the principal one in point of dimensions that has been constructed. It consists of eight wrought-iron girders, each 70 tons in weight, has a span of 85 feet clear, and from one side to the other reaches 200 feet, this width being compulsory from the number of rails, &c., laid down, this bridge alone it is said, costing £10,000. Another series of groined arches succeed from this point to Teale's boat yard—three arches from east to west and seven from north to south. The old Waterloo Baths stood near this spot. A series of six straight arches are then continued to the Waterloo Ford, known as Sandy Lobby, where the waters of the Aire, after escaping over the weir, and passing under the arching of the Wellington station, flow in a south-easterly course to Victoria Bridge. This ford is crossed by seven straight arches, the series being nearly 250

feet long, and reaching 200 feet down stream. In order that the water may escape more easily, and to lessen friction, these arches have jack or sub-arches, on the skew principle, inserted in them. The walls of the arches are of solid ashlar. The bed of the river at the ford was laid with concrete two feet deep, and above this, stone paving 14 inches thick was laid, so that the action of the stream will have little effect in wearing away the bottom and rendering it unsound. All the foundations in the abutments of the ford and the rest of the water courses went down to the blue clay strata. Crossing the stream and resting on the abutments, which were elongated for the purpose, is a foot bridge, with protecting rails on either side. From this stage in these catacomb-like ramifications to Nevile Street, twelve rows of arches, each arch 24 feet span, succeed. They are all of brick, and in good workmanship and substantiality are equal to those already described. The highway which existed from Sandford Street across the ford and the Monk Pit lock to the canal itself, is not extinguished by the operations of the North-Eastern Company. On the contrary, it exists in as well defined shape as it did formerly, though there is not as much light shed upon it as when it had only the Midland line on its right side. These arches cover no less than seven and a half acres, and it is said that in their construction no fewer than eighteen millions of bricks were used. The new station reared above them extends from Nevile Street Bridge to a point a little beyond the Canal Basin. In shape it is like the letter V, with the left stroke a little shortened. It is used jointly by the North-Eastern and the London and North-Western Companies, the left stroke being utilised as a dock by the London and North-Western Company, whilst the other and longer one belongs to the North-Eastern Company. In the mid space are two elongated buildings, used for refreshment rooms, waiting-rooms, superintendent's offices, &c., jointly held by both companies; the other for station-master's rooms, telegraph offices, &c., and in front of the station, facing the entrance from the street which conducts to the Wellington Station, is an oval-shaped building the left side of which is used as booking offices, &c., by the two companies. In the London and North-Western dock there are four lines of rails. It has platforms on either side 25 feet wide, and the extent to which it is covered is 302 feet, 630 feet being the total length of the dock platformed. The main line of the North-Eastern, on the right hand side of the V, is covered to the extent of 513 feet, and has total platform accommodation to the extent of 940 feet. The small dock has 180 feet of roofing, and altogether is 300 feet long. There are four lines of rails, and outside the wall on the Bishopgate side there are two lines of rails. Towards Holbeck there are a number of shunting lines. The station, from its wide spars and lofty ridges, has a very imposing appearance, and contrasts favourably with the dwarfed looking aspect of the Midland. The greatest span is from the London and North-Western side to a point near the booking-office—92 feet; over the main line of the North-

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Eastern there is a span of 68 feet; whilst the height attained is nearly 60. The roof is of light and graceful construction, and admits abundance of light. From one of the buildings mentioned there is communication with the arched cellarage beneath. The bridge across Nevile Street is composed of 11 wrought-iron girders, and has 60 feet clear span. Four brick arches, three of them 50 feet span, and one 16 feet wide, take the line on to Swinegate Bridge, across the intervening weir and goit. The goit span is skew in formation, and is possessed of great beauty, being lofty and symmetrical. Fifteen arches carry the line on from Swinegate, which is crossed by a 40-feet girder bridge, to Briggate, by way of Commercial Court. Here the great thoroughfare of Leeds is crossed by a girder bridge of 54 feet 4 inches span. It was designed with a view to ornament, as well as utility, and by means of trusses at the side, a bold cornice, and deep diamond crossings along the upper portion of the sides, is rendered highly pleasing in aspect. The buildings that were pulled down to make way for the eastern abutment of this bridge, were, it is believed, several hundred years old. They had been built in what is called "the post and pan" style, the angles of which, consisting of immense oak beams, were first erected as the skeleton of the future building, and then the walls filled in; and it is not improbable that some of the famous clothiers who attended the market when it was held on Leeds Bridge occupied the premises. To Call Lane, from Briggate, eight arches were erected, and here another wrought iron bridge is placed. In excavating for the eastern abutment of this bridge three of the old bell ironstone pits, which the Romans are supposed to have worked, were brought to light. Some specimens of the stone were found, and, by those capable of judging, were pronounced to be very rich in quality. It was at this spot also that the only serious accident in connection with the works occurred; a man was killed by a fall of materials induced by these very operations of the Romans. That such was the only serious accident may be considered exceedingly fortunate, considering the danger attendant on pulling down hundreds of houses along the line. Five arches bring the line on to Crown Street, after crossing which, by a wrought iron girder bridge, a series of arches pass diagonally through the Old White Cloth Hall Yard. There are 15 arches from this point to Kirkgate, where a handsome girder bridge of large span, tastefully ornamented with double trefoil headed panels and with quatrefoils, is erected and other ten arches from Kirkgate across York Street to the old graveyard of the Parish Church. To make way for the abutments of the 36 feet wide bridge in Church Lane, the old chapter-house had to be removed. From Swinegate on to this point the arches are all fitted in with jack arches, so that communication is readily obtained from one place to another. The Parish Church graveyard is crossed by means of an embankment 90 yards long, protected on each side by railings similar to those round the Parish Church. The gravestones were placed on the sides of the embankment as nearly

as possible over the remains of the dead beneath, an arrangement which had the effect of soothing, as far as practicable, the injured feelings of the relatives. Lady Beck passes under the eastern side of the embankment, a culvert being constructed to carry off the water. The wing walls of the abutment commencing the series of arches leading to the Marsh Lane Station rest upon this culvert. A fine semi-ellipse arch of brick spans Duke Street, and from thence to the western side of Marsh Lane Station there are 22 arches. A skew wrought iron bridge, with a greatest width of 96 feet clear, spans Marsh Lane, and with 22 more arches running parallel with Railway Street from Marsh Lane Bridge, the termination of the extension line is reached; Marsh Lane Station being built here. A little beyond the station is the tunnel through Richmond Hill, in which some alterations had been carried out to meet the increased requirements of traffic. The line was planned by Mr. T. Harrison and Mr. R. Hodgson, engineers to the company, and was constructed under the superintendence of Mr. W. D. Cameron, resident engineer, and Mr. W. Whitfield, inspector of works. The contractors for the whole of the line were Messrs. George Thompson and Co. Messrs. Panton and Sons supplied the ironwork for all the bridges with the exception of the one over Nevile Street, which was supplied by Messrs. Butler and Pitts, Stanningley. The station was designed by Mr. T. Prosser, architect to the company. Messrs. Butler and Pitts contracted for the whole of the roof-work, and Messrs. Thompson and Co. were the contractors for the remainder of the structure. Mr. W. Brown was clerk of works. For the Marsh Lane Station, Longley Brothers, of Leeds, were the contractors.

1st. The new Bankruptcy Court in Cookridge Street, Leeds, was opened for business. Mr. Commissioner Avrton and Mr. Registrar Stephen were present, and received the solicitors and other gentlemen who visited the building.

The neat and commodious Wesleyan Chapel in Henrietta Street, Burley Fields, Leeds, of which Mr. Thomas Ambler was the architect, was opened for divine worship by the Rev. S. R. Hall, President of the Conference. For the land and building the cost was something like £2,000.

The Railways Regulation Act came into operation by which every train travelling more than twenty miles without stopping was to be provided with an efficient means of communication between the passengers and the servants of the company in charge of the train. There was a penalty of £10 for each case of default, and passengers using the apparatus without sufficient cause was to be liable to a fine of £5.

A colliery explosion occurred at the Park Lane Colliery, Wigan, by which 36 lives were lost. The jury were of opinion that the use of gunpowder had contributed to the accident.

2nd. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon the Rev. Canon Woodford, Vicar of Leeds, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, confirmed by letters patent under the Great Seal.

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3rd. At the Leeds Assizes, one of those dastardly acts for which Sheffield had become notorious, was the subject of a trial in the Subsidiary Court, and was punished by a severe sentence John Martin, a saw-handle maker, had thrown a can of gunpowder into the house of Joseph Martin, his cousin, at Sheffield, with the object, fortunately frustrated, of doing him a serious injury. He had previously declared his intention to do this, and he did it apparently from a feeling of malice, arising out of a quarrel connected with the circumstance that the man he intended to injure had left the trade union to which he belonged Whether the union itself had anything to do with the outrage or not did not appear from the evidence. The prisoner, who was an old offender, and had been repeatedly convicted of various crimes, was sentenced to fourteen years' penal servitude

5th. The Midland Railway Extension to Barnsley was opened this day. Monday.

At the West Riding Sessions, held at Wakefield, a sum of £7,600 was granted for the purchase of a militia depôt at Pontefract

6th. At the West Riding Sessions, John Firth, who was convicted some months previous of stealing 50 000 cubic feet of gas, the property of the Halifax Corporation, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour for the offence The fraud had been perpetrated by intercepting the gas from the mains of the Corporation before it arrived at the meter, and had been carried on for ten years.

7th. The West Riding Assizes at Leeds concluded with the trial of the case in which Mr. Trumble, a paper hanging manufacturer, claimed £10,000, as compensation from the Midland Railway Company for injuries received by him in a collision at the Leeds Railway Station. The jury awarded £3,000 In another action, arising out of the same accident, referred to Mr. Geo. Leeman, deputy-chairman of the North-Eastern Company, a compromise was agreed to, by which the damages were fixed at £1,200

The new Unitarian Church, which had been erected at a cost of £25,000 or £30,000 by Messrs. Fielden Brothers, at Todmorden, was opened.

13th Mr. Leslie, of Scriven Park, who married a sister of the late Sir Charles Slingsby, Bart., was allowed to assume the name and arms of Slingsby.

14th. The foundation stone of the new North Bridge, to be built in place of the old one, at Halifax, was laid by Mr. J. D. Hutchinson, the Mayor of the borough, who proceeded to the site accompanied by the Corporation and others in procession

A terrific storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied by a heavy fall of rain, visited Holmfirth, Todmorden, Malton, and other places. Mr. Isaac Sykes, farmer, of Wood, near Holmfirth, had a valuable cow killed, and a girl who was engaged milking at the time was also thrown down, and for a time rendered insensible. At Todmorden, three houses at Cross Stone were struck by the lightning.

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Mrs. Barker, who lived in one of the houses, had the soles nearly torn from her shoes, one stocking and one foot being badly burnt; she was also struck deaf, and so far paralysed that she could not walk. One of the inmates of another house was struck blind, but did not remain so long. Most of the windows in Barker's house were blown out. Some of the slates were carried a distance of twenty yards by the force of the stroke.

15th. The inquiry into the two petitions against the return for the South-West Riding of Lord Milton and Mr. H. F. Beaumont, terminated this day, at Wakefield. On the first day of the inquiry it was found necessary to abandon the petition as regarded Viscount Milton, and the petition against the other sitting member (Mr. Beaumont) also came to an end. Each side had to bear its own expenses.

16th. The Select Committee of the House of Commons rejected the bill by which the Midland Company sought power to abandon the proposed Settle and Carlisle line.

The decision of the Poor-law Board respecting the alleged irregularities on the part of Mr. Heaps, clerk to the Leeds Board of Overseers, which formed a subject of inquiry before Mr. Cane in February last, and which extended over eight days, was received, and censured Mr. Heaps. The report required the resignation of Mr. Mackson, a collector, by whom the allegations were made. It also condemned certain irregularities which were disclosed at the inquiry, and required that they should be avoided in future.

17th. A treat to aged people was given in the National School, Great Horton. Of the 315 who accepted the invitation, 198 ranged from 60 to 69 years of age, 95 from 70 to 79, 20 from 80 to 89, and 2 from 90 to 99 years.

19th. The defeat of the Midland and London and North-Western bill for the abandonment of the Settle and Carlisle line gave rise to great rejoicings in the Yorkshire dales, in the north-west of the county.

20th. Mr. W. Bakes, an aged inhabitant of Bradford, having mentioned to a few friends that the pillory formerly used in Bradford was stored away in one of the lumber rooms over the Corporate offices, Swaine Street, a search was made for this relic, and it was found in one of the attics, but not in a complete state. Two wooden beams, apparently forming the base, two others to tie these together, and two tall upright beams, bearing the slides at the top to enable the wooden collar to be placed over the culprit's neck, and the iron clamps at the bottom to secure the uprights to the cross pieces, were found intact, but the platform and the apparatus for the head and hands could not be discovered. In James's History of Bradford this ancient instrument of punishment is alluded to. Speaking of the lower part of Westgate, he writes:—"In front of the Bull's Head also the pillory reared its head." This mode of punishment was not abolished in England until the year 1837, by the statute 1 Vict. c. 23.

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21st. The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred by the University of Edinburgh on the Rev. H. R. Reynolds, principal of Cheshunt College ; (formerly of Leeds,) the Rev. J. Stoughton, Kensington ; Professor Playfair, M.P., Mr. M. Arnold, and others.

Those wonderful curiosities, the "Siamese Twins," whose bodies were joined together by a fleshy substance, were at this time at the Music Hall, Leeds. The twins were about 60 years of age, had married two sisters, and had each nine children.

23rd. Colonel Cobbe, who had held the position of Chief Constable of the West Riding Constabulary since its formation in 1856, and under whose management it had reached a high degree of efficiency, was appointed Inspector of Constabulary.

26th. Mr. J. Kirkby, of Beech Grove Terrace, Leeds, who interested himself meritoriously in securing the erection of the new Dispensary, which adorns the west side of North Street, was presented by the hon. physicians and surgeons, and the general committee of the institution, with an illuminated address in recognition of the exertions he put forth.

28th. An engine and carriage passed over the Sheffield and Chesterfield line with a party of ladies and gentlemen.

May 1st. The public bathing establishment known as the Wellington Street Baths, in Lisbon Street, Leeds, was opened. The swimming bath is 75 feet long, four lengths making 100 yards.

The "heaped measure" ceased to be used in the Malton market after this date.

2nd. Mr. Miles Illingworth died at his residence, in Eldon Terrace, Bradford, at the age of 81. In his early manhood and vigour he took great interest in all efforts for the advancement of the material, social, and spiritual interest of Bradford.

3rd. The unfortunate contributories of the Leeds Banking Company, received notice of a further call of £10 per share, this making four calls—one of £70, one of £40, one of £50, and this one of £10, making altogether a total call of £170 per share.

5th. A bill was brought in, enacting the division of Yorkshire into two counties for all purposes relating to sheriffs. The North and East Ridings were to constitute East Yorkshire, and West Yorkshire to comprise the West Riding, with two sheriffs for the county of York.

The Leeds Corporation commenced the Sheepscar Beck improvement from the Nether Mill Goit, in East Street, near the entrance to East Water Lane, to Carr Bridge, near Scott Hall Mills, Buslingthorpe, a distance of three miles and a quarter.

The first wool market held at Leeds, was opened in a building at the Cattle Market, North Street.

9th. The midnight express from Edinburgh to the south, due at Thirsk about half-past three, ran into a luggage train, smashing some of the trucks into fragments, and severely injuring several of the passengers, one of whom, a gentleman named Mr. Easton, died on the following day. The driver and stoker of the train were also injured.

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12th. At an early hour this morning the Sheffield Ragged School, erected by subscription in 1856, and at which 500 scholars regularly attended, was destroyed by fire. Nothing but the outer walls were left. Happily all the inmates of the building were aroused and rescued.

14th. A royal proclamation in the *Gazette* stated that the copper money of the United Kingdom, coined previous to the issue of the bronze coinage should cease to be current after the 31st. Dec. 1869.

15th. A melancholy accident occurred this afternoon at the Sowerby railway station. Miss Porter, sister-in-law of the Rev. C. J. Bushell, vicar of Barkisland, was at that station, intending to proceed home to Southport by a train then about due. In crossing the line the dress of the young lady was caught by an express train which came up at the time. She was knocked down by the engine, and killed on the spot.

A statue in memory of Richard Oastler was inaugurated at Bradford, the centre from which "the King of the Factory Children" directed his agitation in favour of the Ten Hours Bill. The Earl of Shaftesbury took the most prominent part in the ceremony, and was assisted by the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., Lord F. Cavendish, M.P., Mr. Miall, M.P., Mr. W. Ferrand, the Mayor, and a large number of the principal inhabitants of Bradford. A large procession, composed for the most part of factory operatives, met Lord Shaftesbury in the Peel Park, and accompanied him to the site of the statue opposite the Midland Railway Station. The proceedings at the inauguration were very brief, and the weather being fine, they were witnessed by an immense crowd of spectators, who manifested the greatest enthusiasm. In the evening a largely-attended public meeting was held in St. George's Hall, where Lord Shaftesbury and most of the Members of Parliament already named delivered addresses. The statue, which is ten feet six inches in height, represents Mr. Oastler in the act of making an appeal on behalf of the factory children, two of whom, a boy and a girl, are grouped at his side, the former 6 feet 6 inches in height, and the latter 5 feet 6 inches. The weight of the body of the principal figure is sustained by the left foot, which is firmly planted on the base, while the right leg is thrown backwards, and rests on the toes of the foot. The right arm crosses in front of the body, the hand is extended towards the children, and the left arm partly encircles them. The figure is dressed in the ordinary frock coat, vest, and trousers, with gaiters covering the boots. The boy, clothed in corduroy trousers, with a factory slop over the body, is looking down in a modest attitude; while the girl, in a striped dress and pinafore, or "brat," clings to her fellow-worker, and turns her confiding face up to Oastler, who is their protector and advocate. The group is of bronze, and stands upon a pedestal of polished red and grey granite, the total weight being about 30 tons. Around the top of the pedestal is a neat cornice, incised and gilt, the monument, including the steps, rising to a height of 22 feet 7 inches. On the front, facing Kirkgate, is inscribed, in gilt letters—

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OASTLER,
BORN
AT LEEDS,
DECEMBER 20, 1789,
DIED
AT HARROGATE,
AUGUST 22, 1861.

The total cost of the monument was about £1,500.

16th. Lady Firth, wife of Sir C. H. Firth, Knt., was found drowned in the Wharfe, near to the stepping stones at Bolton Abbey, this day, about one p.m. She left the Devonshire Arms, Bolton Bridge, for a walk about ten a.m. on the previous day, Saturday, and did not return. After a long search in the woods the river was dragged with this melancholy result. At the inquest held at Bolton Bridge, the evidence showed that the unfortunate lady left the hotel where she and her husband had been staying for a few days, apparently in good health and spirits. She was not again seen until her body was discovered in the river Wharfe, at a spot about 200 yards below the Abbey, known as the Duke's bathing place. All her jewellery was found upon the body, and there being no evidence to account for the manner in which she got into the water, an open verdict of "found drowned" was returned. The funeral of Lady Firth took place at Gomersal. The ceremony was attended by a very large concourse of her former friends and neighbours, by whom the deceased was generally beloved, and the sad event cast quite a gloom over the whole of the Riding.

The new Friends' Meeting House at Ilkley was opened for public worship.

17th. The foundation stone of a memorial to the late Earl Feversham, consisting of a market-cross, was laid at Helmsley.

19th. A Fine Art Gallery, which had been provided in connection with the Leeds Mechanics' Institution, was opened in the central hall of that institution, in the presence of a numerous audience. The Mayor performed the opening ceremony, and brief addresses were delivered by Mr. Baines, M.P., Mr. Ald. Luccock, Dr. Heaton, and Mr. John Holmes.

The Parish Church of Roystone, near Barnsley, which had been closed some time owing to alterations and additions being made, was re-opened by the Archbishop of York. The church is probably the oldest in the district, one of the pastors having been collated to the living so far back as 1234, on the presentation of the prior and convent of Bretton, whilst the improvements recently made brought to light an old tombstone of the date of 1445.

21st. Early this morning a very destructive fire broke out in the Folly Hall Mill, Wibsey, near Bradford—a mill first erected in 1622, but subsequently re-built. The flames advanced with great rapidity, and much damage was done. The loss of one of the occupiers was estimated at £20,000.

All Saints' Church, Brightside, Sheffield, was consecrated by the Archbishop of York.

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22nd. A great open-air demonstration of the Liberals of Bradford was held at Woodlands Park, Manningham, the residence of Mr. Angus Holden, in honour of the return of the Right Hon. W. E. Forster and Mr. Miall as the representatives for the borough. An illuminated address signed by 1,500 working men was presented to Mr. Miall.

Walter Riding, a youth residing at Earlsheaton, near Dewsbury, was admitted to the Leeds New Infirmary, suffering from a fractured thigh, and was thus the first patient received within the walls of that noble institution.

23rd. A remarkable sinking of the earth took place at Sherburn, near Milford Junction, in a grass field called the Bond Ings, in the occupation of Mr. Rispen. The opening was nearly circular, being 16½ feet across. It was completely broken away from the surrounding surface, and in the centre had sunk 3½ ft. below its original level. There was no coal pit in the neigbourhood, the nearest been from three to four miles away.

The new gaol, one of the finest in the kingdom, on the Heden Road, Hull, was inspected by the Government inspector, Captain Voules, and pronounced to be in a suitable condition for the reception of prisoners.

24th. Between 4,000 and 5,000 of the women of Bradford, met in St. George's Hall, and presented to Mr. Miall, M.P., a handsome testimonial, consisting of a library of reference of about 400 vols., a handsome timepiece and candelabra for Mrs. Miall, and a pianoforte worth 115 guineas for their daughter.

26th. The German papers contained an account of the celebration at Cassel of the one hundredth birthday of M. Jerome Reunert, father of Professor Reunert, of Leeds. M. Reunert was born in the same month and the same year as the late Duke of Wellington, and had for 83 years been a member and for 40 years the president of the Society for Nursing the Sick at Cassel. He was still in hale and vigorous health, and his centenary was commemorated by congratulations from many parts of Germany and England. Her Majesty the Queen of Prussia sent the following letter, through Herr V. Möller, Chief President of the provinces of Hessen and Nassau :—

"Her Majesty the Queen has learnt that you, after an honourable life distinguished by successful activity and unpretending charity, celebrate today your hundredth birthday. Her Majesty has deigned to command me to utter her best congratulations to you and to hand you the accompanying cup and saucer, adorned with the portrait of His Majesty the King, as a royal souvenir of this day. Whilst acquitting myself of this gracious command, I add also my heartiest congratulations to your birthday, and especially the wish that a long and happy life may still be granted you."

The society with which M. Reunert had been so long and so honourably connected, presented him with a handsome piece of plate, and in the evening he was serenaded by the three choral societies of the city, which M. Reunert acknowledged by appearing on the balcony of his residence and returning thanks.

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The borough of Sunderland, which Mr. Hudson, the ex-Railway King, represented in the days of his prosperity, commenced a subscription for the purpose of providing him an annuity. Mr. Hudson was said to be suffering great destitution, in Paris, and had scarcely the means of subsistence.

The Derby, was run at Epsom. Pretender, the winner of the race, was the property of Mr. Johnstone. Sir J. Hawley's horse, Pero Gomez, was second, and the Drummer, belonging to Mr. Graham, was third. Time 2 min. 52½ sec.

The view of Whitby Abbey (on the opposite page) has been engraved from a very scarce and valuable drawing in the possession of the late Wm. Savill, Esq. The ruins of the Abbey Church are the only remains of this monastery, the rest of the conventual buildings which stood on a gentle declivity on its south side being totally destroyed. The church stands on a high cliff south-east of Whitby and is most romantically situated, being surrounded on the east, north-east, and north-west by the sea, and on the west and south by a tract of highly cultivated land, bounded by a rugged and wild moor. It is cruciform, with triple aisles, and was about 252 feet long, the breadth of the middle aisle being 30 feet; of the side aisles each 13 feet, the height of the walls 60 feet, and of the centre tower 104 feet. The whole edifice when perfect appears to have been very magnificent, but was certainly built since the refoundation of the Monastery by William de Percy, of which the pointed arches supporting the nave and choir bear indisputable testimony. Not far from the west end of the church was an ancient cross, which is here represented, though in fact out of the scope of the present view, mounted on a pedestal and six steps. In the church several vaults were found containing coffins, but there were no perfect tombs or monuments, and only a few mutilated inscriptions remaining. Many of the tombstones were removed at the dissolution to the Parish Church and Church Yard, where remains of them are yet to be seen. Charlton in his History of Whitby, says "that in the night of Dec. 2nd, 1763, a storm of wind overset the whole west wing of the Abbey Church to the foundation, tho' supported by at least twenty strong Gothic pillars and arches, and left nothing remaining but the north wall by the cloisters and a part of the west end wall."

28th. Mr. S. C. Kell, died at his residence, North Park Lodge, Manningham, aged 57. The deceased, who was the son of the Rev. R. Kell, Unitarian minister, Birmingham, was born in that town in 1812. Brought up to a commercial life, he was first in business at Birmingham, and then entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, Mr. F. Schwan, at Huddersfield, in the stuff trade. Afterwards, in 1849, the business was removed to Bradford, and was carried on under the title of Schwan, Kell, and Co., until Mr. Schwan's retirement, when it was changed to Kell and Co. The deceased was of a philanthropic and benevolent disposition, and interested himself largely with his time and money in movements for the social advantage of the working classes.

1869.—May.

29th. This was the 30th anniversary of the opening of the North-Eastern Railway as the "York and North-Midland." It was opened on the 29th May, 1839, from York to a junction with the Leeds and Selby line—some sixteen miles, with a capital of £370,000. From this small beginning, by leases and amalgamations, the York and North-Midland became the North-Eastern, and had increased in the thirty years, to 1,260 miles, and a capital of forty-five millions.

31st. The Irish Church Bill was read a third time in the House of Commons, and carried by a majority of 114.

The removal of the patients from the Old Infirmary, King Street, to the new hospital in Great George Street, Leeds, was effected.

The Poor Law Board issued an order, this day, adding 16 townships to Pontefract Poor Law Union, which had previously formed part of the Gilbert Unions of Great Preston and Barwick-in-Elmet.

June 1st. Leeds New Infirmary. On the 1st of June, exactly one hundred and two years after the date of the first hospital—that in the Old Infirmary yard, Kirkgate—being established in Leeds, the handsome new building erected on the sloping ground in Great George Street commenced its career of benevolence and of mercy. The largest, as it is the most important, of all the local charities in the town, the New General Infirmary claims more than a passing notice. It was in 1767 that the first patients connected with the Infirmary were received at the temporary house in Kirkgate. In October of the following year, the old building in Infirmary Street was commenced. It was completed on the 1st of March, 1777, and for many years was sufficiently commodious to meet all the requirements of the large district in the centre of which it was placed. A rapidly increasing population, however, the introduction of machinery; of railways; and the consequent increase in the number of accidents occurring in its neighbourhood, in process of time rendered the building too small to meet the demands constantly made upon its space, and in the year 1822 the hospital was enlarged by the addition of a second storey, and was thus enabled to carry on its operations on an extended scale, and with tolerable comfort. But so steadily did the demand upon its space continue to increase that, about 1859, the subject of its still further enlargement forced itself upon the consideration of the public. A committee was appointed to consider the whole question, and to report to the general body of trustees as to the best plan of effecting this object. The result of the labours of this committee went to show that, not only was the accommodation of the hospital insufficient, but that the structure itself, built originally on the corridor plan, and for the use of comparatively few patients, was defective in many sanitary points of great importance; and that to enlarge, alter, and adapt to the requirements of the present age, would be almost as costly a process as to build an entirely new hospital. For a few years the question of enlargement or entire re-building remained before the public; and, after much discussion, many public meetings, and

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very anxious thought, the latter alternative was finally adopted. The original estimates of the probable cost of a new building were very modest, and it was determined that no portion of the structure should be commenced until £30,000 had been raised by subscription. To the great credit of the town be it spoken, no sooner was the necessity for a new hospital clearly seen, than a subscription of double the above-named sum was very speedily raised, and the necessary steps for the commencement of the work were taken. A site having been selected on the rising ground in Great George Street, a committee was appointed to elect an architect, and their choice finally rested upon Mr. Gilbert Scott, R.A. This gentleman, in conjunction with Dr. Chadwick, the senior physician, then visited the hospitals of highest reputation in England and on the Continent; and, anxious to secure the most perfect possible sanitary arrangements in the new building, devoted much time to the consideration of the most minute details. The foundation stone was laid by Mr. Kitson, chairman of the Building Committee, on the 29th of March, 1864; and was completed towards the latter end of 1867; but its opening was delayed by the National Exhibition of Works of Art, which last year adorned its walls, and made so many thousands acquainted with its internal arrangements. The "pavilion" system is the one adopted; and the various blocks of which the building is composed are in the Italian Gothic style, being constructed in ornamental courses of coloured brick and stone, embellished by the addition of polished granite shafts. When completed in its furnishing and all other details, the building cost something like £120,000.

1st. A new loop line of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, to connect Thornhill with Heckmondwike and the Cleckheaton branch, was opened for traffic. The new line, two and a half miles in length, leaves the Cleckheaton branch a short distance below Heckmondwike station, descending by a gentle incline the whole distance to Thornhill station, and there links itself to the main line. A viaduct of twelve arches carries the line over the river Calder.

2nd. The construction of new docks at Fleetwood, to cost about £50,000, was commenced, the first sod being cut amidst great rejoicing.

At Slingsby, a beautiful new structure, replacing the ancient church of All Saints', was opened for divine worship. The first stone of the new edifice was laid by the Hon. Mrs. Howard on the 24th September, 1867. The total cost of the building had been about £5,000, almost the whole of which was defrayed by the Hon. Admiral Howard.

3rd. At this time there were about 2,000 men in the South Yorkshire district out on strike from the various collieries, the coalowners appearing determined to employ only those persons who had no connection with the Miners' Association.

A new Unitarian Chapel at Bradford, was formally opened for divine worship. The chapel is erected in Chapel Lane, on the site of an old edifice built in 1718, and occupied for the first time in

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the following year. The total amount expended in the building was about £5,800.

In the House of Commons the Bradford Water Bill and the Keighley Water Bill were read a third time and passed.

4th. At a meeting of the Leeds Town Council a report was presented embodying a recommendation that application should be made to the Home Secretary to appoint a stipendiary magistrate, at a salary of £1,000 a-year. The report was adopted unanimously.

The orders of the Poor Law Board, with respect to the new unions for Leeds and neighbouring districts, in place of the old Gilbert Unions, now dissolved, were received. The Leeds Union was to comprise Chapel-Allerton, Headingley-cum-Burley, Leeds, Potternewton, Roundhay, and Seacroft, being all that the guardians asked for except Templenewsam. Hunslet to consist of Hunslet, Middleton, Rothwell, Oulton-cum-Woodlesford, Templenewsam, and Thorp Stapleton. Holbeck to include Beeston, Churwell, and Holbeck. To Bramley were annexed Armley, Farnley, Gildersome, and Wortley. Orders for the formation of a new Wharfedale Union were also received.

5th. The Leeds New Improvement Act, which received the Royal Assent on the 13th May, was now issued printed in its amended and complete form.

There was extensive emigration from Liverpool to America and the British Colonies. Ten steamers left the Mersey for the United States and Canada, carrying with them about 8,000 emigrants.

9th. A boiler explosion, which for disastrous consequences to life and property is unprecedented in the annals of Airedale—there being 15 killed and between 30 and 40 injured—took place at Bingley, where it filled many homes with sorrow, and spread a feeling of melancholy throughout the whole town. The disaster occurred on the works of Messrs. John Town and Son, bobbin turners, which were situated on the southern slope of the valley, immediately opposite to the Bingley Station of the Midland Railway. The works consisted of a very substantially-erected two-storey stone building, twelve yards in length by about nine yards in breadth, the walls of which were nearly two feet in thickness. They were for the most part filled with turning lathes and the supplementary machinery requisite for carrying on an extensive trade in supplying mills with spinning bobbins. Connected with the building on the south was a sawyers' wooden shed, about eight yards square, and at the north-west corner were three stone cottages, two of which were tenanted by the members of the firm and their families, the third being principally used as a store-room. On the west side of the factory, and partially connected with the store-cottage, was the boiler house and engine. On the east side of the premises was the National School, in Park Road, the principal portion of which was separated from the scene of ruin by a children's playground, about thirteen yards square. The block, which was

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reduced to a heap of rubbish, was owned by Mr. George Smith, of Keighley, and it had only been in the occupancy of Messrs. Town two or three weeks. Previous to entering upon the premises the Messrs. Town carried on business at the Victoria Mill, Greengate, Keighley, and they removed to Bingley in order to secure more convenient accommodation. They employed about fourteen men, all of whom commenced work at the usual hour this morning, and everything proceeded in the accustomed manner until about half-past ten o'clock, when the boiler burst with a terrific boom, killing on the spot no fewer than thirteen persons, amongst whom were the wife and daughter of the junior partner, and injuring, with more or less severity, nearly as many more, fracturing the skull of Mr. Joseph Town, and seriously injuring his son, a lad about twelve years of age. The explosion, which in the adjoining school-room had more the effect of an earthquake than anything else, was heard for a great distance, as the reverberation echoed from hill-side to hill-side through the valley of the Aire, which at this point is not of very great breadth. The nature of the catastrophe was speedily known to the whole of the residents of Bingley and the neighbourhood, and there being many scores of children at the school built within the very shadow of the factory, gathered together from numerous cottage-homes, the terror-stricken relatives rushed wildly to the spot, which in the course of a very few minutes was encircled by hundreds of people, amongst whom was many a heart-broken mother, as the dead and dying and injured were recovered from the ruins. At the time of the disaster the petty sessions were being held in the Court House, in Myrtle Place, about a hundred and fifty yards distant, and there was therefore a staff of police immediately available for maintaining order and assisting in the search that was forthwith commenced. So great was the cloud of dust from the heap of rubbish, that as Mr. Superintendent Gill and his staff hastened to the spot it was impossible to discern the extent of the disaster. On reaching the yard where the works had been situated, they found the factory and the cottages one immense pile of rubbish. The boiler was thrown from its bed, and was lying a shapeless mass thirty yards distant. Heedless, however, of the ruin around them, the first care of Mr. Gill and his men was to rescue the injured and the dead, and in that task they were assisted by a noble band of willing workers. Mr. Ruff, the certifying surgeon under the Workshops Regulation Act, who resided in the immediate neighbourhood, Dr. Glendinning, and Mr. Dryden, of Bingley, very promptly rendered assistance; and telegrams having been sent off to the neighbouring towns, they were soon ably seconded in their efforts to alleviate the agonies of the unfortunate sufferers by Dr. Rhind and Mr. Ellis, of Shipley; and Mr. Terry, Mr. Mead, and Mr. Bland, of Bradford, and Dr. Rutherford. The residents in the town and district, with praiseworthy promptitude, placed restoratives and linen at the service of the medical men, and sent vehicles for the removal of the wounded and the dead. At the moment

of the explosion the children of the infant school were romping merrily in the playground, but it was soon found that the frolics of several had been ruthlessly cut short by death, for the first bodies that were discovered were those of Matthew Henry Naylor and Percy Midgely, two boys aged six and four respectively. The searchers were led to the discovery by observing the caps and shoes and clogs of the children half-concealed amongst the ruins. The body of Naylor was found terribly mutilated, buried under a mass of stone and timber and machinery nearly a yard in depth. His gleeful schoolfellow was found to be his companion in death, shockingly bruised about the head and face, not more than a yard distant. The mutilated bodies were removed to the infant school, and the apartment, which only a short time before had echoed with the hum and prattle of childhood, was transformed into a dead-house, where the deceased, as they were successively recovered, were very carefully and tenderly, but sadly withal, washed and clad in their grave-clothes, by a number of neighbours. The next victim of the catastrophe who was recovered was Joseph Murgatroyd, one of Messrs. Town's workmen. His arm was seen projecting from the rubbish underneath a portion of the iron shafting, which wedged him in so tightly that it was not until the rubbish on which he rested had been scooped out as it were, and an immense beam of timber been sawn through, that the searching party were able to remove him. When the building in which he earned his bread came toppling to the ground he was not far distant from the boiler bed, and it was a marvel how he escaped instant death. That, however, had not been his fate, and he was removed to the Boys' School-room, which was extemporised into an infirmary. He remained insensible for about three-quarters of an hour; but the remedies applied were so successful that he was able to be removed to his own home shortly afterwards. A young man named William Fisher, also one of the workmen, was rescued alive from beneath the materials. He was badly cut about the face, and greatly stunned, but was able to walk about in the course of a few minutes, and, heedless of his own injuries, he set manfully to work, and assisted in disentombing his deceased and mutilated shopmates. Several other children were found under the rubbish in the playground, all, with the exception of Charles Naylor, being quite dead. The little fellow was, however, only just alive, and he died almost immediately. Both the members of the firm were rescued alive. Mr. John Town, the senior partner, escaped with a few bruises, but his son, Mr. Joseph, sustained a fracture of the skull and frightful internal injuries, of which he afterwards died. Henry Town, the son of the latter, a lad about twelve years of age, had his head and face badly bruised, some of his ribs broken, and the inside of his right leg lacerated. When the lad recovered sensibility, he found himself alongside the engine-tenter, Hodgkinson, who was seriously injured about the head and body, and, in amazement at his position, said to him, "Jack, what has there been to do?" The poor fellow, (who shortly afterwards

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died,) equally ignorant as to the cause of his injuries, replied as best he could amidst his agony, "I don't know." Amongst the dead were the wife and daughter of the junior partner. It was said that they were in their cottage at the time of the explosion, and that mother and child were blown into the air amidst the shower of stones and timber, and machinery. With the exception of a portion of the south gable of the factory, the whole of the stone buildings were levelled with the ground, which for a space of at least fifty yards square, was one shapeless mass of rubbish, consisting of stones, beams, machinery, timber, bobbins, and furniture, and the spot was visited by crowds of spectators. So violent was the explosion that some of the bricks of the chimney, which was about twelve yards in height, were hurled a distance of 300 yards, into the heart of the town; a 16 lb. weight attached to the safety valve was found near to the Fleece Inn, 200 yards off; a large iron bolt was firmly embedded in the railway wall; and the windows of the main street were shaken. The roof of the pay-office of Messrs. Johnson and Denby, builders, who had a yard about forty yards distant, was broken, and the building rendered insecure. The inquiry before the Coroner terminated on the 18th. After a report had been presented as to the cause of the accident by Mr. L. E. Fletcher, chief engineer to the Steam Users' Association, Manchester, the jury found a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Robert Hodgkinson, the engine-tenter, and expressed the opinion that great blame attached to Messrs. Town and Son in having employed a person who was so incompetent, and in not having exercised proper supervision. The jury were further of opinion that the exploded boiler had been made of inferior iron. They also strongly recommended that all steam boilers should be placed under Government inspection.

10th. A terrible explosion occurred in the Ferndale Colliery, South Wales, by which 53 lives were lost. The pit was divided into three districts. In the second 175 lives were lost in 1867, and it was in the third that this accident took place. The explosion was caused by the ignition of gas, which had escaped through a large fall in the roof.

Died, Colonel Smyth, aged fifty-five years, at his residence, Heath Hall, near Wakefield. The deceased gentleman, who for many years sat in the House of Commons as Member for York, was well-known throughout Yorkshire. He was chairman of the Wakefield petty sessional division and of the visiting justices, and took an active part in all the county business, having acted as a magistrate since 1838. The deceased, who was father-in-law of the Earl of Harewood, was much respected throughout the Riding.

12th. Died, suddenly, from disease of the heart, aged 50 years, Mr. James Radford, of the well-known firm of Messrs. James Radford and Co., mercers and warehousemen, Bond Street, Leeds. He was associated in business at Leeds and Scarbro' with the celebrated firm of Marshal and Snelgrove, of London, and was very highly respected by an extensive circle of friends.

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The Morley New Waterworks, which had just been completed, were formally opened, when a demonstration took place. A procession was formed at the Town Hall composed of the members of the Local Board, the town's officers, the local clergy, and a large number of the inhabitants, headed by the Morley Brass Band.

14th. A new Chapel, in East Street, Leeds, was opened as a place of worship. The foundation stone was laid on Whit-Tuesday, 1868. The cost of the building, together with the land, was about £2,000.

15th. The North-Eastern Company opened the great Ruswarp Viaduct, the last of the bridges over the Esk before reaching Whitby. The viaduct is the largest work of the kind on the line, being 330 feet in length, and having ten openings.

16th. A special meeting of the magistrates of the West Riding was held at Wakefield, to elect a chief-constable as successor of Colonel Cobbe, who had been appointed one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Constabulary. There was a large assemblage of magistrates, and their choice fell upon Captain McNeill, of Doncaster, Adjutant of the First West York Yeomanry. The salary was £500 a year, with allowances for a horse and travelling expenses.

The opening services of the new Congregational Church at Ilkley, took place. The buildings comprise a church, school, and church-keeper's house, which are all carefully designed, of harmonious character, in the early decorated style of Gothic architecture, and have frontages to Riddings Road and Green Lane.

In accordance with the request conveyed in a resolution adopted at the last meeting of the Leeds Town Council, the Home Secretary appointed Mr. William Bruce, barrister, of the Midland circuit, a stipendiary magistrate for the borough. The salary fixed by the Corporation was £1,000 a year. The warrant was dated 16th June, and empowered the learned gentleman to act as "Police magistrate and Justice of Peace for the borough of Leeds." Mr. Bruce formally entered upon his duties on the 25th, and was received, on taking his seat upon the bench, by a large number of magistrates. The learned gentleman qualified with the usual formalities, and the members of the legal profession, of whom a large number attended, expressed their satisfaction, and that of the public, at the selection of Mr. Bruce.

18th. The House of Lords agreed to the second reading of the bill for the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church by a majority of 179 to 146.

19th. The corner stone of a new Mechanics' Institution was laid at Otley, in the presence of a large assemblage, by Mrs. Dawson, of Weston Hall.

21st. The orders issued by the Poor Law Board under the act of last session dissolving the Gilbert Unions, came into force in the neighbourhood of Leeds; and all charges throughout the extended unions were now of a precisely identical character.

22nd. The Viceroy of Egypt arrived in London this afternoon from Paris. His Royal Highness was met at the Great Western

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Station by the Prince of Wales, on behalf of the Queen, and was conveyed to Buckingham Palace in the state carriage of Her Majesty. There was a large crowd both inside and outside the station, who cheered the illustrious visitor most heartily.

At a meeting of the Bradford Town Council it was resolved to establish telegraphic communication between the several police-stations of the borough.

26th. At the thriving village of Long Preston, a reservoir was presented to the inhabitants by Mr. Thomas Holgate. Brooklands, the seat of the donor, is in close proximity to the village, itself situated in one of the most charming and picturesque nooks of Craven; and by conferring upon his neighbours the inestimable gift of a plentiful supply of water, Mr. Holgate placed a crowning stone upon the many acts of kindness and generosity he had shown to those in the village and neighbourhood of Long Preston. The reservoir was capable of containing about 100,000 gallons. The whole cost of the scheme was about £500.

28th. At the West Riding Sessions, at Bradford, the new basis of assessment for the Riding was confirmed by the magistrates. According to it there had been an increase in little more than two years of £577,274 in the amount of assessment; in Leeds the increase was £91,000. For Bradford the assessment was £284,418, for Sheffield £293,655, and for Leeds £398,183.

The Huddersfield Water Bill passed the select committee of the House of Lords.

A very melancholy accident occurred on Hollingworth Lake. A pleasure party from Todmorden were enjoying a drive round the lake, and in pulling up the horse the animal unfortunately started back, the vehicle and five of its occupants being thrown into the lake. One of the party jumped out of the car, and two others were rescued from the water, but the remaining two were drowned.

29th. A bill for making better provision respecting the disposition of the estate of the late Joseph Crossley, of Halifax, and for other purposes, introduced in the House of Lords, and passed by their lordships, came before a select committee of the House of Commons, of which Mr. Dodson was chairman. The preamble stated that the deceased, together with his brothers, John Crossley and Sir Francis Crossley, about the year 1861, built and fitted-up on Skircoat Moor the Crossley Orphan Home and School, at a cost of £56,000, to be maintained as a perpetual charity; and that in the year 1862 Mr. Joseph Crossley erected, at his own expense, on a part of a plot of freehold land, containing 11,435 square yards, in the town of Halifax, 21 almshouses. Also, that in the year 1867 Mr. Joseph Crossley prepared for the extension of the almshouses by the addition of buildings to form, with the 21 houses already erected, three sides of a square, covering with gardens and appurtenances the whole of the plot of ground, and to comprise 27 almshouses and a chapel, but that he died in 1868 without having executed the deed requisite for completing this foundation. The object of the bill was mainly to

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enable Mr. Edward Crossley, the eldest son of the deceased gentleman, to carry into effect the intention of his father, and contained provisions for that purpose. There was no opposition to the bill, and it passed the committee.

30th. The old Clock, first of the old Moot Hall, then of the old Corn Exchange, Briggate, Leeds, which for nearly a century had proved a faithful servant to the public, was taken to pieces, in more senses than one, and sold in the Crypt of the Town Hall, to Mr. Turton, of Marsh Lane, (the highest bidder,) for £50. An inscription on the dial set forth that the clock had been erected by Geo. Goodall, of Aberford, in 1787; repaired by Wm. Bowling, in August, 1795, and taken down previous to the removal of the Middle Row, by Richard Cheetham, 1825. Mr. Turton also bought, for 30s., the iron vane, ball, and copper fleece which surmounted the clock.

July 1st. The Midland Railway Company's extension line from Cudworth to Barnsley was opened for goods traffic, and shortly afterwards for passenger traffic.

The Mastership of the Temple, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Robinson, late Archdeacon of Madras, the coadjutor of Bishop Heber, was conferred upon the Rev. Dr. Chas. J. Vaughan, vicar of Doncaster. Dr. Vaughan had been vicar of Doncaster close upon nine years.

Major Meek, of York, received official notification of Her Majesty's intention to confer upon him the honour of knighthood. Major Meek was thrice Lord Mayor of York, and the above compliment was paid him in acknowledgment of the princely manner in which he entertained the Prince and Princess of Wales during their visit to that city in 1866, when the great Volunteer review, the annual show of the Yorkshire Agricultural Society, and the Fine Art and Industrial Exhibition took place there.

2nd. The Leeds Town Council voted £10,000 for the purchase of the tolls on the Leeds and Whitehall turnpike road, to free Monk Bridge. It was also agreed to pay £5,000 for the removal of the tolls on the Wellington and Tong Lane and Wortley and Pudsey bars.

5th. The branch line of railway, from Huddersfield to Meltham, a distance of four miles, was opened, for passengers and general traffic.

Another attraction was added to Scarbro' by the opening of a splendid promenade pier on the North Sands, which commands the whole of the rugged and bold scenery of the Castle headland, hitherto unseen except from the water.. There was a great influx of excursionists by railway.

6th. Between 5,000 and 6,000 persons assembled at Ferrymoor, near Cudworth, to witness a match at knur and spell, between John Brown, of Barnsley, and Hy. Hitchin, of Worsbro' Common, for £50 a side, the best of sixty rises, Hitchin receiving ten score yards to start with. Hitchin took the lead from the first, was never headed.

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and won very easily, independent of the ten scores which he received —getting 17 from the pummel—thus winning by 27 scores.

A very alarming accident occurred at Kirkham, near Castle Howard, on the North-Eastern railway, to an excursion train from Doncaster to Scarbro'. A "pick-up train" from York had called at Castle Howard, and a portion of the waggons were left on the main line until some trucks were added from the siding. Whilst the shunting was going on, the excursion train came up and ran into the pick-up train, which, owing to the sharp curve at that point was hidden from the driver of the advancing engine. What followed may be imagined. The collision caused a scene of wild excitement amongst the affrighted excursionists, about 24 of whom were seriously injured.

7th. The foundation stone was laid of a new workhouse for the Huddersfield Union, at Crosland Moor, to be erected at a cost of £24,000.

8th. The North-Eastern Railway Bill and the Bradford Water Bill were read a third time and passed in the House of Lords.

9th. About this time, Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart., had razed the old Norman church at Fimber, to erect another in its stead, and from under the western tower, and from beneath the floor of an earlier church (which seemed to have been burnt down) were taken two urns, two British skeletons, a flint axe, various flints, animal's bones, &c., leading to the conclusion that both churches had stood upon a tumulus.

10th. The corner stone of the new aisle of the ancient parish church of Kirby Hill, near Boroughbridge, at this time undergoing restoration from the designs of Mr. G. G. Scott, R.A., was laid by the vicar and some gentlemen of the Building Committee. During the progress of the work, Mr. Scott's opinion as to the architectural interest attaching to this church was fully established by the discovery of numerous antiquarian remains of Norman and Saxon date.

A serious affray took place arising out of a strike at the Manor Castle Pit, near Sheffield, and a woman named Sykes was very seriously injured.

12th. The Rev. B. B. Haigh, LL.D., of Bramham College, one of the best known and most highly respected of Yorkshire schoolmasters, died, this day, aged 65. Dr. Haigh was educated at Rotherham College for the Christian ministry among the Congregationalists, but he early displayed so remarkable a power of acquiring languages as to induce him to take the scholastic as his life-occupation. When only fifteen years of age he had a considerable knowledge of Hebrew, and he subsequently added to his store most of the European languages in succession. His first school was at Grimston Lodge, near Tadcaster, whence he removed to a larger house at Bramham, which he soon materially extended and improved, and which for years past had been known as Bramham College. His success as a teacher abundantly vindicated his change of profession. He had great administrative talent which, with his power of teaching

generally, soon placed him at Bramham at the head of perhaps the largest private school in the North of England. When Government examinations for the Indian Civil Service were instituted, he applied himself with great assiduity to the study of Oriental languages, and acquired a proficiency in them which was reflected in the attainments of many pupils who afterwards passed those examinations. He was a man of unwearied industry and indomitable perseverance—a very early riser; and it is a fact that much of his knowledge was acquired and work done in hours when other people were asleep. His sympathies were large, and he felt a lively interest in all improvements, social or educational, while his energy was manifest not only in his vocation, but in the management of a farm connected with Bramham College, and in all the household arrangements there. Besides the degree of LL.D. received from the University of Glasgow, he was elected Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of London and also of the Asiatic Society of Paris. During the last few years Dr. Haigh had devoted himself mainly to giving instruction in the Oriental languages, taking a general oversight of the college, but leaving the actual management to his two sons, both Masters of Arts, and both of Christ's College, Cambridge.

13th. Large meetings were held in several of the large towns in the north of England, to protest against the course adopted by the House of Lords upon the Irish Church Bill, and to call upon Government to insist upon the measure being passed in its original integrity.

This morning an accident occurred to a train on the North-Eastern Railway, about 160 yards south of Burton Salmon, north of Normanton. This junction is with a loop line which runs from the main line of the North-Eastern to Knottingley, on the Great Northern. Here the whole of the train left the metals, and tore its way over and through the sleepers and foundation of the permanent way for a distance of 160 yards, and came to a stand. The result, as may be imagined, was most alarming to the passengers, several of whom were injured.

The Barnsley Board of Health received the Charter of Incorporation granted by Her Majesty in Council, making the town a borough. By the charter the election of councillors was fixed for the 10th of September, and that of mayor and aldermen for the 10th of the same month.

16th. The Convalescent Home at Cookridge, near Leeds, erected by Mr. J. M. Smith, in memory of his father, was opened for the reception of patients recommended by subscribers. There was no ceremony, the work of the institution being proceeded with as quietly and unostentatiously as the building was commenced. The Home at Cookridge cost £10,000, and the expenditure of this munificent sum produced a building, in the Gothic style, whose internal arrangements are as complete and comfortable as its external features are striking and pleasing. The home is well situated—sufficiently far away from Leeds to embrace a cheering stretch of

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Yorkshire scenery; sufficiently near Leeds to induce people not too strong to attempt rather than to hold back from the journey.

17th. This morning, about a quarter past nine, an accident occurred to a Yorkshire excursion train on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, between Lostock Junction and Bamber Bridge, a short distance from Preston, which, though of an alarming character, was fortunately unattended with loss of life, although a many of the passengers were severely bruised.

19th. A boiler at the works of Messrs. Hodgson and Sons, woollen manufacturers, Holbeck Mills, Meadow Lane, Leeds, exploded. Several persons were injured, and amongst them three children who were playing in an adjoining street, and several persons passing along Meadow Lane and Victoria Road. The boiler had been repaired only a few weeks before.

At a meeting of the Huddersfield Council, the members expressed gratification at the result of the recent application to Parliament for an additional water supply for the borough, and the Waterworks Committee were empowered to borrow £50,000 to carry out the necessary works.

20th. The Thames Tunnel was finally closed as a public footway. It was opened on the 23rd of March, 1843, having been commenced by Sir I. S. Brunel, in 1824. The total cost of the tunnel was about £600,000 but the East London Railway Company recently purchased it for a little over a third of that sum.

This was a day of great gaiety and excitement at Manchester. The Prince and Princess of Wales visited the Agricultural Exhibition being held there, and were welcomed by an immense concourse throughout their progress from Worsley Hall, the seat of the Earl of Ellesmere, whose guests their Royal Hignesses had been during their visit to Lancashire.

21st. The first meeting of the Leeds New Poor Law Board was held.

Another fearful colliery explosion occurred at Haydock, near Wigan, which resulted in the loss of 57 lives. About 60 of the men working in the pit made their escape unhurt after the explosion.

22nd. The Prince and Princess of Wales visited Hull. Every preparation had been made to give them a hearty reception. They drove through the principal streets, which were beautifully decorated, and afterwards the Prince opened the Albert Dock. The dock covers a total area of twenty-eight acres, and the entrance is so constructed as to admit vessels of the largest tonnage. Its cost, including a number of buildings was about £1,000,000. After the ceremony their Royal Hignesses and suite, and about a thousand other guests, were entertained at luncheon by the chairman and directors of the Dock Company. The Royal party returned to London shortly before four o'clock in the afternoon. Including that to which the Prince of Wales gave the name of his father this day, the docks in Hull were now six in number, and occupy an area

of eighty-four acres. The first, or Old, or Queen's Dock, was opened in 1778; the Humber Dock was opened in 1809; the Junction Dock, which lies between these two, and has direct communication with them, was opened in 1829; the Railway Dock was opened in 1846; the Victoria Dock was opened in 1850; and this day, the Albert Dock, completing the list, was formally opened and named with greater rejoicings and amidst greater enthusiasm than had been known in Hull since 1854, when the Queen and Prince Albert and the then youthful Royal family visited the town.

24th. The Royal Agricultural Society's meeting at Manchester closed, having been the most successful ever held. Its pecuniary results to the society were eminently satisfactory. The largest amount received was on Wednesday, the second day of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales, when 39,405 persons paid 2s. 6d. each for the privilege of entry, the total proceeds for the day being close upon £5,000. On Thursday, the first shilling day, the admissions were 57,129, the total number admitted by payment during the week being 189,108, and the aggregate receipts £15,926. Previously the Leeds meeting had been the most successful in the society's history, but the admissions on that occasion were 43,000 below those at Manchester, and the receipts £6,000 less.

Mr. John Baldwin, of Clay House, near Halifax, died this evening, aged 84. Mr. Baldwin was the first mayor of Halifax, having been elected to that office on the incorporation of the borough in 1848; and he sat as a magistrate in the little office at the old Workhouse, near the Parish Church. He was a large worsted manufacturer at Bailey Hall, Halifax, and was noted for his punctual and straightforward business habits. He attended the works up to within a fortnight of his death. Mr. Baldwin was a magistrate of the borough of Halifax, but had not sat on the bench for several years. A fine portrait of him is hung in the Council Chamber at the Halifax Town Hall.

25th. About 800 men connected with the Rifle and Volunteer corps of Leeds assembled at a united church parade in Kirkstall Abbey. The service was conducted by the Vicar, (Dr. Woodford,) hon. chaplain of the Rifles, and the Rev. J. H. McCheane, hon. chaplain of the Artillery. An impressive sermon was preached by the Vicar, who referred to the fact that three centuries had elapsed since any gathering for worship had taken place within the walls of the Abbey. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen at the service. The Volunteers occupied the nave and the public the aisle.

26th. At an early sitting of the House of Lords the Royal Assent was given, by commission, to the Irish Church Bill.

28th. The proceedings of the British Medical Association commenced at Leeds by a public breakfast in the Victoria Hall, and subsequently the second general meeting was held in the Philosophical Hall. Mr. W. D. Husband, of York, the new President of the Council, presided, in the absence of Dr. Chadwick, who had

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been summoned to Manchester on account of the dangerous illness of a married daughter. Newcastle was selected as the place of next meeting, and the Mayor of Leeds was elected an honorary member of the Association, as an acknowledgment of the manner in which the members had been received. At noon, Sir Wm. Jenner delivered an able and eloquent address upon the subject of the progress of the profession in the knowledge and use of medicines, and Sir William was thanked for his contribution, on the motion of Dr. Heaton, seconded by Dr. R. Hall. An important address was delivered in the Public Health Section by Dr. Farre, its president, on the sanitary regulations of large towns, advocating more especially the appointment of public officers of health in all the chief centres of population. In the evening, the President's soirée took place in the Victoria Hall, to which all members in attendance, together with many of the principal inhabitants of the district, were invited.

30th. The Hull and Doncaster line was opened, and on August 2nd, (the Monday following,) the North-Eastern Company commenced running their trains. This line is fourteen miles long, but saves 17 miles in the journey to the south and to West Yorkshire, and brings Hull into direct communication with the coal-fields.

A new church in the village of Hoylandswaine, near Penistone, was consecrated by the Bishop of Ripon, in presence of a large number of the gentry and other inhabitants of the neighbourhood. The foundation stone of the new edifice was laid on the 13th of November, 1867, by the Bishop of Ripon.

August 2nd. One of the most terrible colliery accidents on record occurred near Dresden, in Saxony, by which more than 400 lives were lost.

5th. Mr. Josiah Mason, of Birmingham, completed an act of princely munificence by the establishment at Edrington of almshouses for twenty-six widows, and orphanages for three hundred boys and girls. The amount expended in this benefaction was no less than £260,000.

At the Volunteer Artillery meeting, at Shoeburyness, the West Riding corps were very successful. The Queen's Prize (value £100) was won by the 7th West York (Batley), the second prize (value £40) by the Second West York (Bradford), and the third prize (value £20) by the Fifth West York (Bowling).

6th. The Archbishop of York consecrated two churches at Sheffield —one in the district called Sharrow, and another in Walkley. Both were erected by the efforts of the Sheffield Church Extension Society, at a cost of £5,600 and £3.200 respectively.

7th. Mr. Wright, Chairman of the Hull Dock Company, was introduced to Her Majesty at Osborne, and received the honour of knighthood.

At the West Riding Assizes held at Leeds, Mr. Baron Cleasby was engaged for some time with the trial of an edge-tool striker named Brown, for the attempted murder of his wife at Sheffield.

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Believing his wife, who was separated from him, to be faithless, he cut her throat, and afterwards endeavoured to serve himself in the same manner—succeeding, however, in neither attempt. The jury, in returning a verdict of guilty, recommended the prisoner, who was sixty years of age, to mercy, and sentence of fourteen years' penal servitude was passed upon him.

9th. Mr. Titus Salt followed the example of the late Dean of Durham by presenting to the Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots and Imbeciles, for the Northern Counties, being erected at Lancaster, the munificent sum of £5,000.

10th. A new chapel, near Bondgate Bridge, Ripon, in connection with the Hospital of St. John the Baptist, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

14th. The committee of the Bradford Band of Hope Union, grateful for the large measure of success which attended their late gala in Peel Park, Bradford, presented a stone statue to adorn the park. The figure selected was a statue of Ceres, the goddess of autumn, which had been cut by Mr. W. Ashton, stone carver, Manningham Lane, Bradford. The figure is 7 ft. 6 in. in height, and is mounted on a pedestal 6 ft. in height. The total weight of both is about six tons.

An alarming accident occurred on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway between Rotherham and Sheffield. A passenger train came into collision with two trucks which were on the line, and several of the passengers were injured.

16th. The Rev. Francis Pigou, M.A., minister of St. Philip's Chapel, Regent Street, London, was presented to the vicarage of Doncaster.

There was a demonstration at Sheffield in favour of the miners locked out in South Yorkshire, and a riot took place, during which several persons were injured and much property destroyed.

An accident of a most serious character occurred to the Barnet train on the Great Northern Railway. Instead of being shunted on the up line for London, the train started on the rails by which it had arrived at Barnet, and whilst going through the Whetstone tunnel came into collision with a goods train. The gas tank of the passenger train blew up, setting fire to all the carriages, burning the guard to a cinder, and seriously injuring the driver and stoker.

Christ Church, Windhill, was consecrated by the Bishop of Ripon. The cost of the edifice was about £4,300.

18th. A new building, erected for the Mechanics' Institute, at Rothwell, was opened.

19th. At a special meeting of the Leeds Town Council it was decided that the resolution passed in March, 1868, for the establishment of a free public library, should be carried into effect.

Messrs. Hepper and Son offered for sale by auction, in their rooms in East Parade, Leeds, the next presentation to the rectory of Guiseley. The reserve price was £4,000 but no offer was made.

23rd. The series of immense reservoirs to be constructed in the

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valley of the Washburn for giving an improved and increased supply of water to the borough of Leeds, were commenced by the Mayor (Mr. T. W. George) turning the first sod of the reservoir to be formed at Lindley Wood, in the presence of the members of the Town Council and a numerous body of spectators.

27th. The great international boat race between the Harvard (American) and the Oxford University crews (which excited more intense interest on both sides of the Atlantic than any other event for many years past) took place on the Thames, from Putney to Mortlake. The day was beautifully fine, and an immense concourse gathered on the banks of the river. The American crew held the lead up to the Oil Mills, when the Oxford crew began to draw ahead, and at Barnes Bridge took a decided lead, which no effort of the Harvard crew could lessen, and Oxford won by a half to three quarters of a length. The race was rowed in 22 mins., 18 secs.

28th. A very distressing accident occurred at Malton. Two young men, sons of Mr. Priestley, of the East Riding bank, went to bathe in the river near the town, at a place where the stream was very rapid, and both, unhappily, were drowned.

The North-Eastern Railway Company completed the rebuilding of the whole of the bridges in the Esk Valley and Vale of Gothland, the old wooden erections having been replaced with stone work and iron girders. The last rivet of the great viaduct over the tidal way of the Esk, at the Ruswarp station, was driven this day. The new structure is exceedingly light and handsome in appearance, having trough girders, with stone piers at each end, and carried on nine rows of iron piles, giving ten openings for the tidal way. The whole length is 330 feet, and the demolition of the old viaduct and the erection of the new one had been completed three days within six months, without an accident or the stoppage of a single train.

30th. This evening the last of a series of services connected with the opening of a new Baptist Chapel at Golcar, was held under the presidency of Mr. Josiah Berry, of Lockwood. The chapel had cost £4,300, and was this evening declared entirely free from debt.

Two fires of considerable magnitude occurred near Dewsbury, an hour or two after midnight. One broke out in, and destroyed the Carr Mill, Birstal, and caused damage to the amount of £4,000; the other took place at Purlwell Mill, and destroyed a large quantity of stock. A mechanic named Joseph Broadbent, 40 years of age, belonging to Gomersal, was on his way to the fire at Birstal, and when nearing the mill he dropped down and died instantaneously.

The parishioners of St. Philip's, Leeds, presented their vicar, the Rev. G. Thomas, (who had accepted the charge of the rural parish of Arkendale, near Knaresborough,) and his daughter with a parting testimonial, consisting of a very handsome timepiece and lamp for the rev. gentleman, and also of an appropriate present from the children and teachers of the schools (both National and Sunday), to Miss Thomas, for her devotion to the improvement of the younger portion of the flock.

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31st. Archbishop Manning assisted at the opening of a Roman Catholic Chapel at Tadcaster. There was Pontifical high mass in the forenoon, the Bishop of Beverley being the celebrant. The building was dedicated in the name of St. Joseph.

September 1st. By the joint efforts of the Lodge of Probity (61) nearly 150 years old, and the St. James's Lodge (448), Halifax was provided with a handsome and commodious Masonic hall; a building which, for interior finish and convenience, will contrast most favourably with any of the kind in the West Riding. The hall is situate at St. John's Place, Trinity Road.

2nd. The hamlets of Scholes and Oakenshaw ceased to be parts of the district of the Cleckheaton Local Board.

Mr. George Hudson, known as the "Railway King," was presented with an annuity of £520 by his friends.

A beautiful stained glass window, by Messrs. Ward and Hughes, of London, was placed in the south-east of the chancel of St. John the Evangelist, Leeds, as a tribute of love and gratitude to the late Vicar, the Rev. Edward Monro, M.A. Rich and poor, old and young, alike contributed to the window, but the most pleasing feature was the voluntary contribution of the Sunday School children, amounting to £20.

5th. A thunderstorm of unusual violence, unhappily causing loss of life, visited Yorkshire and other parts of the north of England, this, Sunday evening. Two lovers named Thomas Hardaker and Emma Carrick, were struck dead by lightning in the footpath leading from Stanningley to Farsley. It appeared that the couple, who had both been Sunday school teachers at St. James's Church, Stanningley, had kept company for two or three years, Carrick being employed as a weaver, and the young man travelling about the country with his brother James Hardaker, in charge of a toy and fancy bazaar, their journeys extending from Hull to Manchester, and their residence during the summer season been under canvas. The previous week being Farsley feast, the bazaar was pitched there, and Thomas Hardaker availed himself of his near proximity to his sweetheart, Emma Carrick, to occasionally visit her. The bazaar was got ready on Saturday night for removal to Holbeck, at six on Monday morning; and as the couple were to be married in November, they were anxious to be together as much as possible before Hardaker went away. They were in company this afternoon. took tea at her father's house, and in the evening were at Farsley, appearing to be on their way to the young woman's home at Stanningley when the calamity occurred. They took the path across the fields, and were last seen alive in conversation in a "snicket," a narrow road between two walls, terminating the footpath in the direction of Stanningley. They appeared to have retraced their steps towards Farsley, and stood for shelter in the shadow of the wall, on the footpath leading to Mr. Butler's house, close to the field path, and near to a style road, the latter protected by iron railing. On the south side of the wall was a plantation of young trees, and some

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fifty yards further on, on the north side, were other iron railings, the unfortunate pair standing between the iron style and palisading to the westward. The storm came from the westward: and it was presumed that the electric fluid, attracted by the first mass of metal, swept onward to that guarding the stile-road and on its way struck down the lovers, as they were found lying apart a few yards from the wall, the young man stretched on his back, and his unfortunate partner on her face, her umbrella or parasol lying under her body. The only mark of the action of the lightning on their bodies was to be seen in the faces of the deceased, which were seared and burnt about the forehead and nose. Hardaker's right boot was ripped up, a small hole was burnt in his purse, and two or three other holes in his shirt, and his money—gold, silver, and copper,—was partially melted, two shilling pieces being fused together, but rather singularly, the young woman's purse and its contents were untouched. When the bodies were washed and laid out they appeared to be only asleep, the young woman's countenance having a pleasant look, and the colour for a time remaining in her cheeks. This sad event created a profound sensation in the neighbourhood, both the young people being well known and respected. At the funeral, the village of Stanningley was the scene of one of the most impressive spectacles ever seen in that place, a scene witnessed by an immense crowd of people, numbering many thousands, who flocked in from the surrounding villages for many miles. A stained glass window, the work of Mr. Preedy, of London, and the gift of 750 subscribers, was afterwards placed in Stanningley church and dedicated to Almighty God as a memorial of Thomas Hardaker and Emma Carrick, teachers in St. Thomas's Sunday School, who were killed by a flash of lightning, September, 1869. The subject represented is the "Good Shepherd, tending His Sheep on the Everlasting Hills."

6th. The new Public Baths, erected by the Sheffield Corporation in the neighbourhood of Borough Bridge, were formally opened by the Mayor, in the presence of several members of the Town Council.

A handsomely illuminated address, subscribed for by the members of the Leeds Board of Guardians, was presented to Mr. Middleton, the chairman of the board, at his residence, Ivy Lodge, York Road, as a recognition of his valuable services in promoting the formation of the Leeds Union. The presentation was made by Mr. Ingham and Mr. Ald. Addyman, in the presence of several of the guardians, the medical officers, and the clerk to the board.

The Duke of Norfolk accepted the office of President of the Sheffield Infirmary—a position which had been held by his Grace's predecessors for the last seventy or eighty years. The Duke at the same time contributed £1,000 to its funds.

Lieut.-General Thomas Perronet Thompson died in the eighty-seventh year of his age. He was born at Hull in 1783, and was educated at Hull Grammar School, conducted by Joseph Milner.

author of the "History of the Christian Church." He entered Queen's College, Cambridge, in October, 1798, took his Bachelor's degree as seventh Wrangler, and made an experimental voyage of nine months from the port of Hull, in 1802, and sailed as a midshipman in the Isis, the flag-ship of Admiral Gambier, in 1803. He left the Navy in 1806, and entered the Army as a second lieutenant in the Rifle Corps, and while serving in this capacity, was among the prisoners at Buenos Ayres; was sent out in 1808, by the influence of Mr. Wilberforce, to be Governor of Sierra Leone, and exerted himself more vigorously than was pleasing to the Home Government in putting down the project for continuing the purchase of slaves under the plea of apprenticeship, and for this was recalled. In 1812 he returned to active military service in the campaign in the south of France; in 1814 was placed under the personal orders of Brigadier-General Fane, and at the peace was promoted to the rank of captain. He proceeded to Bombay in the middle of 1815, and having learned Arabic, was attached to the expedition against the Wahabees of the Persian Gulf, as interpreter, in which capacity he took a principal part in negociating the treaty with those tribes, in which the slave-trade was for the first time declared to be piracy. In 1821 he returned to England, and in June, 1825, was promoted to the rank of major, and afterwards to that of lieutenant-colonel. Having cultivated the acquaintance of Jeremy Bentham and other well-known men, he contributed to the *Westminster Review*, of which he afterwards became editor and proprietor, and he wrote from time to time a number of pamphlets and detached publications on various subjects, especially political economy; among which was his defence of Adam Smith's theory of rent against that of Ricardo. His "Corn-law Catechism," which served to undermine the Protectionist system of commercial policy, appeared in 1827; "Enharmonic Theory of Music," in 1829; and "Geometry without Axioms," in 1830. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Preston in January, 1835; was returned for Hull in June, 1835; was defeated at Marylebone in March, 1838; at Cheltenham in July, 1841; at Sunderland in August, 1845; and was returned for Bradford in August, 1847; was defeated there in July, 1852; again elected in March, 1857; and retired in 1859. In 1848 he published a "Catechism on the Currency," in 1857-8-9 weekly letters to his constituents, under the title of "Audi Alteram Partem," being mainly on the treatment of the native army and people of India, in which he stood almost alone; and continued the subjects after his exclusion from Parliament, in a third volume, under the same title, in 1861. In July, 1837, he gave notice of motion that no foreign prince or potentate ought to have pre-eminence or succession within the realm; having special reference to the plans on foot for putting the King of Hanover on the throne. He opposed corporal punishment and restrictions on marriage with deceased wife's sister, and supported the opening of museums and public libraries. General Thompson was one of the earliest and ablest asserters of the principles of free-trade

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7th. A British canoe or boat was discovered on the farm of the late Mr. Hebden Flowers, of South Holme, in the North Riding. It was formed of a log of oak, 7 ft. long and 3 ft. diameter. The part hollowed out was 5 ft. by 2 ft. 6 in., and 1 ft. 4 in. deep. The relic was taken to Malton, being intended for the Yorkshire Philosophical Society's museum.

The first election of Councillors for the newly-created borough of Barnsley took place.

9th. The Bishop of Ripon consecrated a new church and burial ground at Flockton, near Wakefield. The church was built in lieu of an old and incommodious edifice erected near the site of the new structure 118 years ago,—the original church, however, dating as far back as 1697,—and was a great improvement in its architectural features as in its internal accommodation, the latter being about double that of the old building. The new church cost about £2,600, and affords sittings for a congregation of 400 worshippers.

10th. The memorial stone of a Fever Hospital, the erection of which was due chiefly to the munificence of some of the residents of the district, was laid at Penny Oaks, Leeds Road, Bradford, by Mr. A. Harris, J.P., one of the originators of the scheme, and a contributor of £3,800 towards the cost of the building. Mr. Titus Salt gave £5,000, and also promised to endow the institution with £50 a year towards its maintenance.

The first meeting of the Council of the newly-incorporated borough of Barnsley was held, and Mr. H. Richardson was elected the first Mayor. After his election Mr. Richardson gave a luncheon to the Corporation at the King's Head Hotel. About six o'clock in the evening some thousands of persons assembled in front of that establishment, the band of the volunteers in uniform playing a popular selection of music. A carriage and pair drove up to the door, and on Mr. Richardson entering the vehicle, the horses were taken out and the worthy Mayor was drawn to his residence, a distance of two miles, by a large body of men, principally his own workmen, and preceded by the band.

A comfortable and commodious chapel erected at Little Moor, Pudsey, in connection with the Wesleyan Methodists of the Bramley Circuit, was opened. The first stone of the new chapel was laid on Saturday, the 2nd of May, 1868, by Mr. H. Mitchell, of Esholt Hall.

11th. The lock-out at the Denaby Main Colliery, near Sheffield, which had lasted over six months, was at length brought to a termination.

14th. An accident occurred at Wakefield to an excursion train from Manchester to Doncaster. Owing to some mismanagement, the train ran into an engine which was being transferred to the engine-shed, and the guard and some of the passengers were injured.

15th. Mr. Titus Salt, the founder of Saltaire, whose benevolence and commercial enterprise was well known not only in Yorkshire but throughout the country, was created a baronet.

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An old man of sixty, Thomas Harrison, better known in the locality where he resided—Back Lane, Clayton Heights—as "Tom Pudding," died, and nearly £300 was found after his death secreted about his residence and sewn up in an old jacket. The deceased dealt in poultry, attending the markets about; and both he, his ducks, fowls, pigeons, rabbits, and an old galloway, dwelt together in a one-storeyed low cottage, which served the tribe of bipeds and quadrupeds as "parlour, kitchen, and all." The deceased was a native of Clayton, had neither wife nor family, did not believe in the efficacy of soap and water, and held whitewashing in abhorrence, as it cost money.

The Doncaster St. Leger was won by Pero Gomez, the property of Sir J. Hawley; Martyrdom being second; George Osbaldeston third, and Pretender fourth. Time 3 min. 21½ sec.

16th. William Firth, miner, of Dudley Hill, near Bradford, while at work in a coal mine at Toftshaw, discovered fragments of bones in the roof of the black bed coal. The pieces were carefully united, and on being submitted to Professor Huxley, he pronounced the remains to be those of a new batrachian, constituting a new genus and species, to which he proposed to attach the name of *pholiderpeton scutigerum*, and fully described it in the *Geological Journal*. The specimen is a complete fossil, nearly six feet long, and was purchased for and placed in the museum of the Bradford Philosophical Society.

The memorial to George William Frederick, the seventh Earl of Carlisle, erected on Bulmer Hill, Castle Howard, was inaugurated, Lord Wenlock, the Rt. Hon. E. Cardwell, Mr. Baines, M.P., the Hon. Admiral Howard, Mr. E V. Harcourt, and many other gentlemen being present. The monument is in the form of a Grecian column, and the site embraces a magnificent and uninterrupted view of "the empire county," which the distinguished statesman represented so faithfully and loved so well. Comprising a view of the three Ridings, the site is further appropriate as overlooking the principal seat of the Howard family. The late Earl died in December, 1864, and the movement for the erection of a memorial, in recognition of his distinguished services as a statesman, and his worth as a philanthropist, was commenced not long after his death. Mr. F. P. Cockerell, of London, was chosen as the architect, and the design which he furnished was fully carried out. The memorial had been about two years in erection, the foundation stone having been laid in August, 1867, by Mrs. Egerton V. Harcourt, of Whitwell Hall. Altogether the column rises to a height of 120 feet. It rests upon a broad pedestal, which is ascended from the Castle Howard side by a handsome flight of steps. At each corner of the base are sculptured the armorial bearings of the Howard family in relief. A rich composite capital surmounts the column, with wreaths of laurel depending from it; and on the top there is a tripod inflamed. The words—"In memory of George William Frederick, VIIth Earl of Carlisle, Viscount Morpeth, K.G.," are carried round the plinth; while on a tablet on the side fronting Castle Howard is the inscription:—

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HE TO WHOM THIS MONUMENT
WAS RAISED, MDCCCLXIX,
IN PRIVATE LIFE WAS LOVED
BY ALL WHO KNEW HIM,
AND BY HIS PUBLIC CONDUCT
WON THE RESPECT OF HIS COUNTRY,
AND LEFT THE BRIGHT EXAMPLE
OF A TRUE PATRIOT AND EARNEST CHRISTIAN.

On the opposite side there is the further inscription :—

HE TO WHOM THIS MONUMENT
WAS RAISED
BY PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION
DURING XII. YEARS REPRESENTED
IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
FIRSTLY YORKSHIRE,
SECONDLY THE WEST RIDING,
AND, DURING EIGHT YEARS, WAS
THE VICEROY OF IRELAND.

A fire occurred in the Tinsley Park colliery, near Sheffield, which resulted in the death of three of the miners working in the pit.

17th. A large and handsome new Congregational Chapel was opened at Booth, near Halifax. The cost of the chapel was over £3,000.

20th. A shocking outrage was perpetrated near the village of Ledsham. Richard Kellett, aged 32, foreman to Mr. Morritt, farmer, had given offence to the Irish in the neighbourhood, and after a harvest thanksgiving at Ledsham Church, Kellett, together with three or four more young men, went down to Micklefield Station to set a friend off by the train. On returning, between the Boot and Shoe and Pointer public-houses, Kellett and one of his companions, named Wilson, who were some distance in advance, were attacked by a party of Irishmen, who had secreted themselves in the hedge. It was at once evident that Kellett was the object of their vengeance, for he was immediately knocked down by a blow from an Irishman who was in advance of the others. Kellet appeared to have got upon his feet again, for on Wilson turning round he saw his companion running away and the Irishmen after him. Nothing more was heard of Kellett until the following day, when between twelve and one o'clock he was found dead from stabs upon the footpath leading from Ledsham to Leeds. A verdict of wilful murder was afterwards returned against some person or persons unknown.

21st. The proceedings connected with the annual conference of the National Iron and Steel Institute, of which the Duke of Devonshire was president, commenced at Middlesbro'. In the evening an address and a despatch box were presented to Mr. Rupert Kettle, by the members of the Board of Arbitration and Conciliation for the manufactured iron trade of the North of England, as a recognition of his services in the previous April, in the amicable adjustment of the dispute which then arose respecting wages.

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22nd. Another munificent donation by Mr. H. W. F. Bolckow, M.P., (who a year ago gave a public park,) was given to the town of Middlesbro'. He now presented a valuable block of buildings, erected at a cost of £6,000, upon land liberally given by Messrs. Hopkins, Gilkes, and Wilson. The buildings were to be appropriated for use as national schools. They were opened by the Duke of Devonshire, the ceremony being witnessed by most of the gentlemen who were visiting the town as members of the Iron and Steel Institute.

At a special meeting of the Sheffield Town Council, a committee was appointed to take steps necessary for the purchase of the Gas Works by the town.

Died, Mr. Christopher Holdsworth Dawson, J.P., at his residence, Weston Hall, near Otley. The deceased was the youngest son of Mr. C. H. Dawson, of Royd's Hall, Low Moor, near Bradford, and was a partner in the well-known firm of the Low Moor Iron Company. He was also a West Riding magistrate, and regularly took his seat upon the Otley bench. His death was much regretted by his brother magistrates, and by the whole of the people of Otley and the neighbourhood. He was a most liberal subscriber to charitable objects. On the 19th of last June he was present on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of the Otley New Mechanics' Hall by Mrs. Dawson, and Master Dawson. He gave a handsome subscription of £300 to the building fund of that hall, and on several occasions expressed himself very much interested in its prosperity. He was interred on the 28th, in Weston Parish Church, when a large number of the clergy, magistrates, and gentlemen of the district attended.

23rd. In accordance with a resolution passed by the Streets Committee of the Leeds Town Council, the name of Boar Lane was changed to West Bar—a name by which part of the street was formerly known, and the new name was affixed, a step which led to much discussion. The Council ultimately decided to keep to the old name.

25th. Died, Mr. Frank Mirfield, of Barnsley, a well-known Chartist leader. A few years ago he took the Cherry Tree Inn, Copper Street, and was for many years the secretary of the Hand Loom Weavers' Association. He was well known not only in Barnsley, but through Yorkshire, on account of the prominent stand which he took with regard to the noted weavers' strike in 1829, when he and a man named Ashton were sentenced to fourteen years' transportation for setting fire to Kersforth Hall, and cutting up several warps. The deceased was 67 years of age.

27th. Mrs. Burton, who died recently at Roundhay, near Leeds, left munificent bequests for charitable and other purposes, the total amount of her benefactions exceeding £30,000.

The Rivers Pollution Commissioners, who were on a tour throughout Lancashire and Yorkshire, visited Leeds, and met several of the members of the Corporation who were connected with the committee on the utilization of sewage

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The Ings or Company Mill, at Batley Carr, one of the oldest in the district, was destroyed by fire. The loss was estimated at £8,000.

28th. A telegram from Suez stated that the barriers against the passage of the waters to the Bitter Lakes had been removed, and the required level obtained along the whole extent of the canal, and that a steamer with M. de Lesseps on board made the passage direct, without interruption, from Port Said to Suez in fifteen hours.

29th. His Grace the Duke of Norfolk followed up his donation of £1,000 to the Infirmary by giving the sum of £500 towards the fund for the enlargement of the Sheffield Public Hospital and Dispensary.

The site on which the Commercial Buildings stood, in West Bar, Leeds, was offered for sale by the gentlemen who purchased that portion of it not required for the improvement of the street. The sum paid to the Corporation was £25,000, and it was re-sold for more than £30,000.

October 1st. Mrs. W. E. Gott, of Armley House, laid the foundation stone of Christ Church, Upper Armley, near Leeds.

The joint committee of the Dewsbury and Batley Town Councils appointed to consider the question of purchasing the Gas Works, in order that they might be divided between the two corporations, decided to recommend the purchase "at a valuation to be made and ascertained in the usual way."

5th. A very interesting gathering of teetotallers, of twenty years' standing and upwards, was held at the Mechanics' Institute, Leeds. There was a numerous attendance of the veterans and their friends. After tea a meeting was held, presided over by Mr. John Andrews, as the oldest abstainer in the town. There were 218 teetotallers of 20 years standing and upwards present, of whom one had been an abstainer 49 years, one 40, one 39, one 37, seven 35, nineteen 34, sixteen 33, fourteen 32, four 31, eighteen 30, nineteen 29, eleven 28, nineteen 27, twelve 26, fifteen 25, ten 24, eight 23, thirteen 22, seventeen 21, and twelve 20. The aggregate age of these persons was 10,352; their average age 49; the aggregate of their years of abstinence, 6,084, or an average of 28½ years.

The Bradford Town Council, at a special meeting, authorised the Finance and General Purposes Committee to take the necessary steps for erecting a Town Hall from the designs of Messrs. Lockwood and Mawson. The cost of the building not to exceed £40,000.

6th. A new and commodious church at Brierley, was consecrated by the Archbishop of York.

8th. Nine new baronets were gazetted, viz., Ald. Salomons, Messrs. Bazley, James O'Connoll, Titus Salt, Fairbairn, Whitworth, Earl, W. Jackson, and Major-General F. Seymour.

Mr. Samuel Musgrave died at his residence, Harrogate. During the whole of his life, the deceased was well known in Leeds, and took an active part in political and local matters. For many years he was one of the Liberal representatives of Bramley Ward in the Town Council. Mr. Musgrave was 54 years of age.

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9th. The Rev. Ralph Maude, vicar of Mirfield, resigned his cure, owing to ill health. He was appointed to the living in 1827.

10th. A dreadful railway accident—one of the most disastrous that was ever witnessed on the Midland line—occurred shortly after midnight, between Nottingham and Derby. Several special trains were run this day, Saturday, the closing day of the Nottingham Goose Fair, to the large towns in the district, and one of these in returning had reached the Trent Junction when it was discovered that the line was blocked by a goods train. The excursion was brought to a stand, but, unhappily, before the line could be cleared or the signals put on, the mail train from Nottingham to Trent dashed into the special with most disastrous results. Nine of the passengers were killed, many others seriously injured, and a number of the carriages were also destroyed. At the time of the collision a dense fog prevailed.

13th. Mr. J. D. Hutchinson, Mayor of Halifax, cut the first sod of the Castle Carr Tunnel of the Hebden Extension of the Halifax Waterworks scheme. The ceremony was performed in Dunion Dale, on Wadsworth Moor, about eight miles from Halifax, and at an elevation of about 1,400 feet above the level of the sea.

The Baptist New Chapel, at Farsley, to take the place of the old structure at Bagley, was opened. The building had cost £4,000.

14th. The Rev. John Bell, M.A., vicar of Rothwell, died suddenly this morning at the age of 65. He had held the living of Rothwell since the year 1829, and for several years was rural dean for the deanery of Wakefield; was an honorary canon of Ripon for some years, and one of the proctors for the Archdeaconry of Craven, in the York Convocation.

15th. At his residence, Brunswick House, Huddersfield, Mr. W. Keighley, J.P., died, aged 55, after a short illness. Mr. Keighley was a magistrate; one of the vice-presidents of the Chamber of Commerce, (with which he had been connected for a very long period, his name appearing in the books so long ago as 1855,) and at one time he was chairman of the old body of Improvement Commissioners. He was more particularly known as connected with the Wesleyans of Buxton Road Chapel, where he had been a member for about twenty years.

The hamlets of Scholes and Oakenshaw adopted the Local Government Act.

17th. The new Vicar of Doncaster, the Rev. Francis Pigou, M.A., preached his first sermon in St. George's Church.

19th. The Beverley Election Commissioners, after nearly a months' adjournment, re-assembled, and shortly after the opening of the court, Sir H. Edwards entered, accompanied by Mr. Serjeant Sleigh and other counsel, and impugned the jurisdiction of the Commissioners. A scene of confusion followed, and no business could be proceeded with. The Commissioners therefore adjourned to consider what course they could adopt to meet the circumstances of the case. They subsequently insisted upon their authority being respected

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and after threatening to put it fully in force, Serjeant Sleigh and Sir H. Edwards, and the other counsel retired. The proceedings then went on as usual.

23rd. The North Dean branch of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, which since 1844 had been a single line, was opened as a double one. This branch was constructed in 1844 by Messrs. Thomson and Co., of Liverpool, and was then the only railway into Halifax. It is a little over a mile long, and for many years had formed a sort of "throttle valve" on the route from Halifax to Huddersfield, the trains having frequently to wait, either at one end or the other.

The Earl of Derby died this morning at Knowsley. His Lordship was born in 1799, and was therefore seventy years of age. He entered the House of Commons in 1820 as representative of Stockbridge, and in 1826 was returned for Preston. Subsequently he was returned for Windsor and North Lancashire. In 1846 he was summoned to the House of Lords, in the lifetime of his father, as Baron Stanley. He was Chief Secretary for Ireland 1830-3, and Secretary for the Colonies 1833-4, and again 1841-5, under Sir Robert Peel. His Lordship, however, on Sir Robert determining to repeal the Corn Laws, retired from the Cabinet, and in 1846 became leader of the Protectionist party. In June, 1851, he succeeded his father as fourteenth Earl, and in the following February became Prime Minister. His Ministry, however, came to an end after the general election of that year, and the late Earl resumed the position of leader of the Opposition. Lord Derby's second Ministry was formed in February, 1858, but being defeated upon the second reading of Mr. Disraeli's Reform Bill on March 31, 1859, he appealed to the country. Upon the assembling of the new Parliament, however, the Government was again defeated in the House of Commons on a vote of want of confidence by a majority of 13, and resigned on June 11, 1859. Earl Derby, in June, 1866, formed his third administration; but in consequence of frequent attacks of the disease which at length caused his death, his Lordship retired from the Government in February, 1868. His Lordship's last public appearance in Liverpool took place on the 23rd of October, 1867, when he laid the foundation stone of the new Southern Hospital, to which he contributed £100. He was then in a very delicate state of health, and his exposure bareheaded to the chill autumnal breezes, aggravated an attack of his great physical enemy—gout, and prevented the Prince and Princess of Wales from paying a second visit to Knowsley. His Lordship was succeeded in the title by Lord Stanley, whose elevation to the peerage caused a vacancy in the representation of King's Lynn, of which the present Earl had been Member since 1848.

Mr H. W. Ripley was presented by his supporters in Bradford with an address and a magnificent silver centre piece, weighing 700 oz., and of the value of £550, "as a memento of the general election of 1868, and in token of their unabated confidence and esteem." Mrs. Ripley was also presented with an address and a full-length

portrait of her husband. Mr. M. W. Thompson and a number of other influential gentlemen took part in the proceedings, which took place in Manningham Park, where there was an immense gathering of spectators, estimated at 80,000.

25th. The workmen, in preparing the foundations for a proposed mansion at Upsall Castle, near Thirsk, found in a ruin four musquets, five haquebets, and one petronel. The barrels, locks, and sights were perfect, the wooden stocks mouldered to dust as soon as brought into the open air. Besides these were two breast-plates and three helmets, the latter destroyed in the removal, being so brittle from age and rust. There can be little doubt that these belonged to the troops of Royalists raised here by John de Constable, (temp. Chas. 1st), as mentioned in "Grange's Vale of Mowbray," more especially as a York shilling of Chas. First, in most excellent preservation, was found near them. In the field was a profile of the king, with X II, indicating twelve pennies: in the legend, Carolus D G Mag: Brit: Franc. et Hib. Rex. Upon the obverse were the Royal arms, beneath which was the word Ebor. The legend is Christo Avspice regno. A curious stone kern or implement for thrashing corn was also found amongst the rubbish of the Castle.

26th. The incumbent of Christ Church, Battysford (the Rev. T. Nevin, M.A.,) was appointed to the vicarage of Mirfield.

A destructive fire occurred in the goods department of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Station, at Heckmondwike. The total damage was estimated at £20,000.

27th. An alarming collision occurred on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway near the Willow Bank Colliery, Barnsley, between a coal and passenger train. By some negligence, eight or nine coal waggons were left on the down line, and the passenger train from Wakefield ran into them, smashing several to fragments. Several of the passengers were severely injured, amongst whom were Emma West, Wakefield, Mr. Howgate, Sheffield, John Martin, Sheffield, the guard George Mellor, Elizabeth Warbus, and her daughter, of Rochdale.

Nov. 1st. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales visited Yorkshire, having accepted an invitation from Lord Londesborough to visit him at his marine residence at Scarbro' for a few days' shooting and hunting. The people of the town gave the Prince as public a welcome as the nature of the visit would permit. In addition to a triumphal arch and various signs of rejoicing, the Mayor and Corporation presented an address, after which the Prince drove through the main street of the town to the Londesborough Lodge Villa, being cheered enthusiastically along his progress. In the evening the town was illuminated.

An unusual offence—the robbery of mail bags—was committed in Wombwell Wood, near Barnsley. About dusk, the driver of the mail cart between Wombwell and some adjacent townships, was attacked on emerging from Wombwell Wood by four men, who succeeded in carrying off the mail bags.

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4th. Mr. George Peabody, the eminent banker and philanthropist, who had been lying hopelessly ill in London for some days, died this night. His remains were placed on board the Monarch, at Portsmouth, and then conveyed to New York for interment.

5th. A woman was brutally murdered in the neighbourhood of Belper, by her husband, a man named Hitchcock, who afterwards hung himself in the Belper lock-up by means of his scarf, which he had fastened to the cross-bar of the window.

At a meeting of the Council of the Yorkshire Board of Education, specially summoned, held at Leeds, resolutions were passed expressing the desirableness of a Science College for Yorkshire being established, and appointing an influential committee to obtain subscriptions and carry out the scheme.

6th. Her Majesty paid her first state visit to the city since the death of the Prince Consort, and her public re-appearance amongst her subjects was welcomed with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of loyalty. The occasion was the opening of the new Blackfriars Bridge and the Holborn Valley Viaduct.

9th. At a meeting of the Leeds Corporation, it was stated that the actual cost to the town of the re-construction of Boar Lane was estimated to be £60,589 17s. 6d., and of the Briggate extension £29,182 17s. 6d. In connection with the improvement of Leeds Bridge, £23,133 had already been expended in the purchase of property, payment of compensation, and other charges. The rateable value of property in Boar Lane and West Bar, as stated in the report, had increased 150 per cent. The entire sum expended by the Corporation in purchasing the cesser of tolls had been £66,027. 11s. 1d.

ELECTION OF MAYORS.—The annual meetings of the various municipal councils in England, at which the elections of Mayors must be made, took place. In Leeds, Ald. Blackburn was chosen chief magistrate. He, however, declined to serve, and Ald. W. G. Joy and Councillor Titley were nominated. The first-named was elected and qualified. Alderman Blackburn's refusal to accept the office subjected him to a fine of one hundred pounds, and he handed in a cheque for that amount. This, however, the Council declined to receive, and the amount was handed over to the Infirmary. There was more than usual interest felt in the election at Bradford, it being known that gentlemen representing the two political parties into which the borough had recently been divided were to be nominated, viz., Ald. Leeming, who was a supporter of Messrs. Forster, and Miall, and Ald. Mark Dawson, who was an active friend of Mr. Ripley. Mr. Dawson was elected by a majority of one. At Barnsley, Mr. Richardson, (re-elected); Batley, Ald. John Sheard; Beverley, Ald. Robinson; Dewsbury, Ald. Rawsthorne; Doncaster, Mr. A. J. Smith; Halifax, Ald. J. H. McCrea; Huddersfield, Mr. Jones, (re-elected); Hull, Ald. Witty, Sheriff, Mr. Leatham; Middlesbro', Mr. Thos. Dalkin; Pontefract, Ald. Wm. Jefferson; Ripon, Ald. Wells; Scarbro', Mr. R. Forster; Sheffield, Mr. T. Moore, (re-elected); Wakefield, Ald. S. Whitham; York, Ald. Colborn. (Lord Mayor), Sheriff. Mr J. Terry.

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10th. Earl Fitzwilliam, the Lord-Lieutenant of the West Riding, was presented with a life-size portrait in oil, intended as an acknowledgment by the gentlemen of the Wentworth Hunt of their obligation to his lordship for providing them with the means of enjoying the sport of fox hunting. The presentation took place in the Mechanics' Hall, Rotherham, in the presence of a large and fashionable assemblage.

12th. Mr. R. Mortimer, of Fimber, and Mr. Edward Tindall, of Bridlington, well-known antiquaries, made known the discovery of a magnificent flint axe, of the British period, said to be the largest and finest ever found in Yorkshire. It was 9 in. long, 3 in. broad, and 1 in. thick, and weighed 17½ ounces. It was of honey-coloured flint chipped all over, and ground to the sharpest edge possible.

The concluding openings, so far as the North Wold range between Malton and Filey was concerned, were completed by the Rev. Canon Greenwell, of Durham. The closing investigations were made in two mounds on Ganton Wold and two on Sherburn Wold. The Ganton Wold openings were these :—The first barrow was formed of soil and chalk, showed a diameter of 50 ft., but was ploughed down to about 1 ft. high. At 14 ft., S.S.E. from the centre, a contracted body was found lying on the right side with the head to the W.S.W. The right hand was up to the face, and the left was upon the knees, and the burial was that of a man about sixty years of age. The body was surrounded with charcoal. At five feet west of the skull, was a deposit of black earth, containing a large number of fragments of peculiar black pottery and many fragmentary bones of oxen, &c. The body was laid on a deposit of black-coloured earth, four inches thick, and this also contained pottery, flint chippings, and animal bones. The burial was in a slight hollow in the chalk. At thirteen feet, E.S.E. from the centre, was another body, on the right side, with head to the south. The right hand was up to the face, and the left on the knees. Before the face was an urn 4 in. high and 4 in. wide, entirely covered with impressions made in the clay by a pointed tool, used in lines. The whole burial was covered with large blocks of native flint, was laid upon the surface, and was that of a man. Near the body were some charred animal bones. Two feet to the west of the west of the head were the forehead and horn-cores of a very large ox. At six feet S.E. from the centre there was a place on the natural surface which showed sign of much burning, and at 5 ft. S. of centre were parts of two human femora of a very young person. At the centre there was, singularly, no sign of interment, but throughout the whole mound there was a great amount of burnt matter, flint flakes, and animal bones. The second barrow was of 56 feet diameter and 2½ feet high. At the centre and on the natural surface was a cinerary urn (14 in. high) reversed, containing burnt human bones, among which was a bronze awl, 2½ in. long. The urn was ornamented on the upper part with the twisted thong herring-bone pattern. Just below this burial was the grave containing the primary burial—that of a young woman on her right side,

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head N. by E., and hands to face. Before the knees was an urn 5 in. high, covered with irregular impressions of a pointed implement. Before the chest was a beautiful flint knife, carefully chipped on both edges, and perfect as the day when made. The flints, indeed, seemed to have been made intentionally for burial offerings. Overlying the thighs were the leg bones of a much younger person, body on left side, and head to W.S.W. These burials were across each other. There was much charcoal, and also pieces of animal bone, about the bodies. At 20 ft. N.W. of centre was the body of a man, on the left side, with head to east by south, and hands up to face. Under the body was a well formed broad flake flint knife, beautifully chipped, and other flints. The Heslerton Wold barrows were prolific. The first presented unusual features. At a point 24 ft from centre to the E.S.E., and to the S.S.W. end, there commenced a large trench in the chalk. The trench was 16 ft. long, 5 ft. 9 in. deep, 3 ft. wide at the top, and 1ft. 9 in. at the bottom, and was in a direction N.N.E. by S.S.W. To the south it extended 3 ft. further, only 2 ft. wide, and 2 ft. deep; and on the west side, at the south end, was an offshoot, 6 ft. wide, 6 ft. broad, and only 8 in. deep. The whole of this irregular excavation was filled with burnt earth and stones, charcoal, animal bones, and quantities of the dark-coloured pottery; but there was no pottery in the offshoot. Above it, however, was a log of oak, partially burnt, 3 ft. long and 8 in. square. The great deposit of pottery was all in fragments. A whole vessel when put together showed 13 in. diameter, 5 in. in depth, with a rounded bottom and overhanging lip. It had such a Roman look when first discovered as to cause quite a sensation. On examination after cleansing, however, the pottery proved to be hand-made, of a very slender fabric, and almost like Greek ware in lightness. But some of the vessels were coarser. The find was the most curious yet made. Midway along the trench was a row of large blocks of flint, and the pottery was mostly found below them. The burnt earth had been filled into the trench; there was no sign of burning on the spot. At fifteen feet from the centre, W. by N., was a "drinking cup" on the natural surface without a burial accompanying. At the centre, upon the natural surface, was the body of a young person, on the left side, with head to W. by N. The drinking cup possibly had reference to this body, for urns had been found isolated previously. Flint "scrapers," and flakes, and potsherds were in the material of the barrow. The last barrow of the North Wold series was of an oval shape, being N.N.E. by S.S.W., 83 ft. by 67 ft., and $2\frac{1}{4}$ ft. high. At the centre, or thereby, was a grave, E. and W., 8 ft. by $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft., and 3 ft. deep. In it, at the east end, was the body of a young man, on left side, head to E.S.E., right hand across chest and left up to the chin. In front of the face was an urn of the "food vessel" type, most beautifully formed and elaborately ornamented over the whole surface with delicate herring-bone markings. This urn had ten pierced ears round the shoulder. From the remains of some dark material, it was con-

jectured the burial had been made upon skins of animals. In the other parts of the barrow there were remains of other burials, but they had been destroyed by the plough. The materials of this had yielded two flint saws, one most delicately and carefully serrated; four round "scrapers," a jet bead, and quantities of potsherds. As the work completed, the interest seemed to deepen among the gentry and clergy of the district. Similar investigations with equal interesting results were afterwards prosecuted on the opposite side of the Wold, at Rudstone, near Bridlington.

15th. Mr. George Haddock, of Leeds, purchased the Straduarius violin, date 1703 (formerly the property of Sir William Curtis), from Mr. John Hart, for the sum of £280.

The proposal for amalgamating the Leeds Eye and Ear Infirmary with the General Infirmary, was finally decided.

The Wigan colliery district was the scene of another colliery explosion. The colliers employed at the Moss Hall Collieries, at Platt Bridge, were being brought to the surface, after having done for the day, when a violent explosion took place, killing 27 of the men who were below the surface.

The inaugural ceremonies in connection with the opening of the Suez Canal were commenced this day, Monday, and on Tuesday there were religious services in two Temples specially erected—one Christian and the other Mahommedan. The Canal was formally opened on Thursday, (the 18th.) when the Khedive, the Empress Eugenie, the Emperor of Austria, the Crown Prince of Prussia, the representatives of the various European Powers, and other distinguished guests, left Port Said in a flotilla of 40 vessels, and reached the lake at Ismaila after a passage of eight hours. There they were joined by vessels from Suez, thus completing the navigation of the whole of the canal.

19th. The international scullers' race between Walter Brown, of Portland, Maine, and Wm. Sadler, of Putney, took place on the Tyne, from the High Level Bridge, at Newcastle, to the Suspension Bridge, at Scotswood. It was a splendid race up to within 300 yards of the goal, when Sadler gave up the contest, exhausted.

A fire, by which considerable property was destroyed, occurred at Bradford, in a range of shops in Manchester Road, belonging to Mr. Pease. The damage to the building and its contents was estimated at £3,000.

20th. This afternoon the third of a series of three great boat races was rowed on the Tyne, from the Old Mansion House, Newcastle, to Scotswood Suspension Bridge. Harry Kelley and Joseph H. Sadler, on the part of the Thames, and Renforth and Taylor, on behalf of the Tyne, contended in a double scull match. It was a splendid race throughout. After the first mile, during which the fortunes of the two crews seemed equally divided, the Thames took the lead and kept it by two lengths up to within two hundred yards of the finish. At this time the greatest excitement prevailed, and it seemed certain the Thames would be the victors by many lengths.

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The Tynesiders put on a magnificent spurt, and within thirty yards of the bridge touched the south country boat. The Thames ultimately won by a length, and, on the referee being referred to with regard to the foul, he decided it in favour of the Thames crew.

24th. The Southern Embankment of the Thames, which reaches from Westminster Bridge almost up to that of Vauxhall, being now completed, was opened this day by Sir John Thwaites, with some slight ceremonial. The total cost of the work had been not far short of a million of money. St. Thomas's Hospital paid £105,000 for its site, and the Metropolitan Board had been recouped in other ways to the extent of some £30,000, so that the net cost was reckoned approximately at £858,000.

25th. The fourth Church erected by the Leeds Church Extension Society, and situate in Goodman Street, Hunslet, was consecrated by the Bishop of Ripon, and dedicated in the name of St. Silas'. The cost of the building was about £4,100.

26th. Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales gave birth to a daughter, early this morning, this being the third daughter and fifth child of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

A race for £200 at Wetherby, caused considerable excitement. The competitors were Mr. Long's Birdcatcher (Captain Tempest); and Mr. Johnson's Annie (George Collins). Precisely at three o'clock the flag was dropped, and a capital start was effected, both animals taking the fences well, though the horse had the lead, which it preserved to the finish. At the Wetherby end the mare gained somewhat, and the fence there, which was a dangerous one, and having before it a gutter, was taken well. In this part of the race the mare was very little behind, and more so at the next fence, but in leaping it she slipped, and the rider fell, though he was not long ere he regained his seat. The race, however, appeared a very hopeless one, on account of the splendid manner in which the horse was running, being well guided by Capt. Tempest at the various fences. At the Linton end of the course the horse was three fields ahead, and after turning towards Wetherby again the rider of the mare pulled her up opposite the grand stand. She had lost a shoe. Capt. Tempest concluded the remainder of the race, coming in at the winning post amid loud cheering.

At the Trustees Hall, Boston Spa, a memorial portrait of the late Rev. Thomas Shann, M.A., which had been subscribed for by a number of gentlemen, was presented to the trustees, by Mr. G. F. Carroll, on behalf of the subscribers.

29th. The bench of county magistrates was increased by the following gentlemen being added to the commission for the West Riding:—Edward Salt, Esq., (son of Sir Titus Salt, Bart.,) of Ferniehurst, Baildon, near Leeds; John Vennimore Goodwin, Esq., of Crow Trees, Rawdon; the Rev. W. Howarth, Grove House, Pudsey, near Leeds; Henry Ulick, Viscount Lascelles, Harewood House, Leeds; James Thomas Richard Lane Fox, Bramham, Tad-

caster; Joseph Barker, Wakefield; Robert Bownas Mackie, Wakefield; John Edward Buckley, Linfitts House, Saddleworth; Nathaniel Buckley, Carr Hill, Saddleworth; Thomas Wolrich Stansfeld, Weetwood, Leeds; John Ellershaw, Oakfield, Kirkstall; John Jowitt, Harehill Grove, Leeds; John Thorpe Taylor, Oaklands, Holmfirth; Cookson Stephenson, Carr House, Holmfirth; Richard Battye, Skelton Hall, York; George Dryden, Bingley; John Brigg, Keighley; Edward Townend, Cullingworth, Keighley; Charles Edward Stephen Cooke, Doncaster; John Bonny Dewhurst, Skipton; John Slingsby, Carlton, Skipton; Thomas Slingsby, Scriven Park, Knaresbro'; John Eteson, Knaresbro'; Edward Earnshaw, Knaresbro'; Thomas Lockwood, Harrogate; Joseph Holt, Harrogate; Robert John Hudson, Burley-in-Wharfedale; John Walker Hartley, Ashfield House, Otley; Robert Kearsley, Ripon; William Robinson, Burnley; Joseph Teale, the Ridding, Bentham; Harry John Verelst, Aston Hall, Rotherham; William Lipscombe, Thornhill Lees, Dewsbury; Joshua Whittaker, Osset; John Crossland Milner, Penistone; Henry Coster Lea Edwards, Pye Nest, Halifax; William Middleton, Middleton Lodge, Ilkley; Jonas Foster, Halifax; Henry Akroyd Ridgway, Bank Field, Halifax; Joseph Hartley, Horbury, Wakefield; Charles Booth, Brush House, Sheffield; Benjamin Brooksbank, Tickhill; Henry Lord Beaumont, Carlton Hall, Selby; Samuel Holdsworth, M.D., Wakefield.

30th. Dr. Goodwin, late Dean of Ely, was consecrated at York to the bishopric of Carlisle, rendered vacant by the death of Dr. Waldegrave. The ceremony took place in the choir of the cathedral, the Archbishop of York and the Bishops of Ripon, Chester, Ely, and Hereford, being the officiating prelates.

Mrs Hirst, wife of Mr. Joseph Hirst, Wilshaw, near Huddersfield, intimated her intention to build and endow six almshouses, on a portion of a plantation near Wilshaw Church.

Dec. 1st. At the Gaol Delivery, at Leeds, before Mr. Justice Lush, John Hepworth (28), forgeman, was found guilty of feloniously wounding with a knife Wm. Lofthouse, with intent to do grievous bodily harm, at Leeds, on the 13th September last, and was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.——William Blundell (27), striker; William Ashton (19), collier; and William Harrrogate (24), collier, pleaded guilty to a charge of arson, at Sheffield, on the 29th August last, and a sentence of ten years' penal servitude was passed upon each of them.——4th. William James Sunter, beerseller, Whitkirk, was indicted for the manslaughter of his wife, Priscilla Sunter. Deceased was the prisoner's second wife, and after they were married three years ago she was constantly illtreated by her husband. On the evening of the 6th September he assaulted her in a brutal manner, and with his fist knocked her down with great violence. She fell with the back of her head upon the sinkstone, and received injuries that caused her death a fortnight afterwards. The jury pronounced the prisoner guilty, and Mr. Justice Lush, in sentencing him to penal servitude

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for life, told him that he had been morally guilty of murder.——6th. Thomas Davis, an engine tenter, and non-unionist, was condemned to ten years' penal servitude for shooting and severely wounding a woman named Sykes, at Sheffield, last July, the crime arising from the ill-feeling caused by a strike.——8th. The West Riding gaol delivery was concluded, and sentence was passed by Mr. Justice Lush upon several men convicted of robberies with violence at Leeds, Bradford, and Sheffield. Acting upon the intimation given by him early during the progress of the business, his Lordship sentenced eight men found guilty of this class of offence, in addition to the imprisonment of penal servitude, to twenty-four lashes each from the cat.

Mr. Samuel Butcher, of Sheffield, died at his residence, Banner Cross, at the age of 73. He was a member of one of the most eminent firms in the steel and file trade, the firm of W. and S. Butcher being widely known. On the incorporation of the town he was chosen one of the representatives of Ecclesall Ward, and at the first meeting of the newly-elected council he was made an alderman. He was the third gentleman who filled the office of Mayor of Sheffield, being elected in 1845. His name also appears in the first borough commission of the peace.

3rd. A meeting of the ratepayers was held in the vestry of the Parish Church, Bingley, to receive the report from the Burying-Board and to confirm the purchase of a piece of land for a burial ground.

6th. Mr. T. T. Powell, the registrar at Harrogate, registered the death of a man named Edward Smith, who died at Beckwithshaw, but formerly of Felliscliffe, and whose age was 104 years.

The Prince of Wales commenced his second visit to Yorkshire this season. Leaving London by the Great Northern express at noon, His Royal Highness arrived at Holbeck, near Leeds, at a quarter-past five. There his carriage was attached to the North-Eastern train to Ripon. His Royal Highness on arriving in that city was heartily cheered by the persons assembled on the platform, and was received and escorted to Studley Royal by the Earl de Grey and Ripon, whose guest he was.

Died, Mr. Wm. Huggan, sen., of Pudsey, aged 67. The deceased had been one of the overseers of the poor for several years, and previously had held the office of Poor Law Guardian for several years, and both as a public man and a private citizen was universally respected. During the three years ending last November he was one of the Councillors of the Bramley Ward in the Leeds Town Council, and declined re-election on account of declining health.

8th. An important conference on education was held at Leeds. It was called under the auspices of the National Education Union, and the forenoon sitting was presided over by Mr. Baines, M.P., and that in the afternoon by the Bishop of Ripon.

9th. The first meeting of the Science College Committee, appointed by the General Council of the Yorkshire Board of Education, was held

this afternoon in the Town Hall, Leeds, Lord F. Cavendish, M.P., in the chair.

The Cowick Hall estate, Snaith, was offered for sale by Messrs. Hepper and Son, and realised £126,500.

13th. Mr. John Goodman, of Gledhow House, near Leeds, died, aged 80 years. The deceased was a son of the late Mr. Benj. Goodman, and brother of the late Sir George Goodman, M.P., and was much respected.

14th. Two actions for libel against newspapers published in Huddersfield were disposed of at Manchester Assizes, before Mr. Baron Martin. The plaintiff was Mr. Clayton, a bookseller and news-agent, and the libel complained of, which was published in the *Huddersfield Chronicle* and the *Huddersfield Observer*, consisted of remarks under the description :—"Rumours.—Strange rumours of a Poor Law Guardian coming to grief." The effect of this publication was said to have been extremely prejudicial to the plaintiff, and the jury, in the case against the *Chronicle*, awarded £1,000 damages, and in the second case, a verdict of £100 was taken by consent.

A large and influential meeting of the pupils of the late Dr. Haigh, of Bramham College, was held at the Queen's Hotel, Leeds, to consider what form the memorial to him should take. It was unanimously decided to found a scholarship in connection with the Cambridge Middle-Class Examinations, open to the pupils of Bramham College only.

At a meeting held at the Royal Hotel, Osset, Mr. Oliver Wilby in the chair, it was decided to establish a Chamber of Commerce.

15th. The Parish Church of Leathley, near Otley, was re-opened, after being closed for four months for restoration, &c. The church is a very ancient structure, the tower dating from the time of Stephen. It is partly of the Norman and Gothic styles of architecture, and the many interesting relics had been carefully preserved. The entire cost of the restoration was about £2,000, and was entirely at the expense of the beneficent owner of the estate, Mr. F. H. Fawkes, of Farnley Hall.

22nd. The official inspection of the new Midland Railway from Sheffield to Chesterfield took place by Captain Tyler, the Government Inspector.

23rd. The heart of King Richard I. of England, which had until now been preserved in the treasury of the cathedral of Rouen, was placed in the tomb recently erected for that sovereign in the choir of the building, thus realizing the last wish uttered by Cœur de Lion. The leaden plate on the urn bears the inscription, "Hic jacet cor Ricardi, regis Anglorum."

24th. A bed of coal, four feet in thickness, was discovered at Hemsworth, near Barnsley.

On Christmas-eve, died, at Mauldeth Hall, Dr. Lee, the first Bishop of Manchester.

27th. The main features of the will of the late Mr. George Peabody were made public. The personal property in England was sworn

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under £400,000. After directing that his remains be sent to his native town for interment, he bequeathed £2,200 to Henry West, of Old Broad Street, £1,000 to Thomas Perman, also of Old Broad Street, and £150,000 to the trustees of the Peabody Donation Fund for the erection of dwellings for the poor in London, and recommended the appointment of Charles Reed, Esq., M.P., as an additional trustee. He further appointed Mr. Reed and Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson his London executors, and bequeathed to each the sum of £5,000 for their services. The residue of his property he bequeathed to his American executors in trust for the beneficiaries of a family trust previously made.

Eighteen persons were crushed to death during a panic to escape from the New Theatre in the city of Bristol. There was a great rush for admission, and some one raised the cry of "fire." A panic ensued, with the terrible result already stated. Many persons, in addition, were seriously injured.

A brutal affair took place in a public-house in Leeds. During the day a plasterer, named Murgatroyd, came from Bradford, accompanied by a fellow-workman, in search of employment. They entered the Brougham's Arms, Kirkgate, Leeds, where, because Murgatroyd refused to contribute towards rewarding a fiddler who had been performing, he was attacked by two men, named Francis Tighe and Thomas Doherty, the former of whom hammered his head upon the stone floor, and the latter kicked him in the face. He was taken up quite dead. Tighe and Doherty were afterwards committed for wilful murder.

29th. A new Free Library for Doncaster was opened with considerable ceremony in the building which was formerly the Grammar School of the town. The library had been formed by the gift of the books of the Subscription and Mechanics' libraries, and volumes presented by gentlemen resident in the district.

31st. One of the most remarkable events of the year happened at its very close. This was the rush of bankrupts to seek shelter under the old Act from the rigour of the new one, which came into force on Saturday, the 1st Jan. 1870. The scene at Basinghall Street, London, on Friday was of the most exciting character. The throng of people wishing to be declared bankrupt was so great that as the day wore on, and many still found themselves outside, they sought to gain entrance through the windows as well as doors. In Leeds, and many other courts, there was a somewhat similar rush to seek protection under the old Act.

1870. January 1st. The New Bankruptcy Act came into operation this day, and on the previous day the Leeds Court met for the last time. There were present most of the professional gentlemen practising before Mr. Ayrton, and on the Learned Commissioner taking his seat for the last time in his official capacity, Mr. Bond expressed, on his own behalf and that of his brethren, their thanks to Mr. Ayrton for the uniform kindness, courtesy, and punctuality which had distinguished him in his official character.

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The Telegraph Act by which all the companies were transferred to the Post Office Department of the Government, came into operation. The companies received compensation amounting to £5,715,048. It was originally intended that the transfer should take place on the 1st January, but owing to the extensive nature of the arrangements found necessary in connection with the undertaking, it was deemed advisable to delay the event until the 29th.

The following inscription was copied off a stone in Brislington Churchyard, near Bristol :—

1542.
THOMAS NEWMAN
Aged 153.

This stone was new faced in the year 1771, to perpetuate the great age of the deceased.

The stone is nine feet six inches from the church (east), and eighteen inches high.

The first number of the Yorkshire Railway Guide and Coach and Omnibus List was issued from the General Printing Establishment of Messrs. Edward Baines and Sons, Leeds.

2nd. A very beautiful paten was presented to the Parish Church, Leeds, by the Recorder, Mr. Maule. The paten is of silver, and in the centre and round the edge are set, jewel-wise, a number of gold coins, of Spain, England, and France. An inscription on the back of the paten explains the history of this adornment, and perpetuates the memory of an awful catastrophe. The inscription runs thus :—

"The coins in this paten were found on the body of George Benjamin Maule, Esq., who was killed, together with 14 fellow-travellers, on the night of the 14th of September, A.D. 1850, by being washed down a mountain torrent into the sea near Oropesa, on the coast of Valencia, in the kingdom of Spain." Dedicated to the holy services of Leeds Parish Church by his brother, the Recorder.

The paten was presented during the offertory by Mr. R. B. Turner, one of the churchwardens, on behalf of the Recorder.

3rd. At the Christmas Quarter Sessions, at Wakefield, Mr. J. B. Greenwood, on behalf of his brother magistrates, presented to Colonel Cobbe, late Chief Constable for the Riding, a silver tea-urn, valued at £70, a cheque for £200, and a beautifully-bound album, containing the autographs of the magistrates. On the tea-urn this inscription had been engraved :—

"This tea urn, together with a purse of £200, was on this Third day of January, 1870, presented to Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Augustus Cobbe, by a large number of the magistrates of the West Riding of Yorkshire, on his retirement from the office of Chief Constable, as a token of their approval of his very efficient services during a period of nearly thirteen years in the original organization and in the successful management of the police force of the West Riding, in the suppression of crime, and in the maintenance of order, and for his courteous bearing to all, whereby he gained the general esteem and respect of the magistracy and the public."

During the day, Mr. Middleton, on behalf of the West Riding bar.

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presented a gold watch and chain to Mr. Wm. Senior, who for a period of forty-five years had been crier of the court. The watch was a hunting one. On one side of the case was an inscription, and on the other radiating from the centre were engraved the names of all the barristers who practised at Quarter Sessions in the West Riding.

A serious collision occurred on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway. A goods train, which was standing on the line near Cleckheaton, was run into by the 8.40. p.m. passenger train from Bradford to Huddersfield. The shock was severe, several trucks of the goods train were smashed, and the engine of the passenger train received considerable damage. Fortunately, there were comparatively few passengers, and although all were shaken and severely bruised, the injuries were not of such a serious character as might have been apprehended from the nature of the accident, which was stated to have arisen from the signal light having been blown out by the wind.

5th. The list of bankrupts published in the *London Gazette*, was the longest ever known, in consequence of the great number of bankrupts who had availed themselves of the Act which expired on the 31st ult. There were upwards of 300 in London alone.

8th. The officers, sergeants, and constables of the West Riding of Yorkshire Constabulary, presented to Lieut.-Colonel Charles Agustus Cobbe, Her Majesty's Inspector-General of Constabulary for the Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District, late Chief Constable of the West Riding of the County of York, a purse of gold and a piece of plate as a memorial of his long and honourable connection with the force.

10th. A beautiful testimonial, illuminated on vellum, consisting of an address subscribed for by the most influential inhabitants of Bradford and neighbourhood, was presented to Sir Titus Salt, at his residence, Crow Nest.

12th. The Sheffield Town Council decided, by a majority of eighteen to sixteen, to appoint a stipendiary magistrate for the borough, at a salary of not less than £1,000 per annum.

13th. The chapel, erected some years ago in connection with the Grammar School at Woodhouse Moor, Leeds, and dedicated to St. Wilfred, was consecrated by the Bishop of Ripon, in the presence of a numerous congregation.

15th. This day one of the most interesting buildings of old Bradford, the Manor Hall, in Kirkgate, had to be given up to the Corporation for the purpose of demolition, and for the erection of a covered market on the site. The Manor Hall was one of the noblest residences in the town at the time of its erection in 1705, Bradford then consisting of but three or four streets. It was built by Mr. William Rawson, who seems to have been a man of mark, as a grant was made to him and others in 1699, for three years, at £1,470 a year for "the conveyance of all letters and packets to and from London and Ferrybridge and Tadcaster. and the several towns and

villages formerly belonging to the post of those towns; and also the towns of Settle and Kirby Lonsdale, with the towns and villages adjoining, not exceeding half-way to any other post town in either the northern or Chester roads." The manor house stood in its early days on a pleasant slope, surrounded with gardens, and having a southerly aspect, the views from the front windows were beautiful and extensive, ranging over a picturesquely wooded district. The rooms were lofty and well-lighted, the walls panelled in wood, and the cornices—in quaint and beautiful designs—carved in mahogany and other durable wood. The roof timbers and beams supporting the floors were of oak, many of the doors were of the same material, and some of the mantel-pieces were boldly conceived in harmony with their surroundings. The staircase was the gem of the building. Composed of English oak, the stairs—7 feet wide—were curiously inlaid. The steps had an easy rise of 6 inches, and were 14 inches wide, the wall panelled 2 ft. 6 in., and the pillars supporting the handrail—the latter massive in design—were exquisitely carved. There were only two flights of stairs. Above the panelling the walls were painted, and the ceiling was similarly decorated. James states in his History of Bradford, that "the staircase was painted in the early part of last century by Parmentier, a French artist, who is stated by Walpole in his Anecdotes of Painting, to have been employed in painting in Yorkshire. Thoresby also mentions the artist as having executed a much-commended painting of "Moses delivering the Law," for the altar piece of St. Peter's Church, Leeds. On the right of the staircase is a representation of the rescue of Andromeda from the sea-monster by Perseus, on his winged horse. On the left is another subject from mythology. The fable is not very clearly developed by the artist, but I take it to be intended for the visit of Bacchus to Ariadne, in the Isle of Noxos. Some of the parts of the painting are certainly inapposite to the subject of the fable. The female figure in both these designs show that, although Parmentier is considered a good painter, he did not excel in depicting female grace. On the ceiling there is, by the same hand, a beautiful allegorical painting of the Four Seasons. This appears to me both masterly in conception and execution. . . . On each side of this design are groups of cherubs, personifying in the happiest manner, Time and Eternity. Indeed, I do not remember having seen anything more happily or poetically conceived than the subjects on the ceiling, and the colours seem better preserved than those of the subjects on the sides of the staircase, which have suffered from time." The building had a noble exterior of stone three stories high, with an embellished front. In the centre was a carved doorway, surmounted with the arms of the Rawsons, and over this, on the second and third stories, a couple of ornamental windows of some interest to the antiquary. The hall had not been occupied by the Rawsons for a many years, but had been used as a temperance hotel, and the fine ornamentation of the place, the wood panels. and carved cornices, &c. had become greatly disfigured.

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17th. Messrs. Cooke and Sons, astronomical instrument manufacturers, of York, completed the largest refracting telescope ever constructed. The tube was cigar-shaped, and was 32 feet long, and in the centre 3 ft. 6 in. diameter, whilst the object glass was 25 in. diameter. A metal pillar, upon which it stood, was 20 ft. high, and of about 6 ft. diameter at the base. At the top of and within the pillar was a driving-clock, the weights of which occupied the lower hollow of the same part of the instrument. The order for the telescope was given over five years before, by Mr. Newall, submarine cable manufacturer, of Gateshead, it being his intention to erect an observatory for it at Madeira.

Mr. John Cooper, one of the magistrates for the borough of Leeds, and the senior partner in the well-known firm of woollen cloth manufacturers and merchants, D. & J. Cooper, died at his residence, at Gledhow, this afternoon, aged 70 years. He was of a fine portly form; of a genial temper; and highly respected by all classes of his fellow-townsmen. The great bell at the Town Hall was tolled, minute time, as a mark of respect to his memory.

18th. An extensive drill shed and armoury, provided at a cost of about £5,000, for the Halifax Rifle Corps, was inaugurated by the presentation of prizes to the successful competitors in connection with the corps. Lord Wharncliffe presided.

The formal opening of the Middle Class Schools, established in Basinghall Street, in connection with the Leeds Parish Church, took place. There were present on the occasion Dr. Woodford, vicar of Leeds; the Rev. F. J. Wood, Mr. R. B. Turner, and Mr. E. Jepson, members of the committee; and Sir Percival Heywood and the Rev. Mr. Howard, of Rawden.

19th. The foundation stone of a new Hospital and Infirmary for the Rotherham district was laid at Rotherham with Masonic honours, by Earl de Grey and Ripon, who was Deputy-Grand Master of England and Provincial Grand Master of the West Riding. Earl Fitzwilliam and Lord Milton, M.P., were among the company present. The ceremony was followed by a grand banquet in the Mechanics' Hall.

A separate commission of the peace for Wakefield was granted.

21st. A serious outbreak among the unionist miners at the Thorncliffe and Chapeltown Collieries, between Sheffield and Barnsley, took place. The men, to the number of several hundreds, divided into separate parties, and armed with pistols, sticks, and other weapons, turned out to attack the houses of the non-unionists at an early hour in the morning. Precautions had been taken against proceedings of this kind, and a large body of police mustered to oppose the rioters. Several severe conflicts took place, and many of the constables and the rioters were severely wounded. One party made an attack on the Row where some of the non-unionists lived, and smashed the furniture and stole money in the houses, and attempted to set them on fire.

22nd. Another union outrage occurred in the Sheffield district.

Like that at Thorncliffe, it was connected with a colliery dispute. For more than a year 600 men had been on strike at Mr. Huntsman's pits, their places having been filled almost exclusively by men not connected with the union, for whose accommodation the proprietor of the colliery had erected a row of houses. In one of these, late this night, a can of gunpowder was thrown, no doubt with the intention of blowing it up. Happily, the house was unoccupied.

Mr. Samuel Bailey, of Sheffield, died at the advanced age of 80 years. His name deserves a place of honour in the list of departed local worthies. As a writer of metaphysical and ethical subjects his name was widely known, and even those authors who differed from him most in the explication and bearing of his speculations, uniformly recognised the ability and candour with which they were set forth. He was the son of Mr. John Bailey, of Sheffield, and during the early part of his career he engaged successfully in the business of a merchant in connection with the firm of Messrs. Eadon, Bailey, and Co., their trade being chiefly with America. His name was intimately associated with two important events in the history of the town—the first Parliamentary election for the borough, and the establishment of the first joint-stock bank in Sheffield. He twice contested Sheffield for Parliamentary honours but was not successful. His best-known books are: "Essays on the Formation and Publication of Opinions," "The Rationale of Political Representation," on "The Nature and Causes of Value," "Discourses on Various Subjects," and a volume of "Expositions and Conjectural Mendations of Shakespeare." The deceased having no near relations, made Sheffield his heir. After various handsome bequests to charities and a few legacies, he bequeathed the bulk of his property on certain conditions to the Town Trustees. It was expected that the residue of his estate would amount to nearly £100,000.

23rd. A terrible calamity occurred this, Sunday evening, in St. Joseph's Catholic Chapel, Liverpool, which resulted in the loss of fifteen lives. A mission service was being held in the chapel, and another service in the school-room beneath, both places being crowded. Shortly before eight o'clock a drunken man entered the chapel and interrupted the priest, saying "I have listened to you long enough." Some confusion followed, and certain of the congregation suggested he should be put out. Whilst this was occurring, there was a cry of "fire," instantly succeeded by a rush to the doors and windows. The alarm spread to the congregation in the school-room, who also attempted to gain the street, and the two bodies meeting in the common passage, the frantic attempts made to escape led to the disastrous calamity we record. Numbers were thrown down, and when the crush had passed it was found that fifteen persons were dead, and others were severely injured.

24th. Lord F. Cavendish presided at a meeting, held at Bradford, of the General Science College Committee, appointed at the meeting held in Leeds a few months before, to promote the establishment of a College of Science for Yorkshire.

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26th The seventh sale of building land in connection with the street improvements in Leeds took place, and sites in Boar Lane, Bank Street, New Briggate, and Tonbridge Street, were offered It was stated by the auctioneer that, as one result of the improvement of Boar Lane, the gain in the value of frontages had already been not less than £60,000. A small corner plot opposite Trinity Church sold for £33 10s. per yard, and another plot at the corner of Bank Street, fetched £22 per yard.

27th. The first meeting of the subscribers to the Cookridge Convalescent Home, founded—in memory of his father—by Mr. J. M. Smith, was held at the Mayor's Rooms in the Town Hall, Leeds, under the presidency of the Mayor.

The colliers employed by Messrs. J. Bower and Sons, at Allerton Main Collieries, ceased work, in consequence of the refusal of the proprietors to give an advance of 7½ per cent in their wages. The increase demanded affected thirteen firms, but the largest number of men were employed at the pits of Messrs. Bower, and the colliers, therefore, hoped if they could compel that firm to give the advance, that they would have little difficulty in establishing it throughout the district.

28th. Lord Houghton laid the foundation stone of the new Mechanics' Institution at Bradford. The site for the building was the Bowling Green, in Tyrrel Street, which was purchased from the Corporation at a cost of £12,500. After the ceremony, a luncheon took place, at which Lord Houghton, Mr. Miall, M.P., Mr. Illingworth, M.P., and other gentlemen were present.

John Butterfield, a well-known centenarian, died at Saltaire, at the age of 104 years. The fact of his age being such was well authenticated by documentary and other evidence extant. He was born at Windhill on August 5th, 1765. He was married at the age of 20, at Calverley Church, and at the age of 30 he became a member of the Baptist Church at Shipley, the church registry of this entry bearing date July 4, 1795. Neither wife nor child survived him. He was during many years of his vigorous manhood a cloth manufacturer at Idle and Shipley, and employed many clothiers. Mr. Butterfield had, on account of his remarkable longevity, been for many years an object of interest in the streets and lanes of Shipley and Saltaire. He was seen abroad leaning on a stick and an umbrella about nine weeks previous to his death. In the days of his vigour he was a tall portly man, but in his latter years he had begun to stoop and walk with a rather infirm step. A memory slightly impaired, also, indicated his gradual and certain decay.

Feb. 1st. The new line between Sheffield and Chesterfield was opened, Sheffield being at length placed on the main line of the Midland Railway. The Wicker station was now closed for passenger traffic. The length of the new line is about 12 miles.

3rd. After lasting for a year, the dispute at Mr. Huntsman's collieries, near Sheffield, was settled by mutual concessions, and the men, 600 in number, agreed to return to work, as vacancies occurred upon the same terms as were accepted by the non-unionists.

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5th. The Home Office granted to the borough of Huddersfield a separate Commission of the Peace.

The town of Middlesborough was presented with the Southend Schools, provided by Mr. Joseph Pease, of Darlington, at a cost of £4,500. They were to be conducted upon the system introduced by the British and Foreign School Society, and afforded accommodation for 700 children, with master's house, &c. The presentation was marked by a public ceremony, in which the Mayor and Corporation took part. Mr. Pease was not present, and the formal transfer of the schools was made in his name by Mrs. J. W. Pease. Mr. Pease, M.P., also read a letter from his father, explaining the reasons which had influenced him in presenting the school; and addresses followed, by the Mayor, the Vicar, and other gentlemen.

The demolition of the premises formerly occupied by Mr. W. Brooksbank, jeweller, Market Street, Bradford, was commenced, for the carrying forward of Ivegate into Market Street. This was the first step taken by the Corporation to raze the block of buildings bounded by Bowling Green, Market Street, Bank Street, and Hustlergate, to make way for extensive improvements in that quarter.

6th. A cloth mill, belonging to Mr. W. R. C. Stansfield, known as the New, or Hust Mill, and situated on the banks of the river Aire midway between Bingley and Shipley, was destroyed by fire. The place was occupied by the Idle Co-operative Company, and Messrs. Craven and Parker, cloth fullers. The damage done exceeded £4,000.

A clerk in the service of Messrs. Barnetts, Hoares, Hanburys, and Co., bankers, Lombard Street, London, was robbed of Bank of England notes of the value of £9,950. The notes were in a bill case, and whilst the clerk was waiting in the Birbeck Deposit Bank, Chancery Lane, some person touched him on the shoulder, telling him he had dropped something, and called his attention to a piece of paper on the floor. This he stooped to pick up, but found that it did not belong to him. On standing up he thought he saw a hand leaving his bill case, and he at once examined it, when he discovered that the Bank notes were missing.

Mr. R. J. Gainsford, solicitor, of Sheffield, died, at Rome. He left home with Mrs. Gainsford and his two daughters about two months previous, intending to be absent three months. For nearly forty years he had been associated with all the movements of the Liberal party in the town, and when the Riding was divided into north and south, he was appointed secretary of the Liberal committee for the southern division. Mr. Gainsford was a very zealous Roman Catholic, and took great interest in all their religious and educational operations, and in the establishment of their Reformatories.

7th. The greatest excitement prevailed in Barnsley, this being the day fixed for hearing the charges against 29 colliers, who, it was alleged, had taken part in the recent riots at Thorncliffe. All the avenues to the centre of the town were well guarded, and there were

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140 men of the 22nd Regiment, and 80 of the 13th Hussars, the whole being under the command of Major Russel, of the 13th, billeted in the town. The magisterial investigation was concluded on the 14th, when nearly all the prisoners were committed to the assizes at York for trial, an application for bail being refused. The presiding magistrate expressed his conviction that the attack had been carried out with almost military precision, and that it was only the prompt appearance of the civil and military force which prevented the further destruction of property and the machinery of the pit being destroyed. During the afternoon the prisoners were conveyed to York, the train which carried them being guarded by a formidable military escort and a large body of police.

8th. The second session of the eighth Parliament of Queen Victoria was opened by commission.

An explosion occurred at the Spring Grove Paper Mills, situate at Oughtibridge, near Sheffield, belonging to Messrs. S. and J. Marsh, resulting in the almost immediate death of two men named John Blakelock, and Mark Goddard, and the injury of several others. The damage done to the works was estimated at £500.

9th. The Leeds Town Council resolved to purchase the estate belonging to the executors of the late Mr. Samuel Eyres, situate at Bramley, for a recreation ground for the inhabitants of that township, at the sum of £3,500.

The Music Hall, situate in Albion Street, Leeds, was offered for sale by public auction, and realised the sum of £7,000.

12th. The *Bradford Review* published its last number, after an existence of twelve years, first as a weekly paper, then a bi-weekly, afterwards a morning halfpenny daily, and latterly as a halfpenny afternoon paper.

The total cost of the last general election, as shown by the sheriffs' and returning officers returns, was £1,382,252. 7s. 3d. This was exclusive of the county of Anglesey, and the boroughs of Brecon, Helston, and Oxford.

13th. This afternoon the funeral of Mr. Jeffrey Heseltine, superintendent of the Liverpool and London and Globe fire brigade at Bradford, took place at St. John's Church, Bowling. The deceased, who was 53 years of age, had been for about nineteen years connected with the brigade—originally known as the Leeds and Yorkshire—and for the last four or five years was the superintendent. He was well known and respected by his comrades in Bradford and other places, and a large number of towns sent representatives of their respective brigades to attend the funeral and pay the last honours to the deceased, about 236 firemen in all being present.

14th. An explosion occurred at the works of Messrs. Tyzack and Sons, Abbeydale Works, near Sheffield, which not only destroyed considerable property, but also caused the death of two men named John Beighton and James Palmer, who had gone into that portion of the premises to partake of breakfast.

A brutal attack was made by a returned convict named George

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Thompson, *alias* Glossop, upon Mr. Sutcliffe, watch maker and jeweller, in his shop in Norfolk Street, Sheffield. After a terrible struggle Thompson was secured. He was afterwards committed to the Leeds Assizes.

16th. At this time there were between twenty or thirty mills either entirely or very nearly stopped in Preston; between 1,300 and 1,400 cottage houses "to let" in the borough; and between 3,000 and 4,000 operatives either altogether out of employ or working short time.

A neat little chapel, built by the United Methodist Free Church, was opened at Waterloo, Pudsey. The total cost of the building and ground was about £700.

17th. In the House of Commons, Mr. W. E. Forster moved for leave to introduce a bill to provide for public elementary education in England and Wales.

The report of the Beverley Election Commissioners was issued and stated that the last election for the borough of Beverley was, like so many that preceded it (since 1857), marked by extensive corrupt practices.

At the Registrar's-office, Manor Row, Bradford, there were married a couple whose united ages amounted to 153. Mr. Jos. Cooper, of Hardy Street, Bowling, whose age was eighty-two, was the bridegroom, and Mrs. Mary March, aged seventy-one, of the same locality, being the bride.

19th. The Lord Chancellor issued a Commission of the Peace for the borough of Batley, containing the names of seven gentlemen. The selection was from the last list sent up by the Town Council as follows:—Mr. Wm. Carr, a West Riding magistrate, Gomersal; Mr. John Sheard (Mayor of the borough), manufacturer; Mr. John B. Jubb (ex-Mayor,) manufacturer; Mr. Thos. Brearley, manufacturer; Mr. Henry Wharton, manufacturer; and Mr. R. D. Keighley, surgeon, Batley.

A telegram was received in Idle that the Great Northern Railway Company had, at their annual meeting, in London, determined to make the railway from Bradford through Idle to Shipley, and it was received with great enthusiasm by the inhabitants.

The lighthouse near Fleetwood, erected by the Preston and Wyre Railway Company in 1839 was destroyed in a very remarkable manner. A Preston schooner, from Ardrossan, laden with pig iron, was approaching the harbour, and when about half a mile from the lighthouse, the captain found himself gradually drifting towards it, being at the same time unable to change the ship's course. The result was, that the schooner ran into the piles on which the lighthouse was built, and the structure itself, composed of wood, fell upon the forecastle of the vessel. At the time of the accident two men were in the lighthouse, one of whom was in bed, but neither they nor any of the crew were injured. The schooner was damaged, but the accident having been observed from the shore, a tug-boat went to assist, and the schooner was towed into port, with the lighthouse, to the surprise of those on shore, as a part of her cargo.

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21st. A destructive fire occurred on the premises of Messrs. Newsome and Wailes, woollen manufacturers, situated near the Batley Gas Works. The damage, partially covered by insurance, was estimated at £9,000.

22nd. The mail train from Manchester to Huddersfield, owing to a mistake of the signalman at the Diggle tunnel, was turned into a siding in which a luggage train for Manchester was waiting. A collision ensued, and seven or eight of the passengers were injured.

A very melancholy case of murder occurred at Bradford. Wm. Naylor, a bobbin-turner, owing to the loss of employment had become depressed in mind, and had got the idea that his family would have to go to the Workhouse. This morning, after his married daughter had gone to her work, with a razor he went to the cradle in which her child, three months old, was sleeping, and almost severed its head from its body. He then gave himself into custody, stating that he had murdered one of his grandchildren, as he was determined to do something which would keep them out of the Workhouse. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against him, and he was committed to the assizes for trial. He was afterwards acquitted on the ground of insanity, and ordered to be detained during her Majesty's pleasure.

A poll took place at Horsforth upon the question of adopting the Local Act of 1858. The result was as follows:—For the adoption 219, against it 573; majority against it 354.

25th. The Bishop of Ripon consecrated the new church of St. James, erected at Brighouse, at a cost of £3,800.

28th. Another very handsome charitable bequest was made to Sheffield. The late Mr. Geo. Hounsfield left the sum of £20,000 for the granting of annuities of £30 each, to be called "the Hounsfield pensions," to persons in reduced circumstances, not under the age of fifty years. He had directed that his charitable intentions should not take effect until the decease of his widow, but Mrs. Hounsfield now renounced her interest in the fund, and directed that it be handed over to the Church Burgesses, that the pensions might be instituted at once.

March 2nd. The application, at the instance of Sir C. H. Lowther and Mr. J. T. Leather, for an injunction to restrain the Leeds Corporation from allowing the sewage of the borough to pass into the Aire, came on before Vice-Chancellor James. At the close of the arguments of counsel, the Vice-Chancellor said he was of opinion the informants had made out their case, and were entitled to the interposition of the court. He therefore should grant an injunction against fresh communications, and order the removal of the existing nuisance by the last day of the session of 1871, which would give time for the Corporation to apply to the Legislature for the necessary powers to remove the nuisance.

The master of the Goole sloop Sarah, named Booth, his wife, and three children, were suffocated in the cabin of their vessel, at Hull. The vessel was being laden with gas water from the British Gas

Company's works. Mrs. Booth first reported to her husband that the eldest daughter was dead in the cabin. Both then went down, and, with their children, were suffocated by the fumes from the gas water.

A tramp named John Smith was brutally murdered this night at Ecclesfield, near Sheffield. Smith, accompanied by a woman, entered a public-house on Ecclesfield Common, where a party of men were drinking. Some dispute arose respecting a broken glass, in consequence of which the landlady turned them out. Shortly after Smith was brought back dead. He had been brutally treated, his chest being smashed as though he had been jumped upon.

3rd. A new Mechanics' Institution and Reading Room was opened at Pontefract.

A fire, causing the death of three persons, broke out at four o'clock this morning, on the premises occupied by an emigration agent named Weber, in Passage Street, Hull. A young woman jumped from a bedroom window into the arms of a policeman and escaped unhurt. Two hours later when the fire had been extinguished, the bodies of Mrs. Weber, a man, and a child, were found much charred.

About midnight a rather alarming collision occurred on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, near Accrington. A passenger train travelling upon an incline had attained a momentum which prevented the driver from suddenly pulling up, and the consequence was that the engine ran into another engine which was being shunted. Both locomotives were thrown off the metals, and eight of the passengers were injured, including Mr. Joseph Crawshaw, and his wife, Mrs. R. Barnes, of Accrington, and Mr. Richard Crawshaw, of Oswaldtwistle.

There was another fatal colliery explosion this night at the Astley deep pit, Dukinfield, said to be the deepest mine in the world except one—(the Rose Bridge Pit at Wigan)—by which nine lives were lost.

5th. Mr. Richard Reed Nelson, of Dewsbury, died. He was well known and respected by the freemasons of West Yorkshire; had filled the office of Provincial Grand Secretary for many years, and had been an active member of the 29th W.R.Y.R.V. corps, obtaining the rank of major in that corps. His interment took place at Halifax.

The Rev. John Burnett, LL.D., vicar of Bradford, died at Bank Ground, Monk Coniston, Ambleside, in his 69th year. He was descended from a Cumberland family, graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, and was appointed to the incumbency of St. George's, Macclesfield, where he officiated for seventeen years, and in April, 1847, he became Vicar of Bradford. He was much esteemed at Macclesfield, and when he left there, the congregation procured for him the degree of a Doctor of Divinity, in testimony of their regard. The parish of Bradford having long been troubled with the question of church rates and other matters, he determined that

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during his ministry no church rate should be laid. He informed his parishioners that he had come as a peaceful servant of the Master, and intended, so far as he was concerned, that, while he remained in Bradford, peace should reign in the parish. He religiously kept his word, and from that time to the day of his death no church rate was laid. United to a genial, cheerful disposition, Dr. Burnett was a scholar and a gentleman, his undoubted high talent as a preacher being united to a practical benevolence of character which endeared him to all with whom he was brought into contact. In the improvement of the church—in which he was supported handsomely by the inhabitants—and in the building of the Model Schools, in Ashley Street, Manchester Road, at a cost of several thousand pounds, he took great interest. He also identified himself with the Church Institute and the Mechanics' Institute, filled the highest offices in connection with them, and practically assisted in their management. In every work of a religious, charitable, and educational character he was ever ready with his advice and assistance, and, indeed, throughout his entire connection with Bradford he consistently followed out the principles he enunciated on his advent.

9th. A new Congregational Chapel was opened at Buttershaw, near Bradford, the service being conducted by the Rev. G. W. Conder, of Manchester. The corner stone of the edifice was laid July 25th, 1868, by Ald. Law, then Mayor of Bradford. The cost of the building was about £2,450.

10th. Amongst the Parliamentary papers issued, was a report by Mr. Fitch on the state of education in Leeds, Liverpool, Birmingham, and Manchester. The number of children of the school age in Leeds, Mr. Fitch estimated to be 45,000, of whom only 23,000 were believed to attend school. The state of things in Birmingham was still worse, for of 64,000 children of the school age only 29,000 were under instruction.

14th. The Liberals of the Hunslet ward, Leeds, met in the large hall of the Mechanics' Institution for the purpose of presenting to Mr. ex-Councillor B. Mellor, a handsome silver epergne of the value of £50, as a token of their regard for the courtesy, industry, and integrity with which he represented their interests for fifteen years in the Town Council of the borough of Leeds.

It was decided at a public meeting of the ratepayers that a public cemetery should be provided for Pudsey.

15th. Early this morning a fire, which progressed with alarming rapidity, was discovered at Bank Field House, the residence of Col. Akroyd, M.P., one of the Members for Halifax. Several of the rooms were gutted, and considerable damage was done to the furniture by water.

16th. At Hogg Hall, near Ampleforth Station, on the Thirsk and Malton Railway, there died, a Yorkshire farmer, named Henry Coverley, aged 100 years. The deceased entered his one hundred and first year on the 20th of the previous month, and up to that time was hearty and well. For 96 years he had lived on lands of

the Archbishops of York, and last year attended in his capacity of school trustee at Kirbymoorside. He remembered first writing his name in a copy book in 1777.

17th. The *Pall Mall Gazette* contained the following statistics on the subject of agricultural wages in the West Riding of Yorkshire at this time:—Men's wages are 15s. to 21s.; women's, 6s. to 9s.; children's 5s. to 7s. 6d. In the Doncaster Union the men's wages for the harvest month varied from 20s. to 24s. a week; women's from 12s. to 14s.; and children's at the same rate. In the Thorne Union, during harvest "a labourer, together with his wife and one child, can earn about £2 10s. per week, but in those cases no extra allowance for food or drink." In the Settle Union, farm servants, under a yearly hiring, obtain from 7s. to 10s. a week, with food and lodging. In the North Riding, men's wages, without food, 15s. to 19s. 9d.; women's 6s. to 9s.; children's, 5s. to 6s. Task-work is rarely resorted to in Yorkshire. The average rates are these:—Men's wages, 16s. 10d.; women's, 7s.; and children's, 6s.

Died, aged 58 years, Mr. Joseph Pitts, of Westfield House, Stanningley. Mr. Pitts was the senior partner in the eminent firm of Messrs. Butler and Pitts, ironfounders and engineers. For forty years he had been connected with Methodism, and was a very useful and devoted class leader, and also superintendent in the Sabbath School.

19th. The trials of the men charged with the riots at the Thorncliffe Collieries, near Barnsley, were commenced at York, before Mr. Justice Smith, and were continued in batches until concluded. In the first batch his Lordship considered there was no case against one of them named Penny, and he, therefore, directed an acquittal. The other prisoners were found guilty of misdemeanour, which the Judge considered a most serious one, attended with extraordinary violence and outrage, and must be marked with severe punishment. The sentence upon John Beevers, George Darley, and Joseph Tipping (who, he considered, were probably the ringleaders) was one of five years' penal servitude each. Isaac Bullock and Wm. Beevers he sentenced each to fifteen months' imprisonment.—— The second batch consisted of eight men, but against five the case was not made out, and they were acquitted. The jury found the remaining three—Carr, Pratt, and M'Donald—guilty; and the Learned Judge, who did not consider they were proved to have been ringleaders in the outrage, passed upon them a more lenient sentence than upon those previously convicted—viz., fifteen months' imprisonment each. The third and last batch, consisting of nine of the prisoners, were then indicted: Briggs, Firth, Richard James, and Thomas and James Williams were acquitted, the other four were found guilty, and Gosling and Tracey were sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, and Yeardley and Gee to nine months' imprisonment each.—— 22nd. Mr. Baron Cleasby, tried the case in which John Norman, a policeman in the East Riding Constabulary, was charged with the

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manslaughter of Alfred Bowes, whose death was caused by injuries received during a disturbance on the 5th inst., at the Malton steeplechases. The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

22nd. The steamer City of Durham, sent out by Messrs. Inman in search of the missing steamer City of Boston, returned to Crookhaven without any intelligence of the fate of that unfortunate vessel. The Channel Fleet also returned after an unsuccessful search, and it was now generally feared that the missing vessel would never again be seen or heard of.

An outrage was committed at the collieries of Messrs. Jas. Rhodes and Son, Coal Aston, near Dronfield. Some persons effected an entrance to the engine house, set the winding engine in motion, and left it to exhaust itself. The cage was smashed, all the head gear was completely destroyed, and considerable damage done to the machinery. A shift of men in the pit at the time had to be wound out by means of handspikes.

23rd. On the re-assembling of the Select Committee on the Leeds Corporation Gas and Improvement Bill, Mr. Johnson, Q.C., who represented the promoters, stated that an arrangement had been come to with the two gas companies, by which the shareholders accepted the offer of the Corporation to give £140 for every £100 stock, and to compensate the officers whose services would not be required if the works were transferred to the town.

A ceremony of an interesting character took place at the Borough Police Court, Wakefield. A short time ago the Town Council petitioned for a special Commission for the borough. The request was acceded to, and this day the installation of the gentlemen whose names had been placed on the commission took place. The bells of the Parish Church rang a merry peal, and other manifestations of delight were indulged in. The Mayor (Mr. S. Whitham), wearing his robes and chain of office, presided on the bench, and on either hand were the following gentlemen:—Samuel Holdsworth, M.D. (J.P. for the West Riding), Edward Alexander Mackie, Joseph Rhodes, Wm. Hartley Lee, Wm. Statter, Joseph Tolson White, Isaac Briggs, Samuel Bruce, Alfred Wm Stanfield, and Wm. Henry Bedford Tomlinson. Mr. Richard Holdsworth, of Sandal, whose name had also been placed on the list, was not present.

24th. The Rev. Father Dwyer, who had been assistant priest at St. Patrick's Roman Catholic chapel, Huddersfield, died at the age of 38. He had been at Huddersfield six years and a half, and was greatly esteemed, especially by the poorer members of the congregation worshipping at the chapel, among whom he had laboured assiduously, and by whom his loss was deeply felt.

25th. The authorities granted to the inhabitants of Saltaire two 32-pounder guns, mounted on limbers, for the purpose of being placed in the public park lately given by Sir Titus Salt.

At the assizes at Leeds, Robert Bradley (23), sail maker, was charged upon a indictment containing two counts, the first of which

alleged that he had, near Snaith, on Jan. 20th, wounded Mary Hawley on the throat, neck, and fingers, with intent to murder her; the second charging him with wounding her with intent to do her grievous bodily harm. The jury found a verdict of Guilty of the intent to murder, and the Learned Judge sentenced the prisoner to ten years' penal servitude.——28th. John Hartley, *alias* Bell (28), whitesmith, and Job Lee (34), mason, were charged with burglary in the dwelling house of Mr. J. Greenwood, at Dewsbury, on the 19th December; and Ephraim Sims (38), rope maker, Sarah Ann Clark (30), spinster, factory hand; and Charles Kendall (45), tailor, were charged with "unlawfully procuring, counselling, aiding and abetting" Hartley and Lee. A verdict of Guilty was returned against Hartley, Lee, and Sims; Kendall was acquitted. Lee pleaded guilty to a previous conviction for felony. Hartley was sentenced to penal servitude for five years', and Lee for seven years', and Sims was sentenced to imprisonment for eighteen calendar months.——George Thompson, *alias* Glossop (23), labourer, pleaded guilty to a charge of wounding, with intent to do grievous bodily harm, a man named Joseph Thomas Sutcliffe, at Sheffield, on the 14th February, and was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. ——29th. Abraham Rock, was sentenced to penal servitude for five years for having, by neglect and starvation, caused the death of his son Benjamin, at Barnsley, on the 6th inst.——April 1st. Baron Cleasby was occupied with the trial of a charge of murder, from the neighbourhood of Sheffield, the prisoner being a grinder, named George Smith, and the deceased a tramp, named Wm. Pearson, who, with his wife, was on the road from Birmingham to Sheffield. The fatal injuries were inflicted during a quarrel, and the defence was that the crime was not murder but manslaughter. In this view the jury concurred, and convicted the prisoner of the minor offence. He was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.——2nd. Francis Tighe and Thomas Doherty, two Irishmen, were tried for the manslaughter of John Murgatroyd, in a beerhouse, in Kirkgate, Leeds, on Dec. 27th, and were acquitted, the Learned Judge having intimated that there was not evidence to bring the charge home to the prisoners, or either of them.——George Bradshaw and Henry Higgins were arraigned for the manslaughter of George Smith, at Ecclesfield, near Sheffield; but as it had been proved on the previous day that Smith had been killed by William Pearson, who was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude for the crime, the jury, under his lordship's direction, returned a verdict of not guilty.

April 1st. Sir F. Crossley, who had already done so much for his native town, made another munificent offer to his fellow-townsmen. He intimated his readiness to give £10,000 towards the erection of a new Infirmary at Halifax, the only conditions being that the existing building should be retained as a convalescent ward, and that the new institution should be erected on an appropriate site. The Board for the Infirmary, in accepting it, desired the Venerable Archdeacon Musgrave—through whom the offer had come—to convey

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personally to Sir Francis their gratitude for his extreme liberality. The Mayor of Halifax also received a communication from the worthy baronet, intimating his desire to appropriate a sum of £10,000, to establish a loan fund to assist men and women of good character in that town. The trust to be distributed by eleven trustees; the Mayor *ex-officio* one, six to be appointed by the Corporation from their body, and four by Sir Francis or his executors. Sir Francis, who had returned from the East in improved health, also gave £20,000 to the London Missionary Society, and £10,000 to the Pastors' Retiring Fund, societies connected with the Congregational body.

Mr. John Crossley announced himself willing to pay the entire cost of the sojourn of twenty patients yearly, at Southport, Buxton, or other places recommended by the medical staff of the Halifax Infirmary.

There was considerable commotion in the neighbourhood of Barnsley, owing to several of the gates on the road between that town and Pontefract ceasing to levy tolls. At Oakwell-bar, close to Barnsley, the gates were pulled up to the music of the Barnsley Rifle Corps Band, amidst much rejoicing.

The following gentlemen were placed on the Commission of the Peace for the Borough of Sheffield:—Messrs. Mark Firth, W. E. Laycock, F. T. Mappin, George Walker, George Wostenholm, and W. K. Peace.

4th. In consequence of "The High Constables Act, 1869," the magistrates assembled at the West Riding Sessions, held at Wakefield, resolved to call upon those officers to send in their resignations, and to pension them off.

6th. A farmer named Wm. Hirst, living near Todmorden, made a desperate attempt, whilst suffering from the effects of *delirium tremens*, caused by a three days' drinking-bout, to take the lives of his wife, two grown up daughters, and his son, inflicting upon his daughters dangerous wounds with a large carving knife.

After successive defeats which must have well-nigh disheartened them, and which at one time, indeed, rendered it not improbable that for this year at least the great race between the two Universities would be abandoned, fortune smiled upon the Cambridge crew, which reached the winning post a length in advance of Oxford. The race from Putney to Mortlake was run in 19 minutes 30 seconds. The last time Cambridge was victorious was in 1860.

7th. A distressing accident happened at Mr. B. Huntsman's West Retford Colliery, near Sheffield. The colliery in September last took fire, and to extinguish the flames both the shafts were closed. Since January the work of clearing the shafts had been going on, and this day several men were engaged assisting in this duty. One of them struck into the furnace drift, and liberated a large quantity of carburetted hydrogen. The six men employed in that part were rendered insensible. Four recovered sufficiently to reach the bank, but the remaining two, when conveyed to the surface, were dead.

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12th. Ganton Hall, a fine Elizabethan mansion, the seat of the Legards, of Ganton, near Scarbro', and one of the objects of interest for tourists, was sold by auction. It was to be pulled down, Sir Chas. Legard, having built a new mansion in the Italian style, on a more commanding position on the Wold slope.

The bill for the disfranchisement of Beverley and Bridgwater was issued.

13th. Mr. Meynell Ingram, of Cross Hayes, Burton-on-Trent, the chief landowner in Barton-le-Street, near Malton, demolished the old church at Barton, and commenced the erection of a new one in its place, at his sole cost.

14th. The city of Ripon was thrown into a state of excitement on its being rumoured that Mr. F. Vyner, third son of Lady Mary Vyner, of Newby Hall, and brother to the Countess De Grey and Ripon, had, along with Lord Muncaster and three other gentlemen, been captured by a party of brigands in Italy, who had placed a very high ransom upon the captives, otherwise they would be put to death. Earl De Grey and Ripon left Studley Royal immediately on the arrival of the telegram conveying the intelligence. The captives included Lord Muncaster, Mr. Frederick Vyner, a travelling friend of his Lordship, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Herbert, Secretary to the British Legation at Athens, Mr. Boyl, Secretary to the Italian Legation at Athens, and their Greek guide. They left Athens on the morning of Monday the 11th, to visit the celebrated Plain of Marathon, accompanied by Lady Muncaster, Mrs. Lloyd, and a little girl, five years old, her daughter, having an escort of four police officers. On their return, and when proceeding through a narrow pass about eight miles from Athens, they were surrounded by brigands, who, after shooting down one of the police-officers, made the party prisoners. The two ladies, the child, and the three surviving police-officers were liberated, the other members of the party being removed to the mountains. Subsequently Lord Muncaster was sent down on parole for provisions, and to negociate the ransom. The ransom in the first instance was fixed at £2,000, but was immediately followed by a demand for a free pardon. The latter the Government refused to accede to, and the brigands, learning the character of their captives, increased their demands, for a full pardon and a ransom of £50,000. The band was subsequently surrounded by troops. Thus pressed they turned upon their captives and murdered them.

A fire of an alarming character occurred in Bond Street, Leeds, in a block of buildings at one time occupied by the Church Institute, but at this time tenanted by Mr. J. Marsden, woollen merchant, and Messrs. S. Morrison and Co., hat and cap manufacturers. The damage was estimated at about £3,000.

15th. A well-known eccentric character died, aged 68, in Bolton, by name Peter Greenwell. Cast upon the world at a very early age, he speedily acquired habits of thriftiness. His first savings were made whilst he was employed as a piecer at the cotton mills of

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Messrs. Ormrod and Hardcastle. When quite a young man, he entered into partnership with a Bolton spindle maker, and afterwards joined a company in the erection of a cotton mill, in Dawes Street. After a very few years, however, he retired from the spinning business, and devoted himself entirely to speculations, by which means mainly he acquired upwards of £20,000, which he possessed at his death. In many respects he was a remarkable man. Denying himself the comforts, and in some cases the very necessaries of life, he became noted for his parsimony. While in the enjoyment of a moderate independency, he procured lodgings in some of the worst localities of the town, where he lived to a great extent upon porridge, his weekly expenditure, it is said, not exceeding 4s. So lank and lean was his figure that he was dubbed with the sobriquet of "Long P."

16th. A new Public Room, at Baildon, fronting Northgate and Browgate, was opened with a tea party and meeting, both of which were largely attended.

18th. Sir Francis Crossley, besides the gifts previously mentioned, gave £10,000 as the basis of a fund for the widows of Congregational ministers.

An art exhibition—embracing specimens of the old masters, several fine works of the British school, a very complete collection of pre-historic remains, contributed by the Rev. Canon Greenwell and the Rev. W. C. Lucas, and several cases from the South Kensington Loan Collection—was opened at Ripon by Earl de Grey, and the Bishop of the diocese also assisted at the ceremony. The pre-historic remains, which formed the principal feature, had never before been presented for public inspection, and the exhibition remained open for about two months. The proceeds were devoted to the funds of the Mechanics' Institute and Scientific Society of the city.

The new promenade pier, carriage drive, and sea fence, at Blackpool, which had been constructed at a cost of about £60,000, and extended in an uninterrupted line of three miles from north to south, were opened by Colonel Wilson-Patten. There was much rejoicing on the completion of this great undertaking.

A cotton mill at Luddenden Foot, near Halifax, on the bank of the Rochdale Canal, belonging to Mr. Jabez Stott, was burnt down, the fire being discovered in a spinning room shortly after the workpeople had gone to dinner. The damage was estimated at £3,000.

A large company assembled at Harrogate, to witness the unveiling of the window erected by public subscription as a memorial to two of the members of the Slingsby family, viz., the late Sir Charles Slingsby, Bart., and Sir William Slingsby, the discoverer of the Harrogate mineral waters. The window is a three-light one, the centre piece representing the troubling of the waters of the Pool of Siloam; and in the side-lights are the escutcheons of Sir William and Sir Charles Slingsby respectively. Messrs. Pilkington and Sons, St. Helens, were the makers. The window was presented to

the Harrogate Improvement Commissioners, as custodians of the town, through their chairman, Mr. R. Ellis, by the Rev. C. W. Roberts, chairman of the committee for the erection of the window.

20th. A new chapel erected by the Wesleyan Methodists at Ilkley, at a cost of £4,500, was opened. The foundation stone was laid on the 29th August, 1868, by Mr. Edward Holden, of Laurel Mount, Baildon. The chapel occupies a central and convenient position, being situated between the Wells Road and the Wells Promenade.

21st. Mr. H. W. Ripley intimated his intention to give £10,000 to found a Convalescent Home for Bradford.

23rd. Mr. John Smith, worsted spinner, Bradford, expired at his residence, Highfield House, Daisy Hill, Manningham, in his 67th year. Mr. Smith was a representative Bradford man, a type of many men there, who by shrewd common sense and aptitude for business, raised themselves from a humble position to opulence. Born at Horton, he had all his life been connected with the Bradford trade, first as an artisan and latterly as the owner of the extensive worsted spinning mill at Field Head, Bradford, where the business was carried on under the name of "John Smith and Sons." He was for a short time a Town Councillor, but was better known by his connection with the Bradford Board of Guardians, having been a member of the board for upwards of twenty years, and for some period was chairman of the board.

25th. The vacant vicarage of Bradford was offered to and accepted by the Right Rev. V. W. Ryan, D.D., late Bishop of the Mauritius, who retired from that see in the year 1868.

26th. It was determined at a meeting, to enlarge the Sheffield Infirmary by the erection of a separate building, capable of accommodating forty patients, to be devoted to severe medical cases. Towards the expenditure, £7,000, the Duke of Norfolk had given £1,000, the Master Cutler £500, and nearly £3,000 was promised at this meeting.

Mr. G. R. Mossman died at his residence, Eldon Place, Bradford, at the ripe age of 75. He had occupied the situation of clerk to the West Riding magistrates, sitting at Bradford, for the long period of forty years. In his early days the deceased took an active part in politics, and was an earnest supporter of the Reform Bill of 1832, but of late years his political opinions had become somewhat modified.

The re-opening of Kirby Hill Church, near Boroughbridge, took place after its restoration from plans by Mr. Gilbert Scott, R.A., who had reported that it was a most interesting church, containing Saxon work and very early Norman arches, with a beautiful decorated arch on the side of the chancel; the walls and roof being of very good perpendicular work. The tower was comparatively modern, though its arch was of very early date, and its foundations showed evidences of the Saxon period too well built to be pulled down.

28th. The Queen addressed an autograph letter to the Countess de Grey and Ripon, expressive of her condolence and sympathy on

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her sad affliction by the assassination of her brother, Mr. Vyner, by the Greek brigands.

The Leeds Corporation Gas Bill was read a third time and passed in the House of Commons.

29th. There was at this time residing in Picton Street, Manningham, Bradford, Thomas Firth, a hale old man of between 81 and 82 years of age, who was in the Peninsula campaign, and at the final battle of Waterloo. He returned to Bradford, resumed his occupation of hand-loom weaver, and brought up a large family respectably. Another veteran named Francis Drake, resided at Thornton. He was born at Headley, in Thornton, on the 25th day of December, 1789, and served in the 95th Regiment twenty-one years and ninety-two days. That regiment was changed to the Light Infantry in 1816. He was at the battle of Waterloo. He was discharged in 1832, and had drawn a pension for thirty-eight years. Another hero of Waterloo was John Bairstow, living at Denholme Gate. He was in a cavalry regiment. He was about the same age as Drake. There was another pensioner living at Mountain, near Queensbury, called by the name of 'Wooden-legged Simm,' who lost his leg on the field of Waterloo.

An address on vellum was presented by the Halifax Corporation to Mr. John Crossley, who had been connected with that body as one of its prominent members since the incorporation of the town in 1848, but who had retired in consequence of impaired health. The address was presented by the Mayor at Mr. Crossley's residence, and was of a highly eulogistic and gratifying character.

The Parish Church of Birstal, which had been undergoing restoration for five years, was re-opened by the Bishop of Ripon. The cost of the re-construction had been about £9,000, and nearly half this sum had been provided by one family—that of Mr. P. Wormald, who lived in the neighbourhood,—and the remainder, excepting a very small sum, had been obtained from the parishioners and the public.

May 1st. Joseph Marsden, formerly of the Society of Ringers at Holmfirth, having reached his ninetieth year, ascended the tower at Holmfirth Church, in company with five others, whose united ages amounted to 420 years. They rang in capital style six score or 120 changes of their well-known peal "Violet." Their names were —Joseph Marsden, Holmfirth; Joe Shaw, Almondbury; Jesse Holt, Mirfield; Martin Hoyle, Holmfirth; Joe Moorhouse and John Lodge, both of Almondbury.

2nd. A very destructive fire occurred at West Houghton, a village midway between Manchester and Liverpool. The West Houghton Co-operative Cotton Mill was the scene of the fire, the building being one of the finest structures of the kind in the district. The flames were first observed in the upper story, and so rapidly did they progress that in about an hour there was little remaining beyond the outer walls. The damage was estimated at £30,000. The disaster threw nearly 500 operatives out of employment.

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May came in very roughly. Three thunderstorms with snow and hail, traversed the North and East Ridings. At night the temperature fell below freezing point, and there was snow on the high moors.

About 4,000 persons assembled in the Queen's Grounds, Barnsley, to witness a match at knur and spell between John Jackson, better known as Jackson's Lad, of Bradford, the champion player, and Thomas Howison, of Chapeltown, near Sheffield, for £200 and the championship. The match was the best in forty rises, with pot knurs. Jackson made a score of 311, and Howison 320.

The fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society was commemorated by a dinner at the Great Northern Station Hotel. Mr. Baines, M.P., presided, being supported by the president of the society, Dr. Heaton, and by Mr. H. W. Ripley, president of the Bradford, Dr. King, president of the Hull, and Mr. Morris, president of the Halifax Philosophical Societies. The vice-chairmen were Dr. Chadwick, and Mr. Nunneley, and the proceedings were of a most interesting character.

The Cudworth and Barnsley branch, which connects the Midland system with the busy thriving town of Barnsley, was opened for passenger traffic. Hitherto travellers to Barnsley by the Midland line had been conveyed by omnibus over the three miles separating Cudworth station from that town. But this somewhat tedious mode of transit was now abolished. From Cudworth station to the Barnsley station the length of the branch is within a hundred yards or so of three miles and a half; and the junction with the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire line is some quarter of a mile further on. Leaving the main line a short distance on the Normanton side of Cudworth, the branch describes a considerable curve, and then runs in an almost straight line to Barnsley, crossing the Oaks viaduct, a work of great magnitude and importance. This viaduct is at least a quarter of a mile in length, and passes over the river Don and two branches of the Aire and Calder Canal at a height of one hundred feet.

3rd. Mr. Sisson's saw mill, near the Victoria Dock, Hull, having caught fire, the flames extended to Mr. Wade's timber yard. Soon the whole mass of timber in his yard, consisting of four acres, about twenty feet high, was in flames. At one time the fire reached the shipping in the Dock, but it was soon extinguished. A boy named John Beckett was killed by the falling of some of the timber. The damage was estimated at from £20,000 to £30,000.

The Hon. W. G. Eden, a West Riding magistrate, residing at Carr House, Doncaster, by the death of the late Bishop of Bath and Wells, was elevated to the House of Lords by the title of Baron Auckland.

6th. Lord Hawke died at his seat, Pontefract Park, aged 64. His Lordship succeeded to the peerage in 1869 on the death of his brother, and for some time had suffered from severe illness. The new peer, born in 1815, was the Rev. Ed. H. Julius Hawke, vicar

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of Willingham, Lincolnshire, eldest son of the late Hon. Martin Bladen Edward Hawke, son of the second Baron.

A fearful collision at sea took place off the Yorkshire coast between the steamship Jesmond, bound to the Tyne from London, and the steamship Earl of Elgin, which had left Sunderland for Bordeaux but a few hours previous. By the force of the collision, which was described as having been very violent, the Earl of Elgin was totally disabled, and sank in a few minutes. The crew of the other steamer, which did not suffer seriously, exerted themselves to render assistance to the occupants of the sinking vessel, and were successful in saving the captain and eleven seamen. Eight persons, however, were lost, including three ladies—the captain's daughter, the wife of the chief mate, and a lady passenger, who was proceeding to Bordeaux to meet her husband.

7th. The strike at the Thorncliffe collieries had now lasted fifty-eight weeks, and the men in the district were paying 3s. per head per week towards the support of the men locked out. Upwards of £34,000 had been paid to the lock-outs in the district during two years.

Staleybridge celebrated with great rejoicings the opening of its handsome public baths, erected at a cost of nearly £6,000, the entire expense being defrayed by Mr. Robert Platt, of Downham Hall. The formal presentation was made by Mrs. Platt, on behalf of her husband.

The Rev. Thomas Collins, B.D., vicar of Farnham, died, aged 90 years, and was interred at Knaresbro', in the Parish Church Yard, on the 12th. The great respect in which the deceased was held caused a large number of people to be present, including the chief townsmen and tradesmen, the members of the Local Board, Officers of the Volunteers, and others.

9th. A somewhat novel accident occurred on the highway between Rotherham and Rawmarsh, where a tramway—connecting two detached portions of the Parkgate Iron Company's extensive works—crosses the road. The tram was worked by a small engine, which was dragging a number of waggons, when it came into collision with a spring cart, which reached the crossing at the same moment. The vehicle was upset and dragged some distance, and its five occupants thrown out. One of them, Fanny Hunter, was seriously injured, and the others received a severe shaking.

11th. This morning a most destructive fire occurred in the model shop of the Victoria Foundry, Victoria Road, Leeds, a building three stories high, and about fifty yards in length, occupied by Messrs. Burnley and Nichols, ironfounders and machine makers.

Great excitement was caused at Pudsey by the polling of the ratepayers as to whether the proposed cemetery should be on the Back Lane site, as recommended by the recently-appointed Burial Board, or in some other position. The voting resulted as follows:—for Back Lane, 998; against 1,197.

At a quarterly meeting of the Leeds Town Council it was res

to adopt the A B C system of sewage, which was in operation at Leamington. For the whole sewage of the borough it was calculated that five acres of land would be required, and the cost of works £20,000. The Council also confirmed a contract for the improvement of Sheepscar Beck at a cost of £9,100.

12th. A meeting of the Catholics of Yorkshire, to consider the question of national education, was held in the Leeds Mechanics' Hall, which was crowded in every part. The Duke of Norfolk presided, and there were present, in addition to the local representatives of the Catholics, Lord Howard, of Glossop, Sir Charles Clifford, Mr. Charles Langdale, of Hazelwood, and others. Resolutions were adopted affirming that no system which excluded or restricted religious teaching in elementary schools could be adopted by Catholics, and that the extension of the denominational system would amply meet all the requirements of national education. A petition to the House of Commons, embodying this opinion, was adopted.

A very distressing accident happened at Northowram, near Halifax. Mr. John Cawthera had a coal pit there, and two of his sons, one aged twenty-six and the other fifteen, were being lowered down the shaft when the chain broke, and the cage and its occupants fell to the bottom—about fifty yards—and were killed instantly. A third brother, employed in the pit at the time, had the mournful task of assisting in bringing the bodies to the surface, their father being also a witness of the melancholy disaster.

13th. After a brief illness, in his seventy-fifth year, Mr. John Abbot, of Halifax, died at his residence, Union Street. He had been a member of the borough bench ever since the commission was granted in 1849. He had been a teacher in the Parish Church Sunday schools for upwards of forty years; was president of the Halifax Auxiliary Bible Society, a trustee of the Halifax Permanent Benefit Building Society, a member of the Halifax Literary and Philosophical Society, and was for many years a director of the Halifax Mechanics' Institute. He was also a director of the Halifax Joint Stock Bank. He left charitable bequests to the amount of £61,500.

14th. Earl de Grey and Ripon was installed Grand Master of the English Freemasons, in the Freemason's Hall, London. The Prince of Wales was present.

Mr. J. E. Davis, Stipendiary Magistrate for the Staffordshire Potteries, was selected by the Home Secretary for a similar position at Sheffield.

A new public park, of 100 acres, was inaugurated at Liverpool, by the Mayor and Corporation. It was called the Stanley Park, and had cost about £42,000.

17th. The march of improvement was gradually sweeping away the old landmarks familiar to Bradfordians. The old hostelry, known as the Black Bull Inn, down Miller Gate, at the bottom of Westgate, was demolished. This house was of great age—probably

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one of the oldest in Bradford—and the removal of a huge stone which spanned one of the fireplaces, bearing a quantity of quaint old lettering, and the date "1661, T. W. B.," made the age of the structure known.

The Bradford Town Council decided to accept the offer of Mr. S. C. Lister to sell Manningham Park for £40,000. It was fifty-two acres in extent, and was estimated to be worth £60,000. One condition was that forty acres should be devoted to the public, and that the remainder should be sold for building purposes.

A very destructive fire occurred in the extensive cotton mills of Messrs. Stott and Pilling, Rochdale, doing damage to the amount of £30,000, and nearly 300 persons were thrown out of employment.

18th. A new chapel, in connection with the Primitive Methodist denomination, was opened at Balkholme, near Howden.

19th. The Leeds Stipendiary was occupied in hearing, at the instance of the Liberal Registration Association, charges of tampering with voting papers at the recent election of Guardians for the West Ward. The first case was one in which Edward Robshaw was charged with fabricating in part the voting paper of Charles Knowles. Mr. Bruce considered that Robshaw had fabricated Knowle's paper, and ordered him to be imprisoned, without hard labour, for six weeks. A similar verdict was given against J. Alfred Spofford. Counter charges were brought by the Conservatives, and both sides seemed to have been given to the illegal practices.

20th. The Leeds Corporation Gas Purchase Bill received the Royal assent.

23rd. About two o'clock this morning a destructive fire broke out on the premises known as Slead Mill, Brook Foot, in the occupation of Messrs. Firth, Riley, and Co., cotton spinners. The eastern part of the mill, measuring about 40 yards by 12, was completely gutted. About 100 hands were thrown out of employment.

25th. A new Wesleyan Chapel at Kippax, was formally opened.

26th. Upwards of 100 agriculturists who were in the habit of attending the York Corn Exchange, and subscribers to a testimonial to Mr. F. Carr, who took a prominent part in promoting the erection of that building, and advocating the erection of a covered market, dined with that gentleman in the Exchange, when a testimonial, valued at 200 guineas, was presented to him for his exertions. The testimonial consisted of a bust of Mr Carr, by Noble, of London, which had been placed in the Corn Exchange, a silver salver and cup, and an eight-days' timepiece. The Lord Mayor and Sheriff were among the company, and the testimonial was presented by Mr. T. F. Wood, who presided.

Mr. Squire Auty, printer, Bradford, known as the "Squire," died at his residence, Richmond Road, aged 58. The deceased, who was a staunch Tory and Orangeman of the old school, was well known, not merely in the district where he lived, but in the whole of the United Kingdom. A native of Daw Green, Dewsbury, he was in his early days employed in the blanket trade. He came to

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Bradford in the year 1824, was apprenticed to Mrs. Goodchild, of Chapel Lane, learned the printing business, and followed it on his own account. He also opened a provision shop in Manchester Road, sold stockings in the market-place, and eventually became an auctioneer and printer. He accumulated money, and at the suggestion mainly of the late Vicar of Bradford, the Rev. J. Burnett, LL.D., he started the *Orange and Blue Banner*, a monthly magazine, devoted to the interests of Orangeism, which had an existence of 18 years. He served the office of Town Councillor, and was an ardent friend of the charitable and benevolent institutions of Bradford, all of which were indebted to him for substantial aid, not merely out of his own pocket, but by the determined manner in which he advocated their interests with others. He worked hard for Peel Park, interested himself in the Infirmary, and was one of the founders of the Tradesmen's Benevolent Institution; but the Eye and Ear Hospital and the Institute for the Blind were his pet charities, though latterly he ardently supported the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. In him the Bradford Old Choral Society had a firm friend; indeed, he was ever ready both with his purse and his untiring persistence to promote the advancement of all charitable objects. He had received many testimonials of regard from his friends. Although a hot politician he was a remarkable example of what perseverance can do in overcoming the difficulties arising from the want of early education, and had gathered round him a large number of friends.

27th. Mr. W. Andrews, senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Andrews, Son, and Pepper, architects, Bradford, expired at his residence, Little Horton Lane, aged 65. The deceased was the oldest architect in the town, having been in business for thirty years, but for the last six or seven years he had lived in comparative retirement. He was a gentleman generally esteemed, had served the offices of Town Councillor and Guardian of the Poor, and left his mark behind him in many fine buildings—banking premises, warehouses, manufactories, and residences—that now adorn Bradford. He was a native of Holme, near Howden, and had been in indifferent health for a year or two previous to his demise.

Two men named Michael Davitt and John Wilson, a gun and pistol maker of Birmingham, were in custody at London, on a charge of treason-felony. It transpired that Davitt, under the assumed name of Jackson, rented a warehouse in Swinegate, Leeds, from January to April, representing that he was a traveller, and required the premises to store soap and soda. During that period a number of cases were sent from Birmingham to the warehouse, professedly containing provisions. There, under the direction of Davitt and a man described as his warehouseman, the cases were unpacked, and the contents (which were rifles, revolvers, and sword bayonets), repacked in flour barrels and then consigned as provisions to various persons in Ireland. Wilson, who was seen in Leeds in company with Davitt and his confederates, was it is said,

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concerned in forwarding, under these false representations, the fire arms from Birmingham to Leeds, with the intention of their being used for the Fenians. The Chief Constable of Leeds having set a watch upon Davitt and the other men, obtained the addresses of the persons to whom the barrels were consigned, and by order of the authorities they were seized just before they were landed in Ireland. Subsequently other two barrels also containing fire arms and consigned to Ireland were taken into possession at the Leeds Railway Station by the Chief Constable.

28th. The wide ranges of moor on the Caulkless Spar of the Hambletons, in the North Riding, were being fast brought into cultivation by the steam plough. At Wass, Major Stapylton had already broken up several hundred acres, and this day his plough went to Newburgh, where Sir Geo. O. Wombwell was about to break up 100 acres. The extraordinary feat of ascending and descending the severe gradient of Wass Bank was accomplished with but slight mishap.

There was living in Upperhead Row, Huddersfield, at this date, a woman named Bridget Connell, who had nearly attained her 107th year. Her maiden name was Murray. She was born early in the reign of George III., in the county of Galway, in Ireland, and was the mother of eight children, all of whom were born in her native land.

30th. The following gentlemen were selected by the Lord Chancellor to be placed on the Commission of the Peace for the borough of Huddersfield:—Mr. Charles Henry Jones (the Mayor), Mr. Gorge Armytage, Mr. Wright Mellor, Mr. Joseph Crossland, Mr. Edward Huth, Mr. Jere Kaye, Mr. David Sykes, Mr. Alfred Crowther, Mr. William Shaw, Mr. John Crawshaw, Mr. John Day, Mr. John Fligg Brigg, Mr. Edward John Wood Waterhouse, Mr. Charles Hirst, and the Hon. Charles Gounter Legge.

A sad quarry accident occurred at Hipperholme, near Halifax. Four men named Wm. Cockett, James Holmes, Wm. Hainsworth, and Rufus Woodhead, (the two latter of whom were killed,) went down the quarry to resume work, and had not gone many yards when there was a tremendous fall of earth and stones, completely burying two of them. One of the men fortunately escaped uninjured, and another was rescued from the fallen rubbish little the worse. Their companions, however, were less fortunate, and lost their lives.

This afternoon the remains of Mrs. Mary Birkett, relict of the late Rev. Benjamin Birkett, head-master of the Rotherham Grammar School, were interred in the Wales' Church Yard, near Rotherham. She had attained the remarkable age of 99 years, and left a daughter of the great age of 79, who was enjoying good health.

31st. A brutal murder was committed at Wakefield. The body of a woman, whose head had been nearly severed from the body, was discovered in the Old Post Office Yard, by two men. At an inquest which was held in the evening a surgeon stated that the

woman's throat must have been cut whilst she was placed across the murderer's knee. The woman's name was Ellen McClavery, the wife of a plumber and glazier, lodging in Providence Street.

June 1st. The great Derby race was run at Epsom. The weather was fine, and the gathering on the course, was, as usual, enormous. The result of the race, which terminated in favour of Lord Falmouth's Kingcraft, was a great surprise to the sporting world, it being considered certain that Mr. Merry's Macgregor, the winner of the Two Thousand Guineas, would be victorious. Kingcraft had run third in that race. The second was Mr. W. S. Crawfurd's Palmerston, and the third Lord Wilton's Muster. The King of the Belgians, the Prince of Wales, the Prince of Teck, and Mr. Gladstone witnessed the race.

The ceremony of opening the Darlington and Merrybent Railway, which runs between Darlington and the village of Barton, in Yorkshire, took place.

The movements of the Fenian brotherhood in London, since the arrest of Davitt and Wilson, before mentioned, excited some anxiety, and measures of a specially precautionary character were taken, the dock-yards at Woolwich and the various powder magazines being carefully guarded.

Mr. Thos. Nunneley, F.R.C.S., of Park Place, Leeds, died at the age of 61. His illness was of short duration. Mr. Nunneley was one of the leading members of the profession in the North of England, and the services of few men had been more frequently sought in difficult medical cases, more especially in those relating to the eye. Mr. Nunneley came to Leeds about 1833. He was a native of Market Harborough, where for generations his family had occupied an excellent position, and being, in consequence of a supposed affection of the spine, very much debarred from active exercise, his natural taste for science, and especially physiological science, developed itself early in life. These studies led to a strong desire to follow the medical profession, and, after spending three years with a surgeon at Wellingbro', in Northamptonshire, Mr. Nunneley entered at Guy's Hospital, where he was fortunate enough, owing to the sudden illness of one of Mr. Key's dressers, to obtain the vacant appointment, and to retain it during nearly the whole of his hospital attendance. His career at college was a distinguished one, and on passing the College and Hall he spent some months in the Paris schools. His object in coming to Leeds was to enter as a candidate for the vacant office of house-surgeon to the General Infirmary. He failed to secure the appointment, but having some friends in Leeds, he was induced to settle in the town and before long to take an active part in the Medical School, which was then in its infancy. Until within a year or two of his death he maintained his connection with this institution—first as demonstrator and lecturer on anatomy and physiology, and subsequently as lecturer on surgery. Mr. Nunneley soon acquired a high reputation in Leeds, not only as a bold and skilful operator, and as one who had devoted much atten-

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tion to the structure of the eye, but also as an ardent student of physiology. He became connected with the Leeds Eye and Ear Infirmary soon after his establishment in the town, and this necessarily led to a large opthalmic practice. In cataract alone, Mr. Nunneley had operated more than one thousand times. His literary tastes led him to join the Philosophical and Literary Society, in connection with which he read many papers and delivered several courses of lectures on scientific subjects. The ability displayed in his first paper—"On the various species of Limaces found in the neighbourhood of Leeds," illustrated by seven plates of the anatomical structures of these creatures, in which their very perfect eye is minutely described for the first time—led to his election as an honorary curator of the Museum—an appointment he held up to his death. For several years he was also one of the vice-presidents of the society. In connection with this career of labour, it may be mentioned that he attempted the difficult and laborious task of endeavouring to form a collection of skeletons of every British animal; but although many were obtained and a room built for their reception, the project, from its costliness and encroachment upon the time required for an increasing practice, had to be abandoned, and the collection was dispersed; the birds falling into the hands of Mr. A. Strickland, and the mammals finding their way into the Museum at Oxford. In 1864 Mr. Nunneley was elected surgeon to the Leeds Infirmary. He had twice successfully removed the entire tongue by sub-mental incision, and operated seven times in that rare affection of the eye-ball, "aneurism by anastomosis of the orbit." In these cases Mr. Nunneley six times tied the carotid artery. His position as a surgeon was fully recognized at the meeting in Leeds of the British Medical Association, when he was selected to deliver the address in surgery before the members of that body. As a medical witness at important criminal trials and actions against railway companies for personal injuries, Mr. Nunneley's services were in great request. He was the author of a large number of important medical works. The *Lancet* thus referred to the deceased:—"Great general ability and force of character as a man, and unusual vigour of thought and practical efficiency as a surgeon, were the distinctive qualities of Mr. Nunneley. His position as a surgeon and an oculist was high and acknowledged; while as a representative of the cause of medicine as a science and as a profession, he stood forth in the provinces like a solitary Roman centurion left in defence of the wall of Hadrian. He was an enlightened as well as a public-spirited man; and on the occasion of the meeting of the members of the Royal College of Surgeons, in March, 1870, on the great question of medical reform, he moved, in a speech of characteristic freshness and force, the necessity of taking out of the hands of existing medical corporations the control of the proposed single examining and licensing board. His reputation was ever on the increase, particularly after his appointment in 1864 as surgeon to the Leeds Infirmary—a post in which he performed many most

difficult operations with equal boldness, skill, and success—till within the last few days, his health underwent a rapid change. The sad result is now known to all the profession in these islands; and the sorrow expressed at home will be loudly echoed abroad, that a teacher, a *savant*, and a practitioner, so able, so accomplished, and so genial, should, at the untimely age of sixty-one, have so suddenly gone down to his rest."

1st. Mr. J. E. Davis, the recently-appointed stipendiary for the borough of Sheffield, commenced his duties at the police-court.

3rd. A skeleton was found by some workmen in a chimney, in the old house in High Street, Hull, known as "Wilberforce House," the house where the great "emancipator" was born. There was, many years ago, a banking business in the house. The skeleton had evidently been there many years, and was supposed to be that of a thief, who had secreted himself in the chimney and been suffocated.

A handsome and commodious Wesleyan Chapel was opened at Girlington, near Bradford. The building faces the Girlington Road, one side abutting on to Willow Street, and cost about £4,300.

5th. The Right Rev. Bishop Ryan, the newly-appointed vicar, occupied the pulpit of Bradford Parish Church for the first time.

6th. A severe frost occurred in the vale of Pickering. The otter hunters this morning had the singular sight of fields covered with hoar frost, quite white. At Yedingham, Heslerton, and other places, the potato foliage was blackened. The heat in the sun on the previous day, Sunday, was 109°, the cold at night 34°.

The doorway, and other portions of the Bradford Manor Hall, were presented to the Corporation. Messrs. Lockwood and Mawson, architects, prepared an appropriate design for the utilising of the doorway, and it was erected in its entirety in Peel Park, forming a covering to the drinking fountain adjacent to the lower lake. The doorway was framed in a neat little building, about 16 ft. in height, the internal dimensions being 4 ft. 2 in. by 8 ft. 6 in. The lion's head, through which the water flows, is placed in a shallow niche, and over this is a carved stone, taken from the old hall, bearing the Rawson arms. On the shield is inscribed the date when the Manor Hall was erected and completed, as follows:—"Incept: 1705. Perfect: 1707. Impensis. W. Rawson, Gen." Underneath was hung a pair of large horns.

7th. Mr. C. W. Hatfield, who very ably and hospitably filled the office of chief-magistrate of Doncaster, in 1869, died at his residence, Regent Square. The deceased gentleman was comparatively young, being only 53 years of age, and at the time of his death held many public offices in the town. He was an old and valued member of the Town Council, and a magistrate for the borough; one of the vice-chairmen of the Local Board of Guardians; a cemetery commissioner, and a charity trustee.

An alarming accident occurred to an excursion train from Cleck-

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heaton to Blackpool. The train consisted of twenty-eight carriages, containing about 1,000 scholars and friends of the Providence Place Church School, Cleckheaton, and in proceeding down the incline between Pleasington and Houghton, near Blackburn, one of the carriages was thrown off the rails, by the tire of one of the wheels breaking. Two or three of the carriages rolled down the embankment and were smashed to pieces. In the carriage where the tire broke the passengers were turned completely topsy turvey, and were rolled down the embankment into a field. Great alarm was created, and there was a good deal of screaming, but the passengers in the unfortunate carriage almost miraculously escaped death. Thirteen were seriously hurt, and were laid upon cushions in a field until the arrival of a number of medical men from Blackburn. They were conveyed to that town in an express from Preston, and it was found necessary to detain two—husband and wife—at Blackburn Infirmary. The other eleven were sent to Cleckheaton in a special train, Dr. Russell, of Accrington, and five other medical men accompanying them. Most of the injured people were members of the committee and their families. Some were from Cleckheaton and others from Heckmondwike. The names of those injured were Mr. and Mrs. Greenwood, Mr. Samuel Haley, Mr. Edward Potter, Mrs. Pitt, Mr. John Hirst, Mr. Hirst's son, two Misses Wrathmel, Miss Holroyd, Miss Walker, Mr. Josiah Walker, Mr. Schofield Stead, Mr. William Yates, Mrs. Yates, two Misses Blamires, Mr. Robinson, Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Priestly, and Mr. Geo. Crowther. Ann Blamires, aged 28 years, daughter of Mr. Joshua Blamires, and Mr. Samuel Haley, aged 62, died, and at the inquest on the 29th, the verdict was "That Ann Blamires and Samuel Haley died from injuries received by the accident to the excursion train from Cleckheaton to Blackpool, by the breaking of the tire of the carriage wheel. The jury were of opinion that Bessemer steel, of which the tire was made, was unfit for the purpose from its excessive brittleness. The jury were further of opinion, from the evidence, that had communication existed between the passengers and driver, the accident would not have assumed so serious a nature."

9th. The appeal by the Leeds Corporation against the injunction of Vice-Chancellor James, on the subject of the sewage of the borough, came before the Lord Chancellor and Lord Justice Giffard. Their Lordships held that whatever privilege was conferred by the 107th clause of the Leeds Improvement Act (under which the power to pass the sewage into the river was claimed), must necessarily be subject to the clause against the committal of a nuisance. The judgment of the Vice-Chancellor was therefore confirmed, with costs, including the costs of affidavits not produced on the hearing of the motion. The Court also declined to suspend the injunction, and the Corporation, therefore, was compelled at once to take measures for disposing of the sewage by other means.

Charles Dickens, the eminent novelist, died of apoplexy, at his residence, Gad's Hill, Kent. He was the son of Mr. John Dickens,

who at one time held a position in the Navy Pay Department, and was born at Portsmouth on the 7th of February, 1812. At the close of the European war in 1816, his father retired on a pension and came to London, where he obtained employment as a Parliamentary reporter for one of the daily papers. It was at first intended that young Charles should be sent to an attorney's office; but he had literary tastes, and eventually was permitted by his father to exchange the law for a post as one of the reporters on the staff of the *True Sun*, from which he subsequently transferred his services to the *Morning Chronicle*, in which soon after appeared "Sketches of English Life and Character," afterwards re-printed and published in a collective form under the title of "Sketches by Boz," in 1836, and the following year. These "Sketches" at once attracted notice. To adopt the phrase of an epigram which appeared in the *Carthusian*—

Who the Dickens "Boz" could be
Puzzled many a learned elf;
But time unveiled the mystery,
And "Boz" appeared as Dickens' self.

Almost simultaneously with these "Sketches" appeared a comic opera from his pen, entitled "The Village Coquettes." He next wrote a serial story in monthly parts for Chapman and Hall, "The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club." Illustrated at first by poor Seymour, and afterwards by Mr. Hablot K. Brown ("Phiz"), the "Pickwick Papers" found an enormous sale from their first appearance, and Mr. Charles Dickens presented himself to the world as their author in 1838. The great success of "Pickwick" naturally led to offers being made to Mr. Dickens by the London publishers; but the author wisely consulted his own reputation, and confined himself to the production of "Nicholas Nickleby" in a similar style and form, which was published in 1839, and about the same time he commenced in the pages of *Bentley's Miscellany*, of which he was the first editor, "Oliver Twist." The following year he produced stories in weekly numbers, entitled "Master Humphrey's Clock," and it contained, among other tales, those since republished under the names of "The Old Curiosity Shop." The pen of Mr. Charles Dickens was henceforth almost incessantly at work. After completing "Master Humphrey's Clock" he visited America, where he was received with extraordinary honours. On his return, in 1842, he published "American Notes for General Circulation." In 1844 he published "Martin Chuzzlewit," in numbers, and in the summer of the same year visited Italy and Rome. An account of much that he saw and heard in this tour he gave afterwards to the world in the columns of the *Daily News*, of which he became the first editor. Its first number appeared on January 1, 1846, but after a few months Mr. Dickens withdrew from the editorship, and returned to his former line of humorous serial publications, varying, however, their monthly appearances with occasional stories of a more strictly imaginative cast, called "Christmas Books." Of these the first, "A Christmas Carol," was published so far back as 1843; the

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second, the "Chimes," appeared at Christmas, 1845; the third, the "Cricket on the Hearth," followed in 1846; the fourth, the "Battle of Life," in 1847; and the fifth, the "Haunted Man and the Ghost's Bargain," in 1848. Besides these Mr. Dickens published "Dealings with the Firm of Dombey and Son," the "History of David Copperfield," "Bleak House," "Little Dorrit," "A Tale of Two Cities," "Our Mutual Friend," the "Uncommercial Traveller," "Great Expectations," and last of all the "Mystery of Edwin Drood," of which only three numbers appeared. In 1850 Mr. Dickens edited first, "Household Words," and then "All the Year Round," which he continued to conduct to the last. Mr. Dickens was one of the founders of the Guild of Literature, and was an ardent advocate of reforms in the administration of the Literary Fund. He was also an accomplished amateur performer, and often took part in private theatricals for charitable objects. He was privately buried in Poet's Corner, Westminster Abbey, on June 14th.

10th. Messrs. Titus Salt, Sons, and Co., of Saltaire, and Messrs. Mark Dawson and Son, of Bradford, began to close their places of business at one o'clock on Saturdays.

15th. The worsted mill of Messrs. Fallon and Shaw, in Back Lane, Wakefield, was almost entirely destroyed by fire, the damage done being estimated at £10,000.

16th. The Right Rev. V. W. Ryan, D.D., late Bishop of the Mauritius, was formally inducted Vicar of Bradford by the Rev. W. R. Smith, M.A., vicar of Christ Church, Bradford. Bishop Ryan had been instituted on the previous day by the Bishop of Ripon. The ceremony this afternoon consisted of the reading of the mandate outside the Parish Church by the Rev. W. R. Smith, and the delivery of the keys to the new vicar, who opened the doors. He then proceeded to the tower, and a rope being let down from the ringing-loft, Bishop Ryan, according to custom, rang one of the bells.

18th. A gardener's labourer, named Edmund Cotton, while acting as a marker, at a private rifle range at Parlington Park, near Leeds, was accidentally shot by Lieutenant-Colonel Gascoigne. The marker had left the rifle butt while the firing was proceeding, and without receiving any signal. The ball passed through his body and killed him on the spot.

20th. Pudsey was again in a state of great excitement, occasioned by the polling for the cemetery site, and from the visit of the Government Inspector, who had come to inspect the various sites.

21st. A fire of a most disastrous character took place at the hat manufactory of Messrs. W. C. Mann and Co., at Green Lane, New Wortley, Leeds. The premises consisted of a comparatively new building, four stories high, and about 50 yards long. The works gave employment to about 150 persons, a large proportion being women and girls. At a quarter-past seven this morning it was discovered that in the top storey a fire had broken out. The staircase was soon rendered inaccessible by the flames, and those for whom it was the only safe means of retreat were placed in a position

of extreme peril. The fire raged so fiercely that in half an hour the whole of the premises were wrapped in flames, and experienced firemen, who were quickly on the spot, declared that they never before saw the work of devastation by fire more quickly accomplished. In less than an hour and a half the fire had burnt itself out, and the firemen succeeded in preventing its spread to the south, where were the residence of Mr. Mann and three other buildings. The rapidity, however, with which the fire did its work, only served to make more terrible and exciting the efforts which were made to rescue those who were pent up in the building. Nothing could be more heart-rending than the cries of the poor women and girls who had no means of escape from the factory except by a desperate leap from a height of twelve or fifteen yards. All haste was made to raise ladders to the highest windows, and Mr. Eddison of the Junction Mills, Mr. Mann, and others, piled beds beneath the windows, upon which a many of the affrighted girls dropped or leaped, and by this means were saved. Others in their fear or great agony leaped from the higher windows, and one young woman named Agnes Steel, aged 23, residing in Wellington Street, got through a window and fell through a skylight into the engine shed, receiving such injuries that she died during the day. Hannah Maria Spence, aged 19, also received severe injuries in jumping from the higher storey, and died on the 2nd July. Several others were injured, two of them, Elizabeth McDay and Anne Paley being conveyed to the Infirmary, and others to their homes. When the fire was got under, the bodies of two girls were found in one of the water-closets. They had evidently rushed there for shelter, not daring to jump from any of the windows. Their features were so much burnt that they could not be recognised at the time, but they were afterwards identified as Grace Rosendale, Hedley Street, New Wortley, and Jane Spence, aged thirteen, daughter of William Spence, Ley Lane, Armley. The funeral of Agnes Steel, Grace Rosendale, and Jane Spence, took place at the New Wortley Cemetery, on the 23rd, in the presence of an immense number of sorrowing spectators. The deceased were all interred in one grave, over which was placed a memorial, in stone, erected by subscription.

A terrible railway accident occurred within a few hundred yards of the Newark Station, to a day excursion train from Yorkshire to London, on its return journey. The Great Northern Railway Company had by this train, which left Yorkshire soon after midnight on Sunday, the 20th, gathered from 600 to 700 passengers from Bradford, Halifax, Leeds, and other places in the West Riding, the majority of the excursionists being from Leeds and the district. After spending Monday in London they commenced their journey homewards about half-past nine o'clock. The train was due in Leeds about four o'clock on Tuesday morning, and the passengers seemed at starting to have a fair prospect of getting to their homes and friends by the hour at which they were expected. Just as they were reaching Newark, however, a crash came about half-past one

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in the morning, which hurled no less than eighteen human beings into eternity, and injured at least ninety others. A long goods train, laden with potatoes and other produce, was passing on the up-line at a fair speed, when the axle of a waggon belonging to a foreign company suddenly snapped, and the trailing wheels of the broken axle were thrown under the truck immediately in the rear. This caused several of the waggons to be pitched off their track and thrown across the metals of the down-line; and it was just at this moment that the Yorkshire excursion train, which consisted of nearly twenty carriages, dashed up to the spot. The accident occurred in a slight cutting at the second bridge, on the London side of Newark station, and the spectacle it afforded made the stoutest heart quail. The groans of the wounded rose in mournful cadence on every side; from piles of splinters arms and limbs protruded in ghastly form; the upturned faces of the dead were here and there exposed, and at various places the sufferers lay heaped together in frightful positions. With alacrity and resolution the people of Newark pulled away the masses of *debris* and tenderly lifted out the dead and the injured as they were uncovered. Those who evinced signs of life were carried to the adjacent fields, and carefully tended until such time as they could be conveyed into the town, and medical gentlemen sped rapidly from place to place, stanching wounds and administering restoratives. The scene was piteous beyond description. Husbands, wives, children, were everywhere bewailing the sad condition to which those they held dear had been reduced, and hours elapsed before some of the injured could be extricated from their positions. Mr. Wilson, music-seller, of Leeds, was for about two hours prostrate under one of the carriages, lying with his hip and knee upon Mr. Mellor's body, another of the injured. Near him was the dead body of Mrs. Robinson, well known in Leeds as the money taker at the Theatre Royal. Mrs. Smithson, stay maker, Bond Street, Leeds, was severely injured. She was removed by Mr. Edward Bissington and another gentleman, like many of the other passengers, into a neighbouring field, where she lay for some time in an unconscious state. There were many miraculous escapes. The driver, stoker, and guard of the goods train escaped uninjured, but the driver and stoker of the excursion train were killed, and the guard, Alford, was very severely hurt. Two ladies who were in the same compartment as Mrs. Smithson were killed. From the horrible character of their injuries, it was evident that death must have overtaken most of the killed instantaneously. The total of persons killed and injured amounted to the enormous number of 115—eighteen killed and ninety-seven wounded. The killed were Thomas Marshall (29), clerk, Kirkstall; Samuel Sykes Moxon (28), grocer, Cookridge Street, Leeds; Benjamin Crampton (26,) chemist, Wellington Road, New Wortley, and Catherine Crampton (29), his wife; Elizabeth Cooper (53), wife of William Cooper, landlord of the Prince of Wales Inn, Wellington Street, Leeds; Mary Brown (64), widow, 34, York Road, Leeds; Henry Brown (26,) woolsorter, son

of the above-named Mary Brown; Lavinia Jane Victoria Haddock, (13 months old), daughter of the deceased Hannah Haddock, of Lands Lane, Leeds; Matthew Coates, cloth manufacturer, Fartown, Pudsey; Eliza France (42), married, Bagby Fields, Woodhouse; Major Kershaw Hirst, tobacconist, Lovell Place, Leeds; Isabella Hellon (26), wife of William Hellon, Chapeltown Road, Leeds; Frances Robinson, wife of William Robinson, scenic artist, Flockton Street, Beeston Road, Leeds; Thomas Hurst, Doncaster, engine-driver; Joseph Watson, Doncaster, fireman; Hannah Haddock, Lands Lane, Leeds; Thomas Philpott, 72, Nile Street, Leeds, and Frederick Philpott, his son. Of the large number of passengers more or less severely hurt, many lived to carry about with them for the rest of their lives the serious consequences which resulted from this disastrous and melancholy accident.

26th. The Leeds Corporation having purchased Call Lane Baptist Chapel, in connection with the formation of a new street from Vicar Lane through the Rotation Office Yard to Duncan Street, and the improvement of the thoroughfare in the neighbourhood of the Corn Exchange, the members of the church and congregation worshipping in that building, so intimately connected with the history of Nonconformity in Yorkshire for nearly two hundred years, were under the necessity of removing to another place of worship, and held their closing services. The chapel was built in 1691, by a congregation then worshipping at "Main Riding House," a building situated in Water Lane, near the confluence of the river Aire with the rivulet named Holbeck. The ancient pile was described in those days as the "Stately Chapel or Meeting House, with a turret on a leaded roof." Under this same leaden roof, and beneath it and the ceiling a secret chamber was constructed, intended, doubtless, as a place for religious meetings should the revival of persecution render it dangerous to hold meetings in public.

27th. Lord Clarendon died this morning. He was born on the 12th of January, 1800, and was therefore over seventy years of age. He entered the diplomatic service very early, and had ever since been connected with public affairs in one way or another. On his retirement from the diplomatic service, he took office in Lord Melbourne's Administration. From that time to his death he had been associated with almost all the Liberal Administrations which had been in office. He stood high in the confidence of the Queen, and had the cordial respect of all parties.

July 2nd. A bust of the late Mr. John Nicholson, the Airedale poet, presented by his brother, Mr. Thomas Nicholson, was uncovered by the Mayor of Bradford, in the Prince of Wales' Park, Bingley.

4th. The Leeds Corporation Bill, the Halifax Water Bill, the Skipton Water Bill, the North-Eastern Railway (Hawes and Melmerby) Bill, and the West Hartlepool Extension and Improvement Bill, received the Royal assent.

Sir H. Ingilby, of Ripley Castle, died. He was eighty years of

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age. His eldest son, Henry Day Ingilby, succeeded to the title and estates.

The House of Commons this night expressed its gratification at Mr. W. E. Forster's promotion to the Cabinet by loudly cheering him as he entered the House.

5th. Mr. George Rogers died at his residence, Claro Villas, Harrogate. He was formerly in business in Bradford as a worsted spinner and manufacturer, and while resident there took a prominent part in many public movements. He was an alderman of the borough, a member of the Infirmary Board, and a liberal and steady supporter of the institutions in the town. Mr. Rogers was successful in business, and from the first acted upon the principle that "property has its duties as well as its rights." He was always anxious to relieve the wants of the deserving poor; under this impulse he furnished a ward in the Infirmary, and built a block of twelve almshouses in Harrogate for the succour of decayed gentlefolks of Bradford and Harrogate. He was also one of the founders of the Bradford Tradesmen's Home, and one of the originators and managers of Borough West School.

6th. The Bradford Corporation passed a resolution by which the expenditure upon the proposed new Town Hall was restricted to £40,000.

7th. An extensive fire broke out on the premises of Messrs. Harrison and Co., electro-silver manufacturers and platers, Scotland Street, Sheffield, doing damage to the amount of £4,000.

At four different times the North-Eastern Railway Company, in draining operations through the York sand bed, between the locomotive yard and the Ouse, came upon human remains of considerable interest, which along with other Yorkshire crania collected by Canon Greenwell, were deposited in the Anatomical Museum at Oxford, and at the Blackmore Museum at Salisbury.

8th. At a special meeting of the Governors of the Halifax Infirmary, it was decided that a new building in which to carry on the operations of the charity should be erected on a fresh site. The spot selected for the building was on the west side of the People's Park, the gift of Sir F. Crossley, and the expenditure upon the land and building was estimated at £16,000.

9th. Nineteen lives were lost by an explosion at the Silverdale Colliery, North Staffordshire.

A thunderstorm of unusual severity passed over the Lancashire side of Todmorden this afternoon. The flood water did great damage, and three lives were lost at Ratten Clough. The flood was said to have been more disastrous to the district than any since that caused by the bursting of the Holmfirth reservoir.

The omnibus running from Leeds to Boston Spa was overturned when opposite the barracks on the Roundhay Road. The suddenness of the accident prevented the passengers from attempting to escape, and those on the roof were precipitated to the ground with great violence, and several injured, three of them being removed to the

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Infirmary. The inside of the 'bus was occupied chiefly by women, and one of them, named Mary Ann Taylor, of Staincliffe, near Dewsbury, received such injuries as caused her death.

11th. Mr. J. C. Laycock, clerk to the West Riding magistrates at Huddersfield, was appointed clerk to the newly-selected borough magistrates, at a salary of £400 a year, this mode of payment having been preferred to that of fees.

A great change consequent on the recent sale of Corporation property at Bowling Green, was being effected at Bradford, the old buildings at this point being in course of demolition to make way for the widening of Market Street and Bowling Green, the opening out of Ivegate to Market Street, and the erection of handsome edifices on the site.

Mr. Thomas Burras, landscape artist, of Leeds, died at the advanced age of eighty years. He had been living for some years in comparative retirement, but still occupied with the practice of his art, which was with him a passion. His unassuming manners and acknowledged talent secured to him numerous friends and patrons—among the latter were Mr. Vernon and Mr. Sheepshanks, both well known collectors. An inherent love of scenery and art, which developed itself in his earliest years, soon induced him to adopt painting as a profession. In his early efforts he received the kindly countenance of Schwanfelder and Rhodes, who afforded the new aspirant every aid in their power. Under this tuition, and by a careful study of the works of Gainsborough, Wilson, Morland, and others, as well as by a patient perusal of nature herself, in the English Lake district and Scotland, he matured his style of painting and secured extensive patronage. In 1828 Mr. Vernon, after purchasing a number of Mr. Burras's pictures, induced him to exhibit in the Royal Academy, where two of his landscapes were honoured by being placed on the line. His style was much appreciated for its truth to nature. He never attempted startling effects, could not endure any fantastic display of caprice, but in an honest and unpretending manner pourtrayed nature.

13th. A collision occurred on the Lancashire and Yorkshire line, near Rochdale, by which the passengers, of whom there were about 150, were much shaken, and four or five of the carriages were destroyed. Of the injured passengers, those most seriously hurt were Mr. Little, a commercial traveller representing a Birmingham house, and Mr. John Bartram, also a commercial traveller, from Sheffield.

The Thames Embankment, to be known from this date as the Victoria Embankment, was opened with much ceremony. The Queen was unable to be present, but Her Majesty's place was taken by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Louise.

A tea and public meeting was held to celebrate the opening of the new school in connection with the Congregational Church formed at Stannary, Halifax.

15th. Mr. Joshua Appleyard, of Clare Hall, Halifax, presented

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to the Crossley Orphan Home of that town the munificent sum of £10,000.

The French Government declared war against Prussia. The Government stated that this declaration was precipitated by the circular of the King of Prussia to the Prussian agents abroad, which firstly, confirmed the affront to M. Benedetti; secondly, refused to guarantee the renunciation of Prince Leopold; and thirdly, restored to him his liberty to accept the Crown of Spain.

19th. The Queen's Prize of £250 was shot for at Wimbledon, and won by Private Humphries, of the 6th Surrey Volunteers, his score being 66. Lieut. Eddison, of Leeds, made 65 points, or within one of the winning number.

21st. At the village of Exelby, two miles from Bedale, in the county of York, there lived at this time eight men, whose ages amounted to 624, and eight women, whose ages amounted to 620, (the average being seventy-eight years each,) who were all in excellent health, and working for a living without exception. The oldest man, Mr. Joe Marsden, attended the last polling day at Northallerton, and supported Mr. Milbank. He had reached the age of 96 years, and was known to be the oldest man at the poll There were not more than forty houses in the village, and a population of less than 200.

28th. A fire, attended by very lamentable consequences, took place in a chemist's premises in Manchester Road, Bradford, occupied by Mr. David Taylor, chemist and druggist. The damage done was estimated at £1,500. A child nearly two years old, which was in bed, was burnt to death.

August 2nd. A fire occurred in Infirmary Road, Sheffield, at a shop occupied by Mr. Whitehead, draper. A good deal of damage was done, but the most melancholy feature of the disaster was that it was attended by loss of life, Mrs. Whitehead being burnt to death.

3rd. Calverley Parish Church, after having been rebuilt in great part and generally restored, at a cost of about £3,600, was re-opened.

4th. The transfer of the Cleckheaton Gas Works to the Local Board, at a cost of £23,562, was completed.

The Bishop of Ripon consecrated a new church at Halifax, the gift of Mr. M. Stocks, of Upper Shibden Hall, in memory of his wife. The cost of the structure was about £8,000.

5th. In the Nisi Prius Court, at York Assizes, the charge against Sir Henry Edwards, Bart., of bribery in connection with the last Parliamentary election at Beverley, came on for trial, and on each side there was a formidable array of counsel. The leader for the Crown was Sir J. D. Coleridge, Solicitor-General, and the leading counsel for the defence Sir John Karslake. The evidence adduced for the prosecution failed to establish, according to the ruling of Mr. Justice Brett, any proof that Wreghitt or Cronhelm were the agents of Sir Henry to advance money for illegal purposes. Against

this ruling the Solicitor-General thought he could not contend with the hope of succeeding in the prosecution, and the case therefore broke down, and Sir Henry was acquitted.

6th. The advance of the Crown Prince of Prussia, and the renewal of the battle of Weissenburg with the French army corps under Marshal MacMahon was followed this day with the Prussian victory at Wœrth, on the French line between Haguenau and Bitche. Simultaneously with this battle, the Prussians made an advance from Saarbruck, and another victory was won by General Von Goben on the heights of Spicheren. There was a retreat along the whole line of the French army. The Prussians captured over 4,000 prisoners, 30 pieces of cannon, 6 mitrailleuses, and 2 eagles. The losses of the French at Wœrth was said to be at least 10,000 men exclusive of prisoners.

8th. The inhabitants of Bradford had the opportunity of promenading in Manningham Park, for the first time since it was purchased by the Corporation, on the occasion of the Manningham Floral and Horticultural Society holding their annual show.

9th. In the House of Lords, the Education Bill received the Royal assent.

10th. The foundation stone of the new Town Hall, at Bradford, was laid by the Mayor, Mr. Mark Dawson, in the presence of a large and influential assemblage.

At the quarterly meeting of the Leeds Town Council, the Purchase of Property Committee were authorised to proceed with the extension of Albion Street into Woodhouse Lane. The cost was estimated at about £10,000.

The Bishop of Ripon consecrated at Huddersfield, a new church, dedicated to St. Andrew, situated in a densely-populated part of the parish named Leeds Road. The land was presented by Sir John W. Ramsden, Bart.

11th. After lasting seventy-three weeks, the dispute at the Thorncliffe Colliery came to an end. Mr. Stanhope, accompanied by a deputation from the old hands, had an interview with the proprietors, Messrs. Newton and Chambers, and, after a discussion of nearly three hours, terms of settlement were agreed upon. The strike had cost the Miners' Association more than £27,000. and ended without any material advantage being obtained by the men. The number of men originally locked out was 850, and it was stated at a meeting of the miners' on the 16th, that only two of them had left the Union.

At the West Riding Assizes held at Leeds, Wm. James Nappey, (29), labourer, was indicted for unlawfully and maliciously wounding with a knife John Rawlinson, with intent to do him some grievous bodily arm, at Brayton, on the 20th May. He was found guilty and sentenced to penal servitude for five years.——John Walton, (41), grocer, was arraigned on the charge of the manslaughter of a boy named Alfred Greenwood. at New Pelham, near Halifax, in April last. He was found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment for

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twelve calendar months.——12th. John Curry (27), factory hand, was indicted for feloniously cutting and wounding James McGuire, with intent to murder him, on the 24th June, at Bentham. He was found guilty of wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm, and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.——13th. Thomas Shaw (25), collier, was indicted on a charge of feloniously wounding Wm. Taylor, with intent to do him grievous bodily harm at Ecclesfield, on the 28th June. He was found guilty and sentenced to penal servitude for seven years.——A mason named Thomas Riddiough, was sentenced to penal servitude for life on being convicted of a murderous assault with a knife on Henry Whittaker, at Bradford, on the 20th of May. The prisoner, in 1847, was sentenced to death at York for murder, but the punishment was commuted to transportation for life. Subsequently he obtained a ticket-of-leave.——15th. A woman named Margaret Marshall was charged with the murder of her infant at Ripley, on the 12th of June last. She was found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

12th. The Bishop of Ripon consecrated the new church of All Saints', Yafforth. The old church had become so dilapidated that a new structure was necessary.

14th. Two policemen were most brutally ill-treated by a mob this afternoon, whilst on duty in the district of the Bank, Leeds. The officers had repeatedly ordered some persons to keep the pavement clear, and these individuals thereupon joined in an attack upon the officers, assisted by many others. Jostled, beaten, and driven about, the policemen were eventually forced into a house in Wheeler Street, where they were kicked and belaboured with pokers most mercilessly. They were at length rescued by a detachment of police sent from Duke Street Station. Both were insensible when taken to the Infirmary. Whilst the disturbance was in progress some thousands of persons assembled in the adjoining streets, attracted by a strange rumour that Orange and Roman Catholic mobs had come to blows about the war between France and Prussia.

15th. Dr. Chadwick, of Leeds, and six other medical men who had been attending the annual meeting of the British Medical Association in Newcastle-on-Tyne, had the degree of Doctor of Civil Law conferred upon them by the University of Durham.

16th. At the half-yearly meeting of the North-Eastern Railway Company, held at York, the chairman announced that Mr. Cleghorn, the Secretary, on account of impaired health, had resigned, and the directors suggested that £1,000 should be placed at their disposal to present to him, as an ackowledgment of his valuable services for fourteen years. The suggestion was unanimously approved by the meeting.

17th. An art exhibition was opened by Lord F. Cavendish, M.P., in the Congregational School, (and for its benefit,) at Great Horton, Bradford. There were about six hundred pictures exhibited, the contributors including the Duke of Devonshire, Earl do Grey and

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Ripon, Sir James Watts, Mr. Illingworth, M.P., Mr. Hick, M.P., &c., and there was also an immense variety of curiosities from Australia, Japan, China, America, and Africa. The Mayor, the Vicar, the Rev. J. B. Robertson, Mr. Behrens, Mr. F. S. Powell, Mr. Arthur Briggs, Ald. Law, and Mr. Illingworth, M.P., took part in the proceedings connected with the opening ceremony.

18th. The Northern Artillery Volunteers were very fortunate at the Shoeburyness meeting. The National Association prize fell to the Leeds brigade, the Duke of Cambridge's prize to the second detachment of the 3rd Northumberland, and the Earl of Longford's prize to the 4th East Yorkshire.

At a sale of Corporate property, at Bradford, this day, 78 square yards of land at the corner of Market Street and Bank Street, was bought by Messrs. Brown and Muff at £23 per yard, and 100 yards in Market Street, adjoining the previous lot, was secured by the same firm at £20 per yard. A like sum was given by Mr. John Schofield for 62 yards in Bank Street, and several lots at the junction of Bank Street and the new parts of Tyrrel Street and Hustlergate were bought by Mr. H. F. Lockwood at £21 15s. per yard.

A series of battles which were fought during this week between Metz and Verdun culminated this day in the complete defeat of the French army. The fact was announced in an official despatch from the King of Prussia to the Queen, in which His Majesty said that the French army, occupying a strong position to the west of Metz, was attacked under his leadership, and after nine hours' fighting was completely defeated. The enemy's communication with Paris was cut off, and he was driven back towards Metz. The total loss of the French, in killed and wounded, was said to be 50,000; the German loss was estimated at 40,000.

19th. A dreadful explosion occurred this morning in the Wigan district, at the Brynn Hall Colliery, by which twenty lives were lost, and thirteen persons injured.

20th. Thomas Lawton, milkman, of Canal Street, New Wortley, Leeds, was so brutally ill-treated by a number of young men that he died from the injuries he received. A verdict of manslaughter was returned against some person or persons unknown.

22nd. A fire broke out this morning at Dam Head Mill, Shibden, near Halifax, which almost entirely destroyed the building and its contents. The mill, which was an old three-storeyed one, was occupied as a worsted spinning concern, by Mr. Job Oldfield, and was the property of Mr. T. S. Walsh, of Halifax. A mill on the same site was destroyed by fire sixty years ago.

This afternoon two daughters of Sir Titus Salt, Bart.—Miss Ellen and Miss Ada—laid the memorial stones of a new Congregational Church, at Lightcliffe. Sir Titus Salt and his family had most munificently contributed upwards of £2,000 towards the cost.

24th. The Leeds Town Council, at a special meeting, adopted a memorial to the Education Department of the Privy Council, requesting that, under the provisions of the Act of last session, a School Board be forthwith formed within the borough.

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25th. A beautiful life-boat, presented to the National Institution by the Misses Carter, of Harrogate, arrived in Harrogate, and was placed in the grounds of the Royal Chalybeate Spa, where, under the superintendence of Captain Ward, R.N., Inspector of Life Boats to the Institution, it was exhibited, and visited by upwards of 700 spectators. On Saturday afternoon, the 27th, a procession took place, and promenaded the principal thoroughfares. The boat was named "The Sisters Carter, of Harrogate," and was a very fine one. It was 33 ft. long, 8½ ft. wide, and rowed ten oars double banked. It possessed the usual valuable properties of self-righting, self-ejecting water, and the other characteristics of the boats of the Life-Boat Association. The transporting and launching carriage of the boat was admirably suited for launching the boat ready manned, and enabling them to gain headway before the breakers could beat them back. The boat was for use at Seaham, where a substantial and commodious boat-house had been erected by Earl Vane.

26th. The Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen, the distinguished Hindoo reformer, was on a visit to Leeds at this time.

The works in connection with the A B C process of purifying and utilising the sewage, was commenced by the Leeds Corporation near the sewage outfall on the river Aire, Knostrop.

27th. After a visit to America extending over several months, and made with the view of clearing up doubts as to the existence of relics of her husband, Lady Franklin arrived in Liverpool. Her Ladyship was seventy years old. [See "Annals," vol. 1, page 519.]

29th. Two men died from injuries received at the Newbiggin Colliery, Thorncliffe. The deceased were amongst those locked out in March of the previous year, in consequence of the dispute at the collieries of Messrs. Newton, Chambers, and Co., and they had only again commenced work on the day on which the accident happened. It was caused by one of them going with a naked light to examine the spot where he formerly worked.

30th. A meeting of Mayors and other officials of towns watered by the Aire and Calder, was held in Leeds, to consider the means of purifying those rivers.

31st. A special meeting of the Sheffield Town Council was held to consider the provisions of the Elementary Education Bill, 1870, when it was unanimously resolved to request the Education Department to give the necessary power to elect a School Board.

Under the bye-laws obtained by the Local Board, and confirmed by the Secretary of State and the Quarter Sessions, the Knaresbro' Town Hall was last used as a market for the sale and purchase of corn, seeds, and other agricultural produce.

September 1st. The Leeds Working Men's Institute, after an existence of nine years, was closed this day. It was held in the old Assembly Rooms, Crown Street, and was mainly supported by Darnton Lupton, Esq., J.P. A deputation from the committee waited upon Mr. Lupton and presented a memorial in which, whilst expressing their thanks to that gentlemen for the great benefit

conferred by the institute, they set forth that the ground originally occupied by it was now taken by other agencies, and, using the words of the address, "that the great expense its maintenance entailed is not now attended by a proportionate amount of good."

The new Gun License Act came into operation by which the new duty was 10s. per year from the first of April last, to be taken out yearly, "to use or carry a gun in the United Kingdom." Where a gun is carried in part by two or more persons in company, each and every one shall be deemed to "carry the gun."

The foundation stone of a new Music Hall at Sheffield was laid by the Duke of Norfolk, the ceremony being also graced by the presence of Sir J. Brown, the Mayor, the Master-Cutler, and many other influential residents of the town.

The formal completion of the purchase of the Gas Works in Leeds was accomplished by the Corporation. The supply of gas to all parts of the borough was now vested in the Town Council.

2nd. A series of battles which had been fought with desperate heroism and fearful slaughter, on the Meuse, terminated in the utter defeat of the French forces; in the surrender, at Sedan, of the Emperor Napoleon, Marshal MacMahon, and the whole of the army under his command. In addition to 25,000 men captured during the fighting, 83,000 surrendered with the fortress, amongst whom were 4,000 officers. There were 14,000 wounded soldiers. The number of guns captured was 400, including 70 mitrailleuses, and 10,000 horses fell into the hands of the Germans.

4th. The deposition of the Napoleonic Dynasty by the Legislative Chamber was followed by the formal proclamation of a Republic.

5th. Mr. Darby, of Trafalgar Street, Leeds, died, very suddenly, aged 76. He had conducted a school in Leeds for upwards of half a century, and was the oldest schoolmaster in Yorkshire. He was an able mathematical teacher, and was the author of a key to Dr. Bland's Problems, as well as of some valuable works on arithmetic, algebra, and kindred subjects.

7th. Her Majesty's Ship, "Captain," one of the most formidable ironclads in the English Navy, and one of the most costliest weapons of war ever fashioned, went down off Cape Finisterre in a squall, between 1-30 and 2-15, this morning. The officers and crew of the Captain when she sailed numbered 500, of whom twenty-seven only were saved. Captain Cowper Coles, the inventor of the ship, was on board at the time of the terrible calamity; and amongst the officers were Captain Hugh Talbot Burgoyne, the Hon. Arthur Napier T. Baring, second son of Lord Northbrook, Mr. Leonard G. E. Childers, son of the First Lord of the Admiralty, and Mr. Alfred Ripley, youngest son of Mr. H. W. Ripley, of Lightcliffe. From detailed statements of the survivors it appeared that shortly after midnight the ship gave a heavy roll to starboard, and being struck by a succession of short chopping seas, gradually but rapidly heeled over until she was keel uppermost, and then she sank. Attempts were made to avert the disaster, but there

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was no time to right the vessel. The survivors saved themselves by scrambling into the pinnace, and tried, but unsuccessfully, to rescue Capt. Burgoyne, who was left clinging to the bottom of a boat. The "Captain" was quite a new ship, and was built on the turret principle, from the designs of Captain Coles.

The new Congregational Church at Ripponden, near Halifax, was opened for public worship. The foundation stone was laid on the 21st of August, 1869. The total cost of the building, boundary walls, &c., was about £3,800.

11th. In consequence of the French and German war, the mail from the French capital reached England in an imperfect state, and no other Paris mail was expected to reach this country at all, Paris been invested by the German armies. The English railway companies declined to issue through tickets to Paris.

12th. The Savona brigade of Italian troops crossed the Papal territory at Apranb, and were enthusiastically received. The troops entered Rome on the 20th, the Papal troops hoisting a white flag.

13th. An alarming accident occurred in the Upholland tunnel; on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, about four miles from Wigan. The express from Manchester had to pass through this tunnel, where some platelayers had been employed repairing the permanent way without stopping the trains. It was alleged that instead of four men, only two were at work, and that they failed, having taken up a rail, to replace it securely in time for the express to pass. The engine and carriages were thrown off the line; two persons were killed, and many injured. At the coroner's inquest a verdict of manslaughter was returned against John Ball, the foreman platelayer.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a hospital at Rosedale Abbey, near Pickering, took place, to be erected at the expense of Messrs. Morrison, Leeman, and Sheriff, the proprietors of the estate. The ceremony was performed by Florence Rosiere, eldest daughter of Mr. Morrison, in the presence of a large party assembled at Rosedale Abbey.

14th. The Doncaster St. Leger was won by an outsider (Hawthornden), whose place in the final betting was 28 to 1 against his winning. The owner was Mr. T. V. Morgan. Kingcraft, the Derby winner, was second, and Wheatear third.

16th. Mr. William Corke, of Halifax, died. He had for thirty-nine years been a zealous worker in the cause of religious education in Halifax. Occupying the position of master of the British school in that town, he early became a leader of those who sought, by the improvement and development of the Sunday School system, to bring the whole of the rising generation of the country under the direct influence of Christian truth. He was for twenty-four years secretary, and afterwards for ten years treasurer, of the Halifax Sunday School Union. He interested himself in the

jubilee gatherings of Sunday scholars and teachers in the Piece Hall, for which Halifax had become celebrated.

17th. An Oddfellows' Hall, which had been erected at Cleckheaton, was formally opened this day. The total cost of the building had been about £1,000.

This afternoon a ceremony of an interesting nature took place at Saltaire. The children and young people of the trim little village presented Sir Titus Salt, Bart., their generous guardian, with two pieces of silver plate, in the form of corner dishes, of considerable value and elaborate workmanship, and bore the arms of the worthy baronet in full on one side, and on the other the following inscription :—

"Presented to Sir Titus Salt, Bart., by the young people of Saltaire, as a small token of their gratitude and esteem."

20th. The "coming of age" of the Hon. Beilby Lawley, son of Lord Wenlock, was celebrated with great rejoicing at his Lordship's seat, Escrick, near York. Under an enormous tent near the hall upwards of 400 of the tenantry and their wives partook of dinner, at which were present Lord and Lady Wenlock, the Dowager Duchess of Northumberland, Lord and Lady Macclesfield, the Hon. Capt. Lawley, the Ladies E. and A. Parker, and a number of other ladies and gentlemen. A full-length portrait of Lord Wenlock, painted by Richmond, of London, and subscribed by his Lordship's tenantry on his Yorkshire, Shropshire, and Staffordshire estates, at a cost of 600 guineas, was presented to Lady Wenlock, by Mr. Robson, one of the tenantry, who read an address.

21st. A meeting of the congregation of Clayton Parish Church, and the friends of the Rev. T. H. Maning, B.A., lately vicar of Clayton, was held in the Church School Room, for the purpose of presenting to him a testimonial on his leaving the parish for the south of England, consisting of a silver inkstand, a purse containing £170, and an illuminated address.

Mr. Ald. Gibson, of Scarbro', who was Mayor of Scarbro' in the years 1864-65-66, and was highly respected in the town, died in the 70th year of his age.

22nd. The Mayor of Doncaster (Mr. A. J. Smith) laid, with considerable ceremony, the foundation of a new Corn Exchange, to be erected in that town, at a cost of about £15,000.

At a public meeting held in the Court House, Rotherham, it was unanimously resolved to apply for a Charter of Incorporation for that town. The district proposed to be incorporated contained 27,000 inhabitants.

23rd. The Duke of Devonshire laid the foundation stone of the new buildings for Owens College, Manchester. The site cost £30,000, and the estimated outlay on the buildings was £150,000, of which upwards of £100,000 had been obtained.

24th. One of the finest displays of the Aurora Borealis witnessed since the celebrated aurora of 1848, occurred this evening, lighting

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up the northern and north-eastern portions of the heavens most brilliantly.

27th. Mr. Jeremiah Garnett, of Manchester, who had been connected with the *Manchester Guardian* from its establishment, died, this day, at the age of 77. He was born on the 2nd of October, 1793, at Wharfeside, Otley, the residence of his father, Mr. William Garnett, who was a paper manufacturer of that place. He was the third son in a numerous family, and his education, commenced under the Rev. Mr. Rye, of Otley, was completed at Rawden, near Leeds, where he left school, about the year 1809, to learn the business of a printer and publisher at Barnsley. Mr. Garnett came to Manchester in 1814 or 1815, and formed his first connection with the newspaper world by entering the office of *Wheeler's Chronicle*, and to the staff of that journal he continued to be attached—with the exception of a brief episode of six months, in 1819, during which he edited the *West Riding Gazette* at Huddersfield—until the foundation of the *Manchester Guardian* as a sevenpenny weekly journal, and on the 5th of May, 1821, on the imprint of its first issue, his name appeared as its printer and responsible publisher. His share in editing and directing the newspaper continued until he finally retired from all active duties in connection with the office at the beginning of 1861. For the greater part of the time Mr. Garnett not only superintended and controlled its course, but contributed in a very large proportion to its leading columns. His familiarity with English literature was both extensive and marked by that accuracy which characterized him in everything; and, unlike that of many men of his age, included an acquaintance with the newest works of travel, history, biography, and fiction.

28th. The estate of the late William Nicholson Nicholson, of Roundhay, near Leeds, was sold by auction pursuant to an order of the Court of Chancery. The amount realized was £49,685.

30th. The premises belonging to Mr. John Eddison, scribbler, spinner, and weaver, Junction Mills, New Wortley, Leeds, were destroyed by fire, the damage being estimated at £7,000.

The five windows in the west front of Ripon Cathedral, in which it was decided to place the Longley memorial, were fitted with stained glass by Messrs. Hardman, of Birmingham. The glass consists of a combination of various geometrical forms, with the conventional foliage peculiar to the works of the period of the stone work—viz., the twelfth century—worked in the richest and most varied colours, and cost about £800.

About seven o'clock this evening an alarming collision occurred on the Midland Railway, near Leeds, between two trains, resulting in injuries to one or two passengers, and considerable damage to the rolling stock. The destination of both the trains was Ilkley. One was from Leeds, and the other from Bradford, the time of departure of each being 6-45. They met at the junction of the Guiseley and Ilkley branch with the Leeds and Bradford line, a few minutes after seven o'clock, and were about to shunt for the purpose of

forming one train for the rest of the journey, when they ran into each other broadside. The collision was so violent that one of the engines and three carriages of the Bradford train was thrown off the metals.

The beautiful Gothic building erected at Keighley, at a cost of about £13,000, for the purposes of a Mechanics' Institute, a Trades' School, and a School of Science and Art, was opened with great ceremony. Mr. Isaac Holden, President of the Institution, was in the chair, and was supported by the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Houghton, Lord F. Cavendish, M.P., Mr. Baines, M.P., Bishop Ryan, and a large number of influential gentlemen from the surrounding district. The Institute, built entirely of stone, is situate at the angle formed by Cavendish Street and Skipton Road, and is undoubtedly one of the most pleasing and striking buildings of the kind in the country. The principal front towards Skipton Road has seven large and boldly-treated pointed windows, opening into the lecture hall. The main entrance is under a tower rising to a height of nearly 100 ft., and serving to unite, and yet to distinguish, the double block forming the building. The Cavendish Street front has gables at each end, with traceried windows, and a range of pointed windows between. The centre of this front is relieved by an octagon window, terminated by a projecting roof. On the ground or principal floor the institute has the more important rooms, consisting of a reading room 28 ft. by 18 ft., conversation room 18 ft. by 17 ft., library 33 ft. by 18 ft., news room 33 ft. by 20 ft., and a bank room, secretary's office, and committee room. The lecture hall is a handsome apartment 87 ft. by 44 ft., with a waggon headed and panelled ceiling, common both to the Institute and School of Art, and capable of seating about seven hundred persons. On the upper floor the School of Art has an exhibition room 46 ft. by 22 ft., mechanical room 32 ft. by 22 ft., painting room 30 ft. by 18 ft., elementary drawing room 40 ft. by 18 ft., master's room, ladies' room, retiring rooms, and lavatories. The lighting of the painting room is from the north, and of the exhibition room from the top. A gallery opens out into the lecture hall from the landing of the principal staircase, and gives accommodation for about 100 persons. The whole of the basement storey, from the nature of the ground, is clear on all sides, and is occupied by a range of class rooms, eight in number, including one 50 ft. by 18 ft., and lecture theatre 28 ft. by 18 ft., and a house for the hall keeper. Separate entrances to this storey are provided. The building is so arranged that the rooms of the Mechanics' Institute and the School of Art and the Lecture Hall may be in use at the same time, and yet not interfere with each other. All the rooms are lofty and well ventilated, and are warmed with open fires or hot water apparatus. The contracts were chiefly executed by local tradesmen. Messrs. Lockwood and Mawson, Bradford and London, were the architects. In a report of the usefulness of the Institute issued some time after by Mr. Swire, Hon. Sec. to the Trade School Council. &c., that

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gentleman said "The Mechanics' Institute and Schools of Science and Art are probably not surpassed by any in the country in the facilities which they offer by evening classes, and other means for systematically carrying forward and directing into useful channels the education received in the day schools."

October 1st. The halfpenny newspaper and card postage came into operation this day. Upwards of 250,000 halfpenny cards were posted at the General Post Office, in London, before six o'clock this morning.

The Hunslet lending branch of the Leeds Free Library was opened this day.

The North-Eastern Railway directors ordered the Leeds and Wetherby branch to be staked out.

2nd. A neat little chapel, intended for the use of the Wesleyan body, was opened at Tong Park. The cost of the erection, including a schoolroom, was defrayed by Messrs. Denby, manufacturers.

3rd. Mr. Cope, the chairman of the Barnsley Gas Company, formally opened the new works, which had been erected at Old Mill, in the presence of Mr. C. Hawksley, the engineer, and a number of the directors. In the evening, both the New and Old Works, together with the Corn Exchange and other public buildings in the town, were beautifully illuminated with gas devices.

The Bishop of Ripon consecrated the new church of St. Thomas, at Thurstonland, near Huddersfield.

4th. The foundation stone of a new Infirmary was laid at the east side of the Workhouse, at Horton, near Bradford, by Mr. Thomas Barber, chairman of the Board of Guardians.

Mr. John Metcalfe Smith, of Kirkstall Grange, an active member of the firm of Messrs. Beckett and Co., of the Old Bank, Leeds, met with a sad accident this morning. He was riding down Woodhouse Lane on his way to the Bank, and when near Blenheim Terrace his horse—a spirited animal—reared, from the rider having let go the bridle in order to return his handkerchief to his pocket. Mr. Smith immediately withdrew his feet from the stirrups, but the animal gave a second plunge and unseated his rider, who fell heavily to the ground on his back. He was removed to his house, but the injury, which proved to be fracture of the skull, followed by effusion of blood on the brain, was fatal. He never regained consciousness, and died at a quarter to six in the afternoon. The age of the deceased gentleman was 42. As a man of business his reputation stood very high; but, out of the bank, he was but little seen. He took no part in public affairs, his retired habits and tastes leading him to prefer the quiet and comfort of the domestic circle, and the society of a few attached friends. He possessed a kindly heart, and the deep and unvarying interest which he took in the welfare of the less fortunate and suffering portion of his fellow-townsmen was shown in many ways. To him Leeds owes one of its most important institutions, the Convalescent Home, at Cookridge, which he founded in memory of his late father, Mr. John Smith, at a cost of about £12.000.

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5th. Died, Mr. John Avison, shoemaker, of Tanner Row, York. On the 22nd of August last he attained the patriarchal age of 100 years, and on that day he was honoured with a visit from the Lord Mayor and City Sheriff, who wished him the compliment of "many happy returns of the day." Within a year or two of his death he worked at his trade, and was known as the oldest freeman in York, his name having been on the list of freemen for 74 years.

10th. Mr. J. M. Barret, a well-known solicitor, of Leeds and Otley, died at the house of a friend in the first-mentioned town, after an illness of about a week. Some years ago Mr. Barret took a prominent part in the public affairs of Leeds, and for a long period he was an active Liberal Member of the Town Council, an honour which he resigned to become a candidate for the vacant office of Town-Clerk, caused by the death of Mr. Ikin. He was unsuccessful, however, and since that time had been best known in connection with the duties of his profession. He was regarded as a very able lawyer, and his services were brought into requisition in some of the most important and difficult cases, notably that of William Dove, the notorious poisoner by strychnia, in which he was attorney for the prisoner on the occasion of his trial at York.

The use to which the besieged in Paris and Metz put balloons, gave a new interest to the science of aerostation. M. Gambetta, the Minister of the Interior, accompanied by his Secretary, left Paris, in the "Armand Barbès" balloon, under the care of M. Trichat. At the same time two American gentlemen left in the "Georges Sand." They got well clear of the city, but beyond the walls the wind fell, and the balloons descended nearer to the earth than was at all agreeable. The Prussians commenced a brisk fusillade, and the situation became critical as well as exciting. Suddenly the wind increased, when the balloons rose and passed beyond the fire of the enemy.

13th. The neigbourhood of Otley received a visit from a gang of clever thieves, who succeeded in committing a series of extensive robberies under circumstances of much daring. From the Fox and Hounds, Menston, £200 was stolen; from a public-house at Esholt, £90; from the residence of Mr. Grimshaw, at Esholt, £40; and £28 from the house of a farmer at Leathley.

15th. A branch of the new Free Library of Leeds was opened at Zion School, Holbeck, for that district and Wortley.

16th. Died, at Harrogate, in the 77th year of his age, Mr. Henry Forbes, of the firm of Milligan, Forbes, and Co., of Bradford. Of Scottish ancestry, he was of Yorkshire birth, and was proud of the double distinction. He was born in the neighbourhood of Easingwold, on the 24th January, 1794. The education of the youth was carefully provided for by his parents, who sent him to a boarding school at York. In 1807 he was sent to London, as an apprentice to Messrs. Leaf and Severs, afterwards Leaf, Severs, and Coles, then in Fleet Street, and subsequently in Old Change. Here his industry and intelligence raised him from a shop-boy to the post

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of buyer and general manager. Whilst in London he was introduced to the late Mr. Robert Milligan, who engaged him as his assistant, and ere long took him into partnership. Mr. Forbes settled in Bradford in 1817, and devoted all his energies to the development of the new business, which became a great success. The philanthropical institutions of the town had in him a potent ally. Bradford was incorporated in 1847, and Mr. Milligan was its first Mayor; inaugurating his municipal reign by a grand entertainment in the upper room of what was then the Exchange. Mr. Forbes was appointed the third Mayor, and it may be readily understood that municipal liberality and hospitality suffered no diminution in his term of office. When the scheme of the Great Exhibition of 1851 first came out, Mr. Forbes gave it his zealous support. In 1852 the Council of the Society of Arts in London, (with whom the Exhibition had originated,) got up a series of lectures in their hall on the various branches of manufacturing industry that had been displayed; and Mr. Forbes in May of that year lectured on "The Rise, Progress, and present state of the Worsted, Alpaca, and Mohair Manufacturers of England," which was very cordially received by his audience. The French Exhibition of 1855 was also indebted to Mr. Forbe's zeal for a display of Bradford manufactures. He was appointed one of the jurors for the awarding of prizes; and along with Mr. George Tetley, of Bradford, and M. Bernoville, an eminent French merino manufacturer, furnished at some length a report, which was published by the Commissioners.

18th. There was interred in Pontefract Cemetery a pensioner named James McDonald, who had attained the patriarchal age of 100 years, on the 1st October, this year. Deceased had been blind for nearly four years, and was in receipt of a pension of 2s. per day. He was with Lord Nelson at the Battle of Trafalgar, and was also through the whole of the Peninsular War. He wore three medals, one of which had eleven bars. Several old pensioners followed deceased to his grave. On the coffin was the following inscription :— James McDonald, died 16th October, 1870, aged 100 years. The Rev. Dr. Bissitt, vicar of Pontefract, read the service.

20th. Michael Balfe, the composer of "The Bohemian Girl," "The Rose of Castille," and other popular musical works, died at his country house, Rowney Abbey, Herts, in his 63rd year. This distinguished musician was a native of Ireland.

21st. A county meeting was held at York, with the object of promoting the improvement and extension of the means of education for the middle classes in Yorkshire, in co-operation with the Endowed School Commissioners. The High Sheriff presided, and resolutions were passed authorising the establishment of a Yorkshire Education Society, and appointing a Committee to prepare a scheme for its management.

Two trains came into collision near the Brighouse Station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, the result being that one of the passengers named Oates Mitchell, of Burnley, was killed, and

several others were injured. To add to the alarm, the gasometer in one of the compartments burst, and the gas exploded, lighting for the moment the whole district around. Happily, the explosion caused no further injury.

22nd. The Corporation of Bradford, after some difficulty and protracted delay, obtained the sanction of the Lords of the Treasury to the appropriation of £40,000 for the purchase of Manningham Park as another recreation place for Bradford. The money borrowed to be repaid within 30 years.

24th. There was a serious inundation at Blackpool. The sea burst through a channel which had been cut in a railway embankment, and advanced some two miles up the country, creating great destruction.

25th. A bazaar in aid of the West Riding Female Industrial Home, and held under distinguished patronage at Wakefield, was opened by Lord Houghton. It realized the sum of £4,851.

Brookroyd Mill, Batley, belonging to Messrs Ramsden and Parr, was burnt down The building was three stories high, and the damage was estimated at £5,000.

A most extraordinary atmospheric phenomenon occurred, resembling in some degree a grand display of the Aurora Borealis, but differing very materially from the usual character of such displays. Instead of shooting upwards from the northern hemisphere, or forming an arch at a greater or lesser distance therefrom, as is generally the case with the Aurora, the phenomenon radiated from a central and fixed point directly overhead, forming there, at times, a beautiful and distinct corona, and sending out immense rays of coloured light to the line of the horizon, principally east and west, but occasionally towards the south.

26th. The memorial stone of a new church at Thornton was laid with impressive Masonic honours by Earl de Grey and Ripon, Grand Master of England and Provincial Grand Master of West Yorkshire.

A horse, with only three legs—foaled in that condition—was exhibited by its owner, Mr. B. Samuda, in Young's Riding School, Leeds. The animal was in a healthy, robust state, and pranced about with almost as much freedom and ease on its three legs as other horses do on their four.

27th. A telegram from the King of Prussia to Queen Augusta, announced the capitulation of Metz and 150,000 prisoners, including 20,000 sick and wounded.

28th. At a special meeting of the Leeds Town Council, the various proposals on the subject of tramways were discussed, and a resolution was passed, consenting to their construction in such streets and on such terms as the Council might think fit.

The Rev. James Parsons, of York, was presented with a purse of 300 guineas, contributed by his congregation and other friends, on his retirement from the pastorate of Salem Chapel, where he had laboured for a period of fifty years The presentation took place at

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a tea meeting to which the rev. gentleman had invited the members of his congregation. Mr. Geo. Leeman presided, and made the presentation.

The transfer of Manningham Park to the Bradford Corporation was accomplished. The members of the Corporation assembled at noon at Manningham Hall, the first event of the day being the planting of an oak sapling by the Mayor of Bradford (Ald. M. Dawson) in the Home Park, in the presence of the Corporation and a few spectators. The first sod was cut by his Worship, and other members of the Council—Aldermen and Councillors—turned over the sods. When the tree was planted, the Mayor addressed the assemblage in congratulatory terms, and the company then adjourned to the Deer Park, where Mr. Lister planted an elm tree amid loud applause. It was afterwards decided that the park should be called "Lister's Park."

29th. Thomas Leach, fireman and water turner, in the employment of the Corporation of Bradford, was murdered this night whilst endeavouring to preserve order amongst some drunken Irishmen, at the Pack Horse Inn, Westgate. Patrick Riley, a forgeman, was arrested on a charge of murdering him, and committed to the assizes. The deceased was interred in the ground attached to the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Daisy Hill, near Bradford, on Nov. 2nd, and being much respected by his comrades had a public funeral, a large number of fire brigades from distant places being present.

Mr. Ald. Nussey, presented to the museum of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society, a magnificent adult male specimen of the Orang Outang from Borneo, probably the finest in the kingdom. The height was 4 ft. 9 in., and the arms 37 inches in length.

31st. The Prince of Wales arrived at Scarbro' on a visit to Lord Londesborough.

An elegant memorial tablet, to the memory of the late Mr. Charles Grosvenor, was uncovered and presented to the people of Hunslet by the friends of the deceased gentlemen. It was placed outside the Cemetery Chapel, at Woodhouse Hill. The Leeds Town Council granted the site free, and the tablet bears the following inscription :—

"This tribute, to the memory of the late Mr. Charles Grosvenor, of Hunslet, is erected by subscription to record the honour and respect in which he was held by his friends and townsmen, for his public services and his private worth. He died on the 15th of October, 1867, and his remains are interred in this Cemetery."

November 1st. The ceremony of re-opening St. Mary's Church, Barnsley, took place. The cost of the renovation had been about £2,000.

3rd. A splendid equestrian statue of the Queen—a companion to that of the Prince Consort erected about two years before—was unveiled at Liverpool by the Mayor of the borough. Both statues were by Thorneycroft, and cost the town about £10,000.

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Special orders were issued by the Education Department, for the election of School Boards in twenty-one boroughs in England and Wales, including Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Bradford, and Sheffield. The Boards for Leeds, Bradford, and Sheffield, were to consist of fifteen members each.

5th. The Lord Chancellor placed Mr. William Middleton upon the Commission of the Peace for Leeds. Mr. Middleton had uninterruptedly occupied the position of Chairman of the Board of Guardians for eleven years. For fifteen years he had been returned as a guardian for the north-east ward, and for nine years he was a councillor for the ward.

A sad event, the result of uncontrolled passion, took place at Knottingley. A pot hawker, named James Cunningham, whilst getting his supper with his wife, asked her how much money she had taken during the day. Not being satisfied with the amount which she gave him, he struck her a violent blow, which caused her immediate death.

A "British Workman," or public-house without drink, being the eighth institution of the kind established in Leeds through the efforts of Mr. W. Hind Smith and other gentlemen, was formally opened at 22, Alfred Cross Street, Little London.

A handsome testimonial was presented to Mr. G. J. Fitch, at the Station Hotel, York, consisting of a Westminster timepiece upon a marble base, and under a glass shade, and a breakfast service, consisting of tea and coffee pot, sugar basin, and cream ewer; the clock, and the tea and coffee pot, having upon them the following inscription:—

"*Presented to G. J. Fitch, Esq., M.A., by the teachers of Yorkshire, on* his leaving the district. Nov. 5, 1870."

Accompanied with the testimonial was a suitable address, beautifully written and illuminated, and bound in morocco. The cost of the testimonial was upwards of 90 guineas.

7th. Mr. Samuel Hudson, late sergeant of police for the township of Armley, near Leeds, was entertained at supper by a number of the inhabitants of the township, and was presented with a silver goblet and an address, on his retirement from the police force.

8th. Sentence against Mr. Leng, of the *Sheffield Daily Telegraph*, for a libel on the Earl and Countess of Sefton, was passed in the Court of Queen's Bench, and a fine of £50 inflicted.

9th. ELECTION OF MAYORS.—Barnsley, Ald. Tyas; Batley, Ald. S. Jubb; Beverley, Mr. J. M. Robinson, (re-elected); Bradford, Mr. Mark Dawson, (re-elected); Dewsbury, Mr. Ridgway; Doncaster, Mr. A. J. Smith, (re-elected); Halifax, Mr. McCrea, (re-elected); Hull, Mr. Robert Jameson; Huddersfield, Mr. C. H. Jones, (re-elected); Leeds, Ald. J. Barran; Pontefract, Ald. G. L. Robson; Richmond, Mr. Thomas Thompson; Ripon, Mr. Kearsley; Scarborough, Dr. Rooke; Sheffield, Ald. Thomas Moore, (re-elected); Wakefield, Mr. Henry Lee; York, Mr. Geo. Leeman Lord Mayor.

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The Leeds Town Council adopted the report of the Highways Committee on the tramways question, recommending the adoption of the proposal of Messrs. Barr, Nelson, & Barr, on behalf of Messrs. Busby & Co., of Liverpool. The routes to be constructed were :—1st. Boar Lane, Wellington Street, Kirkstall Road, to near the Star and Garter. 2nd. Boar Lane, Park Row, Cookridge Street, Woodhouse Lane, Headingley Lane, and Otley Road, to the Three Horse Shoes. 3rd. Briggate, North Street, and Chapeltown Road, to the Queen. 4th. Briggate, Hunslet Lane, and Low Road, to Thwaitegate. 5th. Kirkgate and Marsh Lane to York Road, Call Lane, and Duncan Street.

12th. The Rev. Canon Greenwell, of Durham, accompanied by the Rev. C. W. Lukis, rector of Wath, Ripon, completed a five weeks' investigation among the British sepulchral mounds on the estates of Sir Henry Boynton, Bart., situate upon the first ridge of the Wolds, near Rudstone and Thwing, in the vicinity of Bridlington. The results, especially towards the close, were of a very interesting and highly important nature. The barrows formed a large group, all except one being circular, the exception being a long right-angled mound, of the nature of a "long barrow" in one limb, and producing peculiar interments. The burials, as in all the Wold openings of British graves, were doubled up, except in one case, where the body was at full length, with an undoubted British pot with it. This was regarded as a very remarkable exception to a now well-established rule. Among the other unusual features was the discovery of two middens or refuse pits—one British and the other Roman.

13th. The congregation worshipping in Call Lane Chapel, Leeds, having been compelled to leave their old premises in consequence of the property being purchased by the Corporation for street improvements, erected an iron church at the bottom of Wintoun Street, North Street, which was opened this day.

A most distressing calamity occurred in Leeds. During the day, two houses at Moor Crescent Road, Dewsbury Road—one occupied by Mrs. Wood, an elderly lady, and the other by a mechanic named Tighe—were observed to be closed. In the afternoon, owing to a strong smell of gas pervading the neighbourhood, the houses were forcibly entered, and in one of them Mrs. Wood and her daughter were found quite dead. In the other house, Tighe and his wife were discovered in a state of great exhaustion from the effects of gas, and two of their children were quite dead. Tighe was removed to the Infirmary, where he died. The calamity was caused by the breaking of a main gas pipe, whereby the gas, it was calculated, had escaped into the houses at the rate of 700 or 800 feet per hour.

17th. The nominations for the School Board for Leeds, closed, and for the fifteen seats about sixty candidates were proposed.

21st. A family named Sellers, residing at Foston, on the Yorkshire Wolds, six miles from Driffield, were poisoned through the carelessness of a servant, who filled the breakfast kettle with a

mercurial preparation, for sheep-wash. Mr. Sellers died, but the mother and son recovered.

Mr. G. S. Carr, the master of St. Stephen's Church Schools, Kirkstall, was presented with a handsome testimonial in recognition of his services for 25 years in connection with the schools.

23rd. Colonel Akroyd, M.P., who had for many years been President of the Halifax Chamber of Commerce, was entertained at a complimentary banquet, as an acknowledgment of his services to the trade of the district, and also as the opportunity of congratulating him on restoration to health.

24th. The Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom held a two days' conference at Bradford. There was a numerous representation from the Chambers in all parts of the country.

Fifteen gentlemen nominated as candidates for the Bradford School Board were elected without opposition, there being no more candidates proposed.

The Woodhall estate, and other property, near Barnsley, belonging to Mr. W. B. Beaumont, was sold by auction. The sale realized altogether £64,250.

At the Court at Balmoral, Her Majesty was pleased to declare her consent to a contract of matrimony, between Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise Caroline Alberta and John Douglas Sutherland Campbell (commonly called the Marquis of Lorne), which consent Her Majesty also caused to be signified under the Great Seal.

An extensive robbery of jewellery occurred at Hull. During this night the shop of Mr. Scott, 4, Market Place, was broken into, admission being obtained by the thieves through an adjoining and unoccupied house. They were thus enabled to secure £1,200 worth of jewellery, including 80 gold and silver watches, diamond rings, &c.

26th. The London and North-Western Railway was again the scene of a deplorable accident. This evening an express train for Liverpool, Manchester, and Holyhead, which left Euston at five o'clock, came into collision at Harrow with some trucks of a luggage train which were standing on the line. A dense fog prevented the driver of the express seeing the danger signal. The results of the collision were most lamentable. Several carriages were broken to atoms, whilst seven passengers and the drivers of the express were killed. Four of the passengers who lost their lives belonged to Manchester, and two to Bolton. Many more were seriously injured.

27th. The Hon. James Stuart Wortley, died at Wharncliffe House, Curzon Street, London. The deceased, who was in his thirty-eighth year, was brother to Lord Wharncliffe. He engaged early in a diplomatic career, but a lingering malady struck him down in the very prime of life. He was with Lord Elgin in China, and subsequently acted as secretary to Mr. Gladstone. Mr.

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Wortley contested the borough of Sheffield unsuccessfully at the election of 1865. He was appointed a Deputy-Lieutenant of the West Riding in 1856, and a cornet in the 1st West York Yeomanry Cavalry in the same year.

28th. The election of a School Board for Leeds took place. For the fifteen seats there were 38 candidates on the official voting paper, but four withdrew before the opening of the poll. Seven were selected by the Liberals, five by the Church Education Association, two by the Roman Catholics, one by a section of the Wesleyans, one by the Primitive Methodists, and one by the Friendly Societies, the remainder being independent candidates, including one lady. Originally there were 95 nominations, but 41 were withdrawn. The result was as follows :—

| CANDIDATES ELECTED. | Votes. |
|---|---|
| John Jowitt, Harehills, wool merchant ... ... ... ... | 49,586 |
| Wm. Jas. Armitage, Farnley, ironmaster ... ... ... | 39,475 |
| Andrew Fairbairn, Woodsley House, Knight ... ... | 33,331 |
| William Middleton, Ivy Lodge, Esquire ... ... ... | 29,973 |
| Wm. Beckworth, Joppa, tanner and leather cutter ... | 29,037 |
| John Ellershaw, Kirkstall, Esq. ... ... ... ... ... | 26,179 |
| John Deakin Heaton, Claremont, M.D. ... ... ... | 25,166 |
| W. Glover Joy, Headingley, seed crusher ... ... ... | 19,155 |
| Jas. Wilson, jun., Colton, plasterer and builder... ... | 18,766 |
| Geo. Patrick Kelly, Kirkgate, surgeon ... ... ... ... | 18,186 |
| Wm. Long, St. George's Terrace, ironmonger ... ... | 17,699 |
| Jabez Woolley, Hunslet, builder and contractor... ... | 15,953 |
| John Hutton Fisher Kendall, Holbeck Parsonage ... | 15,634 |
| Edwin Gaunt, Blackman Lane, cap manufacturer ... | 15,327 |
| William Barker, Bramley, gentleman ... ... ... ... | 14,394 |

| CANDIDATES DEFEATED. | |
|---|---|
| Wm. Rothery, Hunslet, maltster ... ... ... ... ... | 12,353 |
| H. B. Legg, Blenheim Square, hatter and draper ... | 11,473 |
| William Hawkyard, Carr Crofts, Armley, clerk... ... | 11,016 |
| Jas. Kitson, jun., Hanover Square, iron merchant ... | 10,640 |
| Peter Gilston, Woodhouse Hill, chemist ... ... ... | 7,412 |
| J. Wilkinson, Victoria Chambers, insurance manager | 5,751 |
| Lucy Wilson, Hillary Place, spinster ... ... ... ... | 5,186 |
| Joseph Metcalfe Nicholson, Beeston Road, M.D. ... | 4,669 |
| Thomas Marshall, Potternewton, solicitor ... ... ... | 4,560 |
| J. P. Crossby, Hanover Street, M.D. and surgeon ... | 3,356 |
| Benjamin Leathley, Roger Place, accountant ... ... | 2,586 |
| Thomas Clapham, Leeds Royal Park, gentleman ... | 2,492 |
| Walter Smith, Clarendon Road, art master... ... ... | 1,470 |
| Wm. Cave, George and Dragon Yard, hotel-keeper ... | 1,249 |
| Thomas Lewis, Portland Crescent, bookseller ... .... | 929 |
| Thomas Dawson, Caledonian Mount, gentleman... ... | 803 |
| Henry Arthur Allbutt, Russell Lodge, physician ... | 800 |
| Mrs. Catherine Buckton, Moorland Terrace... ... ... | 545 |
| Thos. Carlton, Great George Street, estate agent ... | 497 |
| Joseph Speight, contractor ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 376 |
| Robert Lister Vevers, Park Place, gentleman ... ... | 288 |
| W. Fox, machine tool maker ... ... ... ... ... ... | 235 |
| J. B. Baldwin, mechanic and licensed dealer ... ... | 54 |

The result of the election was the return of the five selected Church

candidates, of the two gentlemen put forward in the Roman Catholic interest, of three only of the seven accepted Liberals, and of each of the two candidates who came out as representatives respectively of the Wesleyans and the Primitive Methodists. None of the candidates who claimed support as direct working class representatives were returned, the one whose chance seemed best having about 7,000 votes below the gentleman who was lowest on the list of successful candidates. The four defeated candidates for whom least votes were recorded did not go to the poll, they having publicly announced their intention to retire. This determination on their part was not come to, however, until the official voting-papers had been issued. Denominationally, the Board was thus composed :—Churchmen 6, Wesleyans 3, Roman Catholics 2, Congregationalist 1, Primitive Methodist 1, Methodist Free Churchman 1, Unitarian 1.

The election of a School Board for Sheffield took place. There were ninety-five persons nominated, but forty-one withdrew, leaving fifty-four to contest the fifteen seats. The result of the voting was :—Mr. Ellison, agent (Catholic), 17,057 ; Mr. H. Wilson, gentleman (Churchman), 12,489 ; Mr. C. Wardlow, steel manufacturer (Wesleyan), 11,464 ; Mr. W. Cobby, goods agent (Wesleyan), 11,372 ; Mr. Moore, brewer (Churchman), Mayor, 10,823 ; Mr. M. Firth, steel manufacturer (New Connexion), 10,316 ; Mr. S. Cole, draper (Wesleyan), 10,315 ; Mr. C. Doncaster, steel manufacturer (Quaker), 9,762 ; Mr. W. Fisher, merchant, (Unitarian), 9,756 ; Sir John Brown, manufacturer (Churchman), 9,344 ; Mr. Holden, cattle dealer (Primitive Methodist), 9,303 ; Ald. Fairburn, merchant (Wesleyan), 8,310 ; Mr. J. Crossland, soap manufacturer (Churchman), 7,215 ; Mr. A. Allott, accountant (Independent), 6,947 ; Mr. R. T. Eadon, saw manufacturer (Unitarian), 6,624. The highest number of votes recorded for any working man candidate was 5,540.

29th. The Duke of Norfolk and Lord Howard of Glossop contributed handsomely to the Education Crisis Fund being raised by the Roman Catholics in England. The Duke put his name down for £10,000, and Lord Howard for £5,000.

A man named Thomas Pagdin, a saw handle maker, living in Suffolk Lane, Sheffield, was brutally murdered by a woman named Charlotte Burton, with whom he lived. She was committed to take her trial at the Leeds Assizes.

30th. The Art Treasures Exhibition at Great Horton, Bradford, realized a profit of £1,888 after payment of expenses. This sum was applied to reducing the debt upon the Great Horton School, in which building the exhibition was held. During the fifteen weeks it was open the exhibition was visited by more than 70,000 persons, 10,000 being season ticket holders.

December 1st. At a town's meeting convened by the Improvement Commissioners, held in the Town Hall, Harrogate, it was decided to establish a public market.

A balloon was seen over the Channel, near the Eddystone light-

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house, and a few days afterwards it was again seen near the Lizard. Several mail packages were picked up on the coast, but what became of the aeronauts was not known.

2nd. At the last West Riding Assizes, before Mr. Justice Byles, James Warburton was found guilty of conspiring with his brother and others, to defraud Mr. Samuel Cunliffe Lister, his partner in business at Uebigau, Saxony, of large sums of money. A technical point, however, was raised in his favour, and sentence deferred. At the Gaol Delivery at Leeds, this day, he was called up to receive sentence, before Mr. Justice Byles. He did not surrender, and his recognizances (£1,000), were estreated, the defendant still being liable to apprehension. On the same day his Lordship sentenced four men convicted of highway robbery to twenty lashes with the cat-o'-nine tails, in addition to long terms of imprisonment.——3rd. Patrick Riley (26), forgeman, was tried for the murder of Thomas Leach, a waterman, at Bradford, on the 29th October. He was found guilty of murder, and sentenced to death, which was afterwards commuted to penal servitude for life.——5th. Charlotte Burton, aged 45, was indicted for the wilful murder of Thomas Pagdin, on Nov. 26th, with whom she had lived at Sheffield. She was acquitted on the ground of insanity and ordered to be detained during Her Majest'y pleasure. In another case the Judge passed sentence upon a man more than fifty years of age, named Samuel Wadsworth, who had placed a stone upon the Midland Railway at Hunslet, on the 27th of September, as he said, "to please his fancy." He alleged, during the trial, that being out of employment, he committed the act in order to be arrested, and that he remained near the spot to prevent accidents. His Lordship sentenced him to seven years' penal servitude.——6th. Several cases of robbery with assault, or garotting, were tried. In one case from Sheffield, sentences of eighteen and twelve months' hard labour were passed on the two prisoners, the learned Judge abstaining from ordering flogging also, as one of the prisoners was an elderly man. In another case from Leeds, five persons were concerned and convicted, and two of them, youths of 19 and 18, were sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour and twenty lashes. In a second Leeds case, a man, aged 24, and a woman were convicted, and the former was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour and twenty lashes. In this case the learned Judge awarded £5 to Mr. T. B. Liversedge for his courageous conduct in arresting the prisoners, and the amount, at Mr. Liversedge's request, was ordered to be handed over to the General Infirmary.

Two men were killed, and two severely injured, at the Agnes Colliery, Barnsley. Before commencing work, Bradley, one of the deceased, was cautioned, and informed that there was a quantity of soft or inferior coal to be removed before he could proceed. With an oath he said he would knock down the props supporting the roof, and immediately did so, the result being that several tons of coal fell with a noise like thunder. Bradley and his companion were

buried beneath the mass and killed. One of those fatally injured was one of the last of the survivors from the explosion at the Oaks Colliery two years ago.

6th. A terrible accident happened at about eleven o'clock this morning, on the North-Eastern Railway, at Brockley Whins, a station a few miles south of South Shields. An express train from Sunderland to Newcastle, and a coal train from Newcastle, were approaching upon different lines in opposite directions. When at a spot where there were double points, the pointsman, a man named Hedley, turned the trains off their proper lines and brought them into collision. One of the passenger carriages was smashed to pieces, and others were damaged. Three gentlemen were killed on the spot, and a fourth and a guard of the passenger train died soon afterwards, and about forty other persons were more or less injured. Among those killed was the clever actor, Mr. Frederick Younge, the well-known director of the "Caste" comedy company. At the coroner's inquest the inquiry resulted in a verdict to the effect that the accident was caused through Hedley's neglecting to turn a certain pair of points, he being interrupted at the time by a shunter who was in his cabin.

7th. A fire occurred this morning at the Chapel Hill Saw Mills, Huddersfield, belonging to Mr. Thos. Walker, which caused damage to the extent of about £6,000.

The new Church of All Saints, at Woodlesford, was consecrated by the Bishop of Ripon. The church will accommodate 270 sitters, and cost about £4,500, towards which Mr. J. C. Oddie contributed £3,000, and Mr. H. Bentley £1,000. The consecration ceremony was followed by a luncheon, at which Mr. Bentley presided, and the Bishop of Ripon was present.

8th. A meeting convened by the Bishop of Ripon, as President of the Ripon Diocesan Board of Education, was held at Wakefield, under the presidency of Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding, to take steps for supplying the deficiency in elementary Church education in the diocese. Resolutions favourable to the movement were passed unanimously. Amongst the speakers, in addition to the Bishop, were Lord Wharncliffe and the Vicar of Leeds.

The death was announced of Mr. Thomas Brassey, the well-known railway contractor. A fair idea of the magnitude of Mr. Brassey's operations may be gathered from the fact that, in the thirteen years from 1848 to 1861 inclusive, he made, either by himself or in association with others, 2,374 miles of railway, at a contract price of £27,998,224.

9th. An explosion occurred at the ammunition manufactory, belonging to Messrs. Ludlow, at Witton Lane, Witton, Birmingham. The scene of the calamity was a large field, in which eighteen sheds were used for making and priming Enfield cartridges, and where about 500 people were employed. Three of these sheds, in which 100 men, girls, and boys were engaged, were reduced to

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a mass of ruins, and nearly all their occupants more or less seriously injured. There were five distinct explosions, the last at an interval of three or four minutes from the preceding one. The sheet of fire resulting from the explosion was so great as to fire the two nearest sheds, about fifteen yards distant. Thirty persons were killed on the spot, and fifty-two females were removed to the General Hospital, fearfully mutilated.

10th. The old workings at the Oaks Colliery, the scene of the terrible explosion in 1866, were re-opened, and several of the unrecovered bodies known to be in the pit were found. They were in such a state of preservation as to be easily identified, after lying in the pit exactly four years.

12th. Lord Hotham, who for many years represented the East Riding of Yorkshire in Parliament, died at the residence of Sir James Walker, Bart., of Sand Hutton, near York, where his Lordship was on a visit. Lord Hotham was born in 1794, and had therefore attained the age of 76. After being educated at Westminster, in 1810, he entered the Coldstream Guards, and in 1812-14 served in the Peninsula, being wounded at Salamanca. He was present at Waterloo, and for this service received the war medal, with four clasps, and the Waterloo medal. In 1865 he became General in the army unattached. In 1820 Lord Hotham entered Parliament as representative for Leominster, and sat for that constituency until 1841, when he was elected for the East Riding of Yorkshire, which he represented in the Conservative interest uninterruptedly until the dissolution of 1868, when he retired.

A terrible railway accident occurred on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire line, at Stairfoot, near Barnsley, about six o'clock this evening. A number of trucks that were being shunted at Barnsley ran down an incline to Stairfoot, about two miles distant, and came into collision with a passenger train from Barnsley to Sheffield. The brake van and two of the carriages were smashed to pieces, and fourteen of the travellers were killed and twenty injured. Of the killed, ten were men and four women, most of them residing in the neighbourhood of Barnsley. The killed were James Stopert, miner, Hemingfield; William Allerton (57), parish clerk and sexton, Darfield, bachelor; Thomas Richmond (29), mechanic, Chapeltown, near Sheffield, married, left three or four children; Frank Thorp (21), miner, Mortomley; Clara Wadsworth (21), domestic servant, Mortomley, single woman; Emma Flint (19), domestic servant, Lundhill, single woman; Hannah Walton (28), domestic servant, Mortomley, single woman; Richard Perks (42), innkeeper, Ordnance Arms, Hathersage, left a widow; Sarah Briggs (12), Wharncliffe, Silkstone; John Cusworth, banksman at Elsecar Colliery, Tingle Bridge; John Winstanley (29), beerhouse keeper, Crown Inn, West Melton; George Horsfield, stove-grate modeller, Thorncliffe; George Flint (19), colliery hurrier, West Melton; John Beaumont (56), wine and spirit merchant, Womb-

well. At the inquest the jury found that the accident had been caused by improper shunting and by neglect on the part of the guard, John Hathershaw, against whom they returned a verdict of manslaughter.

14th. This morning, a fire of great magnitude broke out in the workshop of Mr. Joseph Broadhead, carver and gilder, 34, Albion Street, Leeds, which soon left nothing but the bare walls standing. The damage was estimated at from £5,000 to £6,000. One result of the accident was of more than local importance. The telegraph wires to the north passed over the premises of Mr. Broadhead, and were severed by the fire. The consequence was that there was considerable delay in the transmission of messages to Newcastle, Scotland, and Ireland, until the lines were again in working order.

A town's meeting, called by the Mayor of Leeds, was held in the Victoria Hall, on the subject of army reform.

The Bradford Corporation agreed with the Gas Company for the transfer of their undertaking to the town for the sum of £210,000. The shareholders receiving £95 for each £25 share.

15th. Sir Andrew Fairbairn was elected Chairman for the Leeds School Board, and Mr. Jowitt Vice-chairman.—At Bradford, Mr. M. W. Thompson was elected Chairman, and Mr. J. V. Godwin Vice-chairman.—The Sheffield Board appointed Sir John Brown Chairman, and Mr. Mark Firth Vice-chairman.

A great landslip occurred at Whitby, which rendered some forty families houseless. Henrietta Street, or as it is called in Whitby, "Haggerlyth," is built on a narrow strip of ground on the side of the East-cliff, on the road past the Church steps to the Spa-ladder and the Scar. It was on the Scar that large masses of earth and rock had been displaced, which caused the street to sink in some places several feet below its former level; whilst above, the narrow footpath leading from the church yard round by the Cliff-edge, along with the fence and a part of the field adjoining, had given way. The last great landslip at Whitby occurred in 1787, and the present one was only the continuation of a process which had been going on for many hundreds of years. The sea is steadily gaining on the land of the east coast of England. From Hull nearly up to Flamborough, the coast is like a bank composed of sand, pebbles, &c., and village after village has been silently swept away. This waste has been calculated as going on at a rate of about "two and a half yards in the year, which upon 36 miles of coast would amount to 30 acres. One mile in breadth has been lost since the Norman conquest, and two miles since the Romans occupied Eburacum." Kilusca finally disappeared in 1836. Ravenspurm and Outhorn, with its church and burial grounds, have vanished. On old Yorkshire maps the words are still to be seen—"Here stood Auburn, which was washed away by the sea;" "Hartburn, washed away by the sea;" "Hyde, lost in the sea." In ancient documents mention is made of other places—Frismerk, Tharlesthorpe, Redmayn, Pennysmerk, Upsal, Pottersfleet None of them are to be seen at the present day.

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Hornsea, which now overlooks the sea, was once, according to tradition, ten miles distant from it. At Bridlington the gradual waste and breakdown of the cliffs are very apparent. When we reach the chalk base nearer to Flamborough, the rock decays and yields up; nevertheless, it is certain that the sea gains. The small islands or isolated columns of chalk which stand up in the sea off Flambro' Head have no doubt once been joined to the mainland. Spurn Point, or Head, on which stands the lighthouse, owes its safety to a curious balance of forces. It stands at the mouth of the Humber, at the extreme south-east extremity of Yorkshire, and is a long, narrow, crescent-shaped bank. On the south side it is often wasted by the currents; but fresh materials are continually brought to it on the other side by the tide from the cliffs further north, as they gradually crumble away into the sea.

17th. A railway collision occurred on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, near Bolton. A goods engine was coming out of a coal siding, when the Manchester and Southport express dashed into it at full speed. The driver of the goods train was found dead under the wheels of his engine, and the fireman was thrown upon the line, but, more fortunate than his companion, his injuries were not serious. Five or six passengers in the express were severely hurt.

The opening of "British Workman No. 9," in Bulmer Street, Woodhouse Carr, Leeds, took place.

18th. A shocking murder was committed at an early hour this morning in the very centre of the town of Halifax, the victim being Mr. William Crabtree, of the firm of Crabtree and Son, printers and booksellers, Waterhouse Street. Subsequently Walter Crabtree, Mr. Crabtree's eldest son, was apprehended on suspicion of having murdered his father, and committed to the assizes for trial on a charge of wilful murder.

Mr. John Bright resigned his office as President of the Board of Trade, owing to ill health.

21st. The Education Department of the Privy Council issued orders for the election of twenty-five provincial School Boards, including the boroughs of Halifax, Dewsbury, Hartlepool, Sunderland, Darlington, Derby, and Stalybridge.

A communication was received by the Leeds Guardians from the Poor Law Board conveying their decision upon the inquiry as to the alleged fabrication of voting-papers at the last election of guardians for the West Ward. The Board declared the return of Mr. Woodhead invalid, and that Mr. Pickering ought to have been elected.

At the industrial partnership collieries of Henry Briggs, Son, and Co., Whitwood, the out-put of coal this day, in eleven hours, was 1,483 tons 12 cwt. This was the largest out-put recorded of any pit pulling but two corves on each rope.

22nd. Owing to frosty weather and a clear atmosphere, an excellent opportunity was afforded to the inhabitants in most parts of England

of witnessing the solar eclipse this day. Although four-fifths of the sun's face was hidden, no remarkable change took place anywhere in the diminution of light.

23rd. Died, Sir Clifford Constable, Bart., of Burton-Constable, Yorkshire. The deceased, who was 64 years old, was succeeded by his only son, Frederick Augustus Talbot.

At a meeting of the North-Eastern Directors, Mr. Cleghorn was presented with a purse containing one thousand pounds, and a beautiful silver inkstand of the value of fifty guineas, on which was engraved the following inscription :—

"Presented to John Cleghorn, Esq., in addition to a purse of one thousand sovereigns, by the shareholders of the North-Eastern Railway Company, as a mark of their esteem and of their high appreciation of the value of his services during the fourteen years in which he held the office of their secretary.—December 23rd, 1870."

24th. A new covered Market Hall, erected at the sole expense of Earl Fitzwilliam, was opened at Elsecar, this evening, (Christmas-eve).

25th. The Mont Cenis Tunnel, seven miles long, which was commenced in 1859, was successfully pierced from both sides, this day, Sunday, amidst loud cries of "Long Live Italy."

28th. Robert Drake Gooch, late secretary of the Huddersfield College, who was in custody on a charge of embezzling above £1,000, attempted to commit suicide, by stabbing himself with a pair of scissors just below the heart.

The Registrar-General, for the week ending Dec. 21, gave the mean temperature at Greenwich Observatory, at 25·7, or 11·7 below the average of the same week in 50 years. On the night of Christmas-day the thermometer fell to 9·8 degrees.

This morning, about five o'clock, a fire broke out in the draper's shop occupied by Mr. John William Clark, Bowling Back Lane, Bradford. A grocer's shop next door, occupied by Mr. A. Collins, was injured, the flames also spreading to a third house. The loss was estimated at about £2,000.

29th. Mr. George Wilson, chairman of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, and formerly the chairman of the Anti-Corn Law League, died suddenly, aged 63.

30th. In North Yorkshire, this night was the coldest for ten years, being within 8 degrees of the intense cold of 1860, when birds, evergreens, &c., were killed.

31st. This day the tolls on the Leeds and Whitehall Road ceased to be chargeable after midnight. This was the last of the toll-bars within the borough of Leeds.

The King of Italy entered Rome. He was well received, and the city was illuminated. In response to the cries of the people he presented himself on the balcony of the Quirinal, and was loudly applauded.

The closing day of 1870 and the opening day of the New Year. were intensely cold, the thermometer being about twenty degrees below the freezing point.

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1871 January 1st. The Act for Disestablishing the Church of Ireland came into effect this day.

The night express from York to London, on the Great Northern line, had a narrow escape near Doncaster station. A shunting engine was, through some carelessness, in the way when the express came up, and a collision took place. The driver and stoker of the shunting engine were seriously injured, the two guards of the express were hurt, and many of the passengers sustained a shaking. A delay of two hours also resulted. Another collision took place during the fog on the previous evening on the Midland branch line to Ilkley from Leeds to Bradford A heavy goods train, which preceded the 5 15 p m passenger train on the steep incline from Apperley Junction to Guiseley, could not get over the ground quick enough, and a collision ensued, with the usual results—bruises to the passengers, damage to the rolling stock, and a block on the line

The Pedlars Act, 1870.—The following clauses came into operation this day —

"No one to act as a pedlar without a certificate, or beyond the district to which his certificate applies Penalty not exceeding 10s for a first and £1 for a second offence Certificate to be granted to any person by the chief officer of police of the district in which applicant resides, on being satisfied of good character of applicant"

Pedlars certificate not needed by commercial travellers, sellers of vegetables, fish, fruit, or victuals, nor by parties selling in markets or fairs legally established." The chief officer of police has power to refuse a license, but his decision can be appealed against Any court before which a pedlar is convicted may deprive him of his certificate'

Under Act of Parliament 27 Vict, c 18, hawkers and pedlars on foot had to pay £2 for a twelve months license, while the fee for the new certificate does not exceed 6d

2nd. A central room was taken in the Old Infirmary, Leeds, for five years, for the Free Library, at £120 a-year

The Corporation Abattoir at Bradford, adjacent to Leeds Road, known by the name of St James' Market, and one of the most complete of any in the kingdom, was opened for the use of the Bradford butchers. The buildings were erected from the designs of Messrs Lockwood and Mawson, architects

3rd. Early this morning a fire was discovered in the provision store of Messrs R Morrell and Co, of Bradford The flames spread with great rapidity, and the shop, the finest of its kind in the town, was speedily destroyed The stock consumed was valued at £5,000, and was not insured The damage to the building was estimated at the same amount, but it was insured

4th The old firm of Messrs. Joseph Rodgers and Sons, of Sheffield, cutlers, was formed into a limited liability company, with a capital of £130,000, in shares of £100

At an adjourned meeting of the General Board of Trustees of the Leeds Infirmary, a committee of eight gentlemen, namely, Mr J. M Tennant, the Rev. Canon Woodford, Mr. W. J. Armitage, Mr.

W. B. Denison. Mr. A. Lupton, Mr. F. Baines, Sir A. Fairbairn, and Mr. R. J. Hudson, was selected, to whom, in future, was to be entrusted the election of physicians and surgeons to the institution.

About two o'clock this morning, the premises of Messrs. Ross and Sons, saw and general tool manufacturers, in Townhead Street, Sheffield, were found to be on fire. Owing to the severe frost, water was not obtainable for fully an hour, and in the meantime the fire spread from the basement to the roof. The place was completely gutted, and damage estimated at £5,000 was done. The premises were insured, but not the stock. About the same time, a fire was discovered to be burning very fiercely in a corn mill belonging to Mr. Le Sall, at Handsworth, Woodhouse, near Sheffield. The mill, which was four storeys high and 27 yards long by 22 yards wide, was filled with the most improved machinery, and large quantities of flour and grain. The whole was destroyed, damage being done to the extent of many thousands of pounds. Neither the premises nor the stock was insured. Another fire on the same day occurred at the tannery belonging to Messrs. Banks at Handsworth, and much damage was done.

5th. This afternoon, a severe explosion of gas occurred at Thirsk, in a shop occupied by Mr. Jas. Johnson, grocer and wine and spirit merchant, on the northern side of the Market Place. A terribly loud report, like the crash of artillery, accompanied the explosion, from the violence of which the building gave way in great part, the shop with its contents being a complete wreck. The shop door was blown to the other side of the turnpike road, in the centre of the Market Place, and squares of glass were broken in shops on the south side, and also at the Post Office, fully 100 yards distant. The report was heard some miles off. Mr. Johnson was the only person in the shop at the time of the explosion, and was very much cut and bruised.

6th. The Fenian convicts pardoned by the Gladstone Government were discharged from prison, with the exception of "Col." Halpen, who refused to accept his release on the conditions stipulated. Five of them sailed from Liverpool for America.

7th. The Education Department issued orders for another batch of elections of School Boards. Twenty-six places were included in the order, amongst them being the following Yorkshire towns :—Barnsley, Batley, Huddersfield, Hull, Scarbro', and Wakefield.

8th. Mr. Thomas Dunn, J.P., died at his residence, at Richmond, near Sheffield. He was born in 1802, was of an old Sheffield family, and was brought up to his father's business as a coal owner. In politics he was a Liberal, and for many years took a leading part in the county and borough elections. On several occasions strenuous efforts were made to induce him to become a candidate for a seat in Parliament, but without success. He for many years sat in the Town Council, was a most diligent magistrate, and various benevolent and useful institutions in the town had in him a constant, liberal, and powerful friend.

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10th. A public inquiry was held at Bradford, with reference to the scheme for the management of the Bradford Grammar School.

Late, this Tuesday night, a dreadful explosion of gas took place at Messrs. Wells' colliery, Eckington, near Chesterfield, by which no less than twenty-seven men and boys were killed and nine or ten others seriously injured. The men went to work for the night shift in number fortunately only about forty, the day shift being between 300 and 400 in number. About midnight or shortly after, a terrific explosion occurred, and was heard for some distance. Directly afterwards a column of smoke came up the downcast shaft and it at once transpired what had occurred. All the bodies were dreadfully disfigured by the explosion. Nineteen widows and fifty-one children all under 12 years of age were left destitute.

12th. A terrible explosion of gas occurred at the colliery of the Crewe Coal and Iron Company, near Newcastle, Staffordshire. Five men were killed and fifteen injured.

A serious fire doing damage to the extent of several thousand pounds occurred on the premises of Messrs. Gray and Henderson, Exchange Drapery Establishment, Fargate, Sheffield. It resulted in the destruction of one side of the building fronting that thoroughfare, the upper floors of which were used as sleeping apartments for the female assistants. The fire originated in the accidental ignition of a ball dress which adorned the window.

Mr. J. F. Moss, newspaper reporter, was elected clerk to the Sheffield School Board, out of fifty candidates, at a salary of £300. Mr. Wesley Lee, assistant to the Government Inspector of schools for the Leeds district, was elected clerk to the Leeds School Board.

Sir Arnold James Knight, M.D., formerly of Sheffield, died. He was the youngest son of Alexander Knight, Esq., of Six Hills Grange, Lincolnshire, by a daughter of Mr. William Caley, of Grimoldsby Hall, in the same county. He was born in 1789, and adopted the profession of medicine. He completed his studies at the University of Edinburgh, where he passed as M.D. in 1811. Three years later Dr. Knight settled in Sheffield, and gradually made his way to the leading practice there. Dr. Knight became at an early period of his career in Sheffield one of the physicians of the Infirmary, and he was the originator of the Dispensary. In 1822 he joined Mr. Montgomery, Mr. S. Bailey, Mr. E. Smith, the Rev. H. H. Piper, &c., in the formation of the Literary and Philosophical Society, and these eminent men showed their appreciation of Dr. Knight by inviting him to become its first president. In 1828, Dr. Knight was selected by his medical brethren to lay the first stone of the Medical Institution in Surrey Street, and in the following year he delivered the opening lecture there. In 1832, Dr. Knight took part in forming the Mechanics' Institution, and was one of its first vice-presidents. He continued to be the leader of the Liberal party till he left Sheffield for a prolonged visit to Rome. In 1836 Dr. Knight was put upon the Commission of the Peace for the West

Riding, and in 1841 he received the honour of knighthood. In the course of the year 1843, Sir Arnold decided to give up his practice in Sheffield, and remove to Liverpool. This decision was the occasion of very great and general regret in the town. Having practiced a few years in Liverpool, Sir Arnold retired and took up his residence in The Park, Nottingham. Thence he removed, and spent his later years at Little Malvern. There have been few men more truly born to be loved than Sir Arnold Knight. He married in 1821 the daughter of T. Milnes Smith, Esq., of Dunstan Hall, near Chesterfield, and had several sons and daughters.

13th. The Sheffield Literary and Philosophical Society agreed to hand over its museum to the town on suitable provision being made for its reception.

14th. "British Workman No. 12" was opened in premises known as the "Old North Hall," at the West End, Leeds.

16th. A pair-oared match for £400 was rowed on the Tyne, from the High Level Bridge to the Scotswood Suspension Bridge, between Harry Kelly and James Renforth (the champion and ex-champion), against James Taylor and Thomas Winship, of Newcastle. There was an immense attendance of spectators. The start was slightly in favour of Taylor and Winship, but the champions soon gained the lead, and despite a temporary stoppage by fouling with floating ice, kept an advance over the whole four miles, and won easily by 200 yards. The defeated pair had previously been deemed invincible, having beaten Kelly and Cooke at the Thames Regatta two years ago.

The dangerous reef of rocks, known as Filey Brigg, this morning witnessed a most melancholy disaster. An Italian barque, named Unico, voyaging from Newcastle to Constantinople, riding in the bay for shelter, dragged her anchor and struck upon Filey Brigg. She was shattered to pieces, and twelve of the crew were drowned. One man was washed on the rocks alive and rescued, but was in a very exhausted state. The barque was the third vessel that had struck on Filey Brigg during a fortnight, and the second that had been wrecked.

Two railway accidents, which had the effect of interfering seriously with the traffic on the Great Northern line between Leeds and Bradford occurred this day. Shortly before five o'clock, owing to the breaks not being properly applied, a train was allowed to run down the steep incline leading from Laister Dyke to the Bradford station. The result was most disastrous, not only to the station property and rolling stock, but to a gentleman named Mr. Edward Briggs, coal merchant, of West Scholes, Queensbury, who, happening to be in the vicinity, was seriously injured, and died on the following day. Mr. Halliday, a servant of the company, also died from injuries he received. The guard, Richard Hill, who ought to have applied the breaks, was found to be under the influence of liquor, and was at once handed over to the police. He was afterwards committed for manslaughter. The second accident also had its origin at Laister

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Dyke. Part of a luggage train broke away in the direction of Leeds. It was stopped at Stanningley, but the line was so much damaged as to stop the traffic for two or three hours

Walker Joy, Esq., Hon. Treasurer of the Leeds Parish Church Choir, was presented by thirty-six past and present members of the choir with a testimonial, which included an address beautifully engrossed and framed in oak, as a slight memento and appreciation of his earnest labours and unwearied energy in promoting the improvement of the musical portion of the service of the Leeds Parish Church, for the last twelve years, and a handsomely bound Bible and Prayer Book for Mrs. Joy. The Rev. Canon Woodford on behalf of the choir, presented the testimonials at a dinner, which was held in the Assembly Rooms, Crown Street.

17th. The Local Government Act, 1858, was at last adopted by Osset-cum-Gawthorpe, after a series of spirited efforts extending over several years. Voting papers (four feet long) were issued on the 9th inst, and the result of the poll was officially announced this day. There were 35 candidates nominated for the 15 to be elected.

A brutal murder was committed at Hull. The body of a respectable young woman, named Emma Stalkey, aged 20, was found late this night, in Caughey Street, with the head of a hammer hatchet buried deep in her skull. The deceased had left the house of a relation only about a quarter of an hour before she was discovered lying dead.

18th. The King of Prussia formally signified his acceptance of the title of Emperor of Germany.

19th. By the inundation of Wheatley Hill Colliery, seven lives were lost, and fourteen others had a narrow escape.

21st. John Haley, machine fitter, 25 years of age, was killed by falling down a mill chimney, at the works of Messrs. Isaac Holden and Sons, wool-combers, Thornton Road, Bradford Another workman named Wm. Barnett, also fell down, and received such injuries as caused his death a few days afterwards.

25th. The magistrates at Barnsley sent a collier of the name of Joseph Parker, to prison for two months, for infringing the rules of the Lundhill Colliery, by having matches and a tobacco pipe in his pockets whilst at work in the most fiery part of the pit.

26th. The Market Tavern, a well-known hostelry, which has stood for many years near the centre of the Bradford Market Place, was razed, together with some of the adjoining buildings. The object intended been to widen Godwin Street.

An accident occurred at the Exchange Station, Bradford, through the breaking of the axle box of a goods waggon. The goods waggons were thrown across the line just as a passenger train was coming in from Huddersfield Some carriages of the latter were smashed, and several persons were severely injured, among whom was Mr. Samuel Hitchin, manufacturer, of Halifax, who died a few days afterwards from the injuries he received

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27th. The fall of Paris was added to that of Sedan, Strasburg, and Metz. The investment of Paris was completed on the 19th of September. The siege had thus continued a little over four months. Repeated attempts had been made to break through the investing lines, but they all failed. The food supplies of the capital were nearly exhausted, and the necessity of surrender, which this state of things placed upon the Government, was foreseen. The terms for the surrender comprised the capitulation of all the forts, the internment of the army of Paris in the city as prisoners of war, and an armistice for three weeks on land and sea.

28th. Sir Henry Edwards, Bart., was presented by the Conservatives of Beverley with an address, in which they congratulated him upon his complete acquittal from the unjust charges brought against him in the Beverley Bribery Prosecution. The address was signed by upwards of 900 persons.

30th. The annual meeting of the Cookridge Convalescent Home, near Leeds, was held under the presidency of the Mayor. The most interesting feature in the proceedings was the report of the success which had followed the suggestion that some memorial should be established of the benevolence of the late Mr. Metcalfe Smith, the founder of the institution. The Smith Memorial Fund was formed upon the principle that for every £100 subscribed the medical officers of the Leeds Infirmary should have the power in perpetuity of recommending three inmates to the Home. Towards this object the noble sum of £1,358 11s. had been raised, and the amount having been invested, the Infirmary medical officers were able to recommend 40 patients annually, free of charge, to the Home, in memory of its founder, who designed the institution primarily for the benefit of the Infirmary.

31st. Mr. Jas. Wm. Hamilton Richardson, the Clerk of the Peace for the borough of Leeds, resigned. He succeeded his father, the late Mr. James Richardson, in the office, and had held it since the year 1862.

A shocking murder was committed this morning at Blakehill House, Eccleshill, Bradford, the residence of Mr. Joshua Armitage, senior partner in the firm of Armitage and Ibbetson, lithographers, Bradford. Mr. Armitage had for some time been of unsound mind, and was, therefore, placed under the care of a private attendant, called Howard, at his own house. At breakfast, he attacked Howard, and after a severe struggle (both being very powerful men) strangled him with a towel which he had brought from the bedroom.

An explosion of gunpowder took place at Crookes, near Sheffield, whilst some workmen were blasting rock. Four men were seriously injured, two fatally.

Thomas Firth, a Waterloo veteran, died at Bradford, in the 84th year of his age.

February 1st. This morning a most disastrous fire broke out at the spinning mill of Messrs. J. R. Ede and Co., Elton, Bury, by

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which five of the workpeople lost their lives. The damage was estimated at £60,000.

The spinning mill of Mr. Thomas Smith, in Victoria Road, Dewsbury, was burnt down. The damage was estimated at £5,000.

The first School Board election at Wakefield, took place. The following was announced as the result of the voting :—W. H. B. Tomlinson 3,353, W. H. Lee 2,948, R. Barratt 2,908, E. Green 2,907, J. Connor 2,631, Rev. H. Jones 2,373, Rev. J. S. Eastmead 2,245, Rev. R. Cooper 2,148, S. Whitham 1,996. The above were declared by the Mayor to have been duly elected. The following were the numbers polled by the unsuccessful candidates :—J. Wilson 1,876, J. H. Wice 1,674, Rev. W. R. Bowditch 1,194, J. Moore 457, G. Cooke 197.

A banquet was given at Halifax to Sir H. Edwards, to congratulate him on the failure of the bribery prosecutions at Beverley, and also as an acknowledgment of the manner in which, as a representative, he had served not only Beverley, but Halifax. About 1,000 persons were present. The Hon. Admiral Duncombe presided.

A boiler exploded on the farm premises of Mr. J. A. Jowett, the Clock House, opposite Lister Park, Manningham, near Bradford, by which the son of the owner was killed. The farm servants had been thrashing oats with a steam engine, and after an interval for dinner, Mr. Jowett and two of the men were preparing to start the engine, when the boiler exploded. It was propelled forward a great distance, and in its flight struck the little boy, three years old, who was sitting on a log of timber, and literally smashed him to pieces. The two men were blown in different directions, and for some time were unconscious. Mr. Jowett was thrown some distance, but was not much worse. The boiler was carried bodily thirty or forty yards, and the boiler-house and engine-house were demolished.

3rd. This day was fixed for the School Board election to take place at Hull, but all except fifteen candidates having withdrawn their nominations, there was no contest. The Mayor, being a candidate, had appointed Mr. J. J. Thorney, coroner, returning-officer, and that gentleman published the following as the official list :—Wm. Botterill, architect ; Rev. R. E. Brooke, vicar of Holy Trinity and St. Mary ; Sir H. Cooper, physician ; G. Hodge, seed crusher ; R. Jameson, Mayor of Hull ; W. Robinson King, gentleman ; Geo. Lamb, physician, Henry Lambert, wine and spirit merchant ; W. B. Nightingale, tea dealer ; James Reckitt, starch manufacturer ; G. C. Roberts, alderman and solicitor ; A. K. Rollit, LL.D., attorney-at-law ; J. Stratten, merchant ; J. T. Upton, tailor and bookkeper ; J. Witty, builder, ex-Mayor. Of the fifteen gentlemen elected, five were Churchmen, three Wesleyans, three Free Churchmen, two Primitive Methodists, one Roman Catholic, and Mr. Upton represented the Reform Union.

The first convoy of provisions from England, arrived in Paris, for the starving inhabitants, who it was said, were reduced to such

extremities that there was not a single loaf of bread in the city. The waggons composing the train which arrived were inscribed, "Gifts from the city of London to the city of Paris."

4th. A destructive fire occurred on the extensive premises of Messrs. Chester Brothers, West Street, Sheffield, which resulted in damage to the extent of about £3,000.

Three boys, sons of Jabez Lumb, model maker, Little Horton Green, Bradford, were found dead in a vault connected with All Saints' Church. John Lumb, grandfather of the lads, was the verger at All Saints', and the superintendent of the hot-air apparatus, which had been lighted for the purpose of warming the church on Sunday. It appeared that the lads had gone in to mend the fire, fallen asleep, and were suffocated by the fumes of the coke.

The new Reading Room of the Saltaire Club and Institute was opened to the members for the first time.

7th. A bill passed Parliament to authorize the pulling down of St. John's Church, in Manchester Road, Bradford.

The Lord Mayor of London received a telegram from the Mayor of Paris expressing thanks for "the magnificent and brotherly gift" received for the relief of the distress in that city. Up to this night the fund reached £50,000.

8th. A very destructive fire occurred in the well-known cotton mill at Eccles, near Manchester, belonging to Messrs. Ermen and Engel. The damage was estimated at from £60,000 to £80,000.

9th. The Queen, for the first time since 1867, opened Parliament in person.

Sir Henry Edwards, of Pye Nest, Bart., was appointed Sheriff of Yorkshire.

10th. Two Yorkshire Members resigned their seats in Parliament, viz., Mr. Westhead (York), and Lord John Hay (Ripon).

A storm of very great violence occurred on the north east coast. The fury of the gale seemed to burst principally over Bridlington Bay. The weather the day before had been mild and genial, and the wind had changed to the north west, so that a large number of vessels which had been windbound put to sea and proceeded on their journey south. All went well until early this morning, when the wind rose and veered about to the south east. Suddenly the storm increased to a hurricane accompanied with blinding sleet and snow. At daybreak a large number of ships were seen to be in great danger. Shortly after seven o'clock the life-boats and rocket apparatus were got ready for any emergency. The first vessel in distress was a south country barge, which failed to make the harbour, and drove near the sea wall. The crew of the vessel took to the rigging as the sea broke heavily over them. The rocket apparatus, in the hands of five skilled coastguardsmen, made an ineffectual attempt to rescue the drowning men, when one of the life-boats put out, and safely brought the crew to land. About ten o'clock, five vessels ran for the beach on the north side of the harbour, and came on shore near the sea wall. The two life-boats, the "National

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Society's" boat, and a small private boat presented by Count Batthyany, lost no time in putting out, and after great and praiseworthy efforts on the part of the life-boatmen, the five crews were brought ashore; the small lifeboat was instrumental in saving three crews comprising about twenty men, and the other boat two crews. A smack belonging to Colchester afterwards stranded at Sewerby, but went well up the beach, and her crew walked ashore when the tide ebbed. Near to her a collier brig (laden) struck and smashed her bottom; her cargo slipped out, and the shattered hull drove up the beach; her crew took to their own boat to endeavour to get to the shore; the coastguards went up to their armpits in water and grasped the drowning men in the boat, and brought them safely to the land amidst the cheers of the spectators who thronged the beach. About noon the crews of the boats were greatly exhausted, and much work remained to be done, for numerous vessels were in difficulties, while others threatened every moment to be placed in imminent peril. One poor fellow in Count Batthyany's boat was so much exhausted that it was feared he would die, and he had to be conveyed home, his place being supplied by D. Purdon, the builder of the boat. The small life-boat proceeded to a brig which was stranded on the south beach, and the crew managed to land their shivering brethren amidst the applause of hundreds of spectators. It was ther observed that a brig—the *Delta*, of Whitby—was on shore to the south of the harbour; four of her crew launched a boat, and attempted to reach the shore, but it was swamped by a terrific billow, and all four were drowned. It was seen, however, that one single individual, the Captain, was yet clinging to the vessel, and the crew of the small life-boat, propelled by its daring band, sped on past the pier to the southward. At length they reached the stern of the vessel, where the poor fellow was hanging to the chains. Having got the boat up close under the stern of the vessel, Robinson, the coxswain, told the man to watch, and, directly after the next wave had passed, to drop into the boat. That next wave, however, pitched the life-boat high up, and then plunged it down end foremost into the boiling waters, and thus all were in a moment struggling for their own lives. The boat speedily righted, and three of her crew clung to the ropes at her sides, and having got into the boat again they managed to bring her ashore and were saved. The names of those lost were:—David Purdon, and a young man named John Clappison, in his employ, William Cobb, Richard Atkin, James Watson, and Robert Pickering. The three saved were:—J. Robinson, R. Hopper, and R. Bedlington. Of course the poor fellow on the brig was lost. The six who perished were well known and highly respected in Bridlington Quay, and their melancholy death under such painful circumstances, naturally cast a deep gloom over the quiet town, and carried sorrow and distress to many a happy home. The men who were at work on the pier and sea wall endeavouring to save life were in a great measure dispirited by what had happened. It was, however, absolutely necessary to do

everything that was possible to save other men from sharing the same fate, as several other vessels were on shore, and the crews perishing. In the afternoon, the *Vivid*, Captain Vary, which left Scarbro' on Thursday afternoon, in attempting to enter the harbour, drifted to the south, and was run ashore—the crew being saved by the life-boat. Another brig, afterwards ascertained to be the *Produce*, of Folkestone, struck to the north side of the pier, within about thirty yards of it. Her boat was lowered, and two of the crew at once got in, but it was swamped before leaving the vessel's side, and its occupants pitched into the sea. One of them immediately sank, the other one swam manfully round to the outer end of the pier, but after bravely breasting the waves for some time, he succumbed to the insuperable power of the elements. The other four men, comprising the crew, made for the rigging, where their piteous appeals for three hours for the help that never came, were heart-rending, (the figure head of this vessel was afterwards placed near the dwelling of Captain Burkinshaw, at the Hilderthorpe side of the Quay.) But the work of destruction and the loss of human life were not yet finished. About five o'clock, a man was seen on the fore yard of a schooner near the pier, with a light, as the last signal for help to those who could render him no assistance. The piercing cries of the drowning crews were frequently heard amidst the howling of the storm, and in the darkness which had now set in. One poor fellow was seen in the water, by the gas lights, on a piece of wreck, but no help could be rendered to him. Far out at sea, during the night, signals of distress were seen. So far as could be ascertained, during this fearful storm 30 ships were wrecked and upwards of 70 sailors lost their lives. In the church yard at Bridlington a monument was erected by public subscription, and placed near to where forty-three of the bodies were interred, so as to perpetuate to future generations this melancholy event. The monument bears the following inscription, with the names of the vessels lost :—

"In lasting memory of a great company of seamen who perished in the fearful gale which swept over Bridlington Bay, on February 10th, 1871. The waves of the sea are mighty and rage horribly, but the Lord who dwelleth on high is mightier."

10th. Early this morning the warehouse of Mr. Ralph Williamson, wholesale grocer, Balaclava Street, Sheffield, was destroyed by fire, and property was destroyed to the value of over £3,000.

The Joint Commission appointed to consider the questions in dispute between England, Canada, and the United States, was composed as follows :—Earl de Grey and Ripon, Sir E. Thornton, Sir J. Macdonald, Sir John Rose, and Mr. Montagu Bernard, with Lord Tenterden as secretary, as the representatives of England and Canada; and Mr. Secretary Fish, General Schenck, Judge Nelson, Mr. E. R. Hoar, late Attorney-General, and Mr. Williams, the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, as the representatives of the United States.

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13th. A dowry to the Princess Louise, on her marriage with the Marquis of Lorne, was granted by both Houses of Parliament, of £6,000 a year, and £30,000 for an outfit to the Princess.

14th. Mr. Geo. Leeman, Lord Mayor of York, was again elected the representative of his native city, without opposition. Mr. Leeman represented York from 1865 to 1868, when he retired in favour of Mr. Westhead, who had now resigned in consequence of ill-health.

The Bradford Town Council set apart a site at the junction of New Market Street, Bridge Street, and Leeds Road, for the reception of a marble statue in honour of Sir Titus Salt. The Council further resolved to recommend the following gentlemen to the Lord Chancellor as suitable to be added to the Commission of the Peace —the Mayor, Messrs. A. Holden, H. Mitchell, S. Scott, E. H. Wade, G. Firth, M. Rhodes, M. W. Thompson, and G. M. Waud. The names of the first five were afterwards added by the Lord Chancellor.

Prospect Mill, the property of the Birstal Co-operative Flour and Clothing Society, was burnt down. The loss was several thousand pounds.

15th. The Calder Vale Mill, Horbury, near Dewsbury, which had been recently refitted with new carding and scribbling machinery, was burnt down. The value of the property destroyed was estimated at from £8,000 to £10,000.

The polling for the representation of Ripon took place, the result being—Sir H. Storks (L) 522, Mr. Cayley (C) 302.

The foundation stone of a new workhouse for the Bramley Union was laid at Armley Hill Top, near Leeds, by Mr. Charles Hainsworth, Chairman of the Board.

17th. Mr. G. C. Roberts, an alderman of the borough, was appointed Town Clerk of Hull, in the place of Mr. R. Wells, deceased.

It was resolved in Sheffield that the balance of the Oaks Colliery Explosion Fund, amounting to over £120, should be devoted to the relief of the sufferers by the Renishaw Park Colliery explosion.

18th. The first meeting of the Dewsbury Working Men's Club, took place in the rooms, Westgate, Dewsbury.

Lord Lurgan's dog, Master McGrath, the winner for the third time of the Waterloo Cup, left Liverpool for Belfast, amidst the considerable enthusiasm of the "fraternity."

A handsome testimonial in the shape of a beautiful illuminated address, and a purse of £80, was presented to Mr. William Robinson on his retirement from the *Yorkshire Post* after a connection of thirty years with the Leeds press, as a mark of the high estimation in which his many excellent qualities were held by his numerous friends. The subscribers to the testimonial included a great many intimate friends in Leeds and at a distance, and a large body of his professional brethren connected with the press of the northern counties. The address was signed by Henry Brambles, chairman;

W. F. Grenhalgh, D. T. Sandeman, E. Gradwell, G. Tyas, committee ; John T. Watson, secretary.

20th. Two railway accidents occuried in the West Riding. About four o'clock in the morning several waggons of a goods train on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, near Penistone, ran down an incline, where they had been detached from the other carriages, and were driven over the abutments of the bridge into the Huddersfield and Penistone turnpike road. A good deal of damage was done, but no persons were injured. The other accident was at Copley Hill, near Leeds, on the London and North-Western Railway, where the van of a goods train, proceeding back to Copley Hill from the line to the Central Station, blocked the main route, and ripped open on one side the carriages of a passenger train from Marsden to Leeds. The damage to rolling stock was considerable, and four persons were injured.

Rev. Dr. Godwin, a venerable Baptist minister, died this morning, at Crow Trees, Rawden, at the age of 85. The deceased was held in great esteem by all classes in Bradford. He was one of the founders and the first pastor of the Sion Church, to which he came in October, 1824. Before becoming pastor of Sion Church, he had been classiacl tutor at Horton College, which was afterwards removed to Rawden. He held the pastorate of Sion for about fourteen year , and considerable success attended his labours there. As a preacher he was much admired, his discourses being characterized by chasteness and perspicuity, combined with fervour of spirit and great power of argument and appeal. He had the correctness of classical learning, and the fervour and fire of a warm heart and genial spirit. After he ceased to hold the pastorate of Sion Church, he became a minister at Oxford, and was also joint secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society. In the year 1846, he returned to Bradford, and had ever since resided with his son, Mr. J. V. Godwin, at Rawden.

21st. The Castleford Co-operative Society held the inaugural meeting of new and extensive stores, erected by the members at a cost of upwards of £2,000.

24th. Colonel Orange, the veteran commandant of the Enrolled Pensioners of the Halifax District, died at his residence, Harrison Road, Halifax. The deceased officer who had resided in Halifax many years and was much esteemed, served in the first Burmese war, in 1826, as lieutenant in the 33rd Regiment of the Line. Afterwards, and up to the year 1843, he was captain in the 81st Regiment, from which he exchanged to the 34th Regiment ; but never joined. From this he was placed on the staff of the Enrolled Pensioners, of which corps he ultimately became colonel.

25th. An action brought by Mr. Haywood, of Leeds, against the Great Northern Railway Company to recover compensation for injuries received in connection with the Newark accident, resulted in a verdict for the defendants on all the issues, thus indicating an opinion that the accident was not due to negligence on the part of the company.

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A most destructive fire occurred at the Lily Croft Silk Mills, at Manningham, belonging to Messrs. S. C. Lister and Co., in which the silk and velvet trades had, during the last few years, been extensively carried on by this firm. The greater part of the mill and warehouse was destroyed, the damage to property being estimated at between £60,000 and £70,000. Two men. John Williams, a spinner, and James Ibbetson, a milkman, unhappily lost their lives in assisting in the removal of goods, and one of the firemen was also injured.

The London and North-Western Railway in its progress from Liverpool and Manchester, to Huddersfield, Leeds, and the North, has to pass through a range of hills separating Marsden on the Yorkshire side, and Diggle on the Lancashire side,—the range bearing the name of Standedge. This range has now three tunnels running through it—the first a canal tunnel, and two others used for the purpose of railway travelling. The canal tunnel was commenced in 1794, and completed in 1811. Its length is 5,451 yards, or 3 miles and 171 yards; its cost £123,803, and during its progress there was serious loss of life in carrying out the undertaking. Mr. T. Nicholson, the contractor for the Woodhead tunnel, was also the contractor for the first of the Standedge railway tunnels which is about 40 yards longer than Woodhead tunnel, being 3 miles and 60 yards long. It was commenced in 1845, and completed in 1848; the cost was £171,003 12s. 3½d., of the approaches £30,605, making a total of £201,608; and the largest number of men employed on the undertaking was 1,953. Nine fatal accidents occurred in its construction. Messrs. Thomas Nelson and Sons, of Carlisle, were the contractors for the second or new tunnel. The work was commenced in the middle of April, 1868, and was completed in the middle of October, 1870, or six months earlier than the time specified. Its exact length is 5,435 yards, or one yard less than its twin tunnel; but the actual length constructed by Messrs. Nelson is 5,297⅔ yards, the difference arising from a short piece at each end having been made when the first railway tunnel was executed. The above length is lined with red bricks, faced with blue Staffordshire bricks. The height of the tunnel inside the brickwork is twenty feet, and the width fifteen feet. The total quantity of brickwork built is 52,156 cubic yards, the total number of bricks used being 16,831,149, the weight of which amounts to 68,000 tons. 6,271 tons of coal, 472 tons of coke, 2,421 tons of lime, 140 tons of cement, were consumed; and of powder 1,744 casks, equal to 174,400 lbs.; fuzees 35,853 coils, each 25 feet, equal to 170 miles; candles 8,745 dozen pounds, equal to 104,940 lbs.; oil 6,416 gallons, and vast quantities of timber were used. The rubbish was conveyed away by means of tramways which ran through passages under the old railway, and was tipped into boats on the canal before mentioned. It was conveyed through "break ups" or cross headings, of which Messrs. Nelson constructed twenty-one, but only sixteen were used at one time. For the conveyance of the material used in the con-

struction of the tunnel twenty-five boats and four steamboats were constantly plying, and an immense expense had to be incurred in erecting huts, providing business offices, and putting down costly plant for economising labour. Only one life was lost during the construction, but there had been many accidents of a less serious nature. The work was pronounced satisfactory in all respects, and the line reported as being one of the smoothest portions of railway travelling in the kingdom. It was opened about the middle of this month for regular traffic. The total cost of the new tunnel was stated to be over £120,000.

26th. The Treaty of Peace between Germany and France was signed by M. Thiers, at Versailles, and ratified by the National Assembly at Bordeaux a few days afterwards. The terms of peace were the cession of the fifth part of Lorraine, including Metz and Thionville, and the whole province of Alsace, except the fortress of Belfort—which Count Bismark finally resigned in consideration of the temporary occupation of certain portions of Paris; and a war indemnity of £200,000,000, £40,000,000 to be paid within this year, and Champagne to be occupied by the Prussians at the expense of France till the whole of the remainder of that vast sum with interest was forthcoming, three years being the limit.

27th. The Town Council of Beverley were ordered to pay the expenses of the Commission on Bribery, amounting to £2,570. 5s. 5d.

Mr. Samuel Brown Hargreaves, of Leeds, died at Torquay. Mr. Hargreaves was one of the trustees of the Leeds Parish Church, and had been on the commission of the peace for the borough for many years.

28th. Mr. John Wood, died in his eightieth year, at his residence, Thedden Grange, Alton, Hants. He was a native of Bradford, son of Mr. John Wood, comb-maker. The deceased learned the worsted business, and his father built him a spinning mill in Bridge Street, one of the first mills erected in Bradford. Business prospered with Mr. Wood, and he was joined by Messrs. William and Charles Walker, the name of the firm being afterwards known as Walkers and Co. The works became very extensive, and at one time it was the largest spinning concern in the world. Mr. Wood was a gentleman of a philanthropic disposition, and he early felt that the position of the factory workers was not what it ought to be. He was one of the originators of the Ten Hours' Bill, and by purse and otherwise, he never ceased his endeavours until the bill became law A school house, adjacent to the mill, built and supported by him, testified to the interest he took in the education of the children employed at the works. He was a generous supporter of the charities, and turning his attention to the spiritual welfare of the people, he built and endowed the church and schools of St. James, Bradford. In the lapse of time, the old schools becoming inadequate for the growing wants of the district, Mr. Wood erected a handsome pile of school buildings adjoining the church. Some thirty-five

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years before the deceased purchased an estate in Hampshire, where he generally resided.

March 1st. The German troops, to the number of 30,000, entered Paris this morning, according to the Treaty of Peace.

4th. Mr Robert Arthington, of Leeds, proposed to form a chain of colonies across the breadth of Africa, to destroy the slave trade, and spread the Gospel throughout the continent, and had defrayed the entire expense of sending out the first company of seventy-nine persons—amounting to more than £1,400. This missionary colony had now reached Liberia, and had proceeded to establish itself near the falls of St. Paul's River.

Two men were killed and five injured at Bolton, by the giving way of the roof of a new circus which was being erected for Messrs. Adams.

5th. The last services were held in the old Unitarian Chapel, Northgate, Halifax, which was about to be pulled down and replaced by a new building.

7th. Lieut.-Colonel Bradbury, of Huddersfield, died. The son of a Huddersfield wool-broker, he was born at Saddleworth about 1839. He took great interest in the Volunteer movement, and became connected very early with the 34th, (Saddleworth,) of which he at length became Lieutenant-Colonel. He laboured very hard to improve the corps, and organized two Volunteer encampments, which were held at Woodsome, with very great success. In 1868 he was made a county magistrate. The funeral of the deceased took place on the 11th, and was of a public character. The pall bearers were Col. Smythe, of the 27th Staffordshire, Lieut.-Col. Hirst, 3rd West York, Bradford, Lieut.-Col. Greenwood, Huddersfield 5th Administrative Battalion, Capt. the Earl of Dartmouth, Capt. Shaw, and Capt. Collins. The coffin bore the late colonel's sword, sword-belt, and cap, and on a brass plate the following inscription :—

"James Bradbury, Lieut.-Col. of the 34th West Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers, Magistrate of the West Riding, died March 5th, 1871, aged 41 years."

Thousands of people assembled on the roadway leading to Friarmere Church, in the church, and its precincts, testifying to the respect and esteem in which the gallant Colonel was held.

Mr. Henry Denny, A.L.S., died at his residence, Woodhouse Square, Leeds, in his 69th year. He was a native of Norwich, but the greater portion of his life was spent in Leeds. His connection with the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society, as general curator and assistant secretary, extended over a period of 45 years. Mr. Denny not only performed the routine duties of his office with extreme care and efficiency, but was indefatigable in forwarding in every possible way the progress of the institution with which he was connected. In private life his genial and unostentatious manner won him the regard of all who knew him. Besides his connection with the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society, he was a corresponding member of the Academy of Natural Science of

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Philadelphia, of the Syro-Egyptian Society of London, honorary member of the Philosophical Society of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania; of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society; the Blackmore Museum, Salisbury; and of the Norfolk and Norwich Museum. He was the author of two scientific works, the first of which was published at Norwich in 1825, and was entitled "Monographia Pselaphidarum et Scydmænidarum Britanniæ;" and the other in the year 1842, entitled "Monographia Anoplurorom Britanniæ."

8th. Mr. Stansfeld, M.P. for Halifax, was appointed President of the Poor Law Board.

At a special meeting of the Leeds Town Council, Mr. Charles Bulmer was elected Clerk of the Peace, and the sum of £11,200 was granted to the Purchase of Property Committee, for the improvement of the north end of the Leeds new bridge and its approaches. The following gentlemen were recommended by the Council to the Lord Chancellor for appointment as borough magistrates:—The Mayor (Mr. Barran), the ex-Mayor (Mr. Joy), and Messrs. Tatham, Carter, M.P., Blackburn, Wm. Brown, Riley Briggs, T. Tannet, T. R. Clarke, J. Hirst, J. O. March, and C. Hainsworth.

9th. The inhabitants of Saltaire are a favoured people. The town, situated in one of the most picturesque parts of Airedale, has natural advantages which few places possess. It is within easy reach of breezy moorlands, and scenery of a diversified character, while the air is pure and bracing. Added to the natural advantages of the place are others, which render Saltaire an eligible residence for the operatives, and a lasting monument of the munificence of the founder. From time to time is recorded in the "Annals" the erection of its places of worship, baths and warehouses, schools, almshouses, dispensary, the formation of a recreation ground, and on this day, the opening of an "educational palace," as the home of the Saltaire Literary Institute. This noble building was designed by Messrs. Lockwood and Mawson, architects, Bradford, and faces the principal road leading to the mill. The style of the structure is pure Florentine Italian, harmonising with the schools, which are on the opposite side of a quadrangle, 170 feet square, Victoria Road cutting the quadrangle in two. The open space in front of each building is tastefully laid out with lawns and dwarf plantations, and at the angles of the palisades which divide the gardens from the road are four recumbent lions, carved in stone, the work of Mr. T. Milnes, sculptor, London, respectively inscribed "Vigilance, Determination, War, and Peace." The institute is T shaped, the top of the letter representing the facade, 130 feet in length, and the rooms in front, and the down stroke the large lecture hall in the rear, with the gymnasium underneath. The building is 45 feet in height to the top of the parapet, and, including the basement, there are three storeys to the front. The principal entrance is through a noble doorway, with projecting pilasters on either side, and handsome trusses. In the tympanum figures

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representing Science and Art are carved by Mr. T. Milnes. The pilasters are carried up to the parapet, and finished with neat terminals, the tower rising above to a height of 110 feet from the ground; it is square in form, with a circular-headed window in the centre, having four Corinthian columns to each face, the centre pair projecting. Then comes the entablature, and from the corners rises a pyramidal termination, completed with carved work and a gilded finial, and pierced with ornamental openings for ventilating purposes. The basement is kept well out of the ground, the windows of the ground floor are circular-headed, deeply moulded and recessed, with reveals, and those of the first floor have Corinthian columns, archivolts, and masks from the antique form the key stones. Flat balustrades under each window of this storey form an additional enrichment. The cornice is boldly conceived, the parapet which surmounts it is formed with square panels, filled with carved work, and the angles are finished with suitable terminals. The sides of the front building are treated in a similar manner. Entering through the tower doorway the visitor finds himself in a large and lofty vestibule, opening out of which is a noble stone staircase, with stone balusters and broad piers of the same material, affording communication with the basement and the first floor. A bust of Sir T. Salt is placed at one side of the vestibule. On the left of the vestibule is the news room, a light and cheerful apartment, 53 feet 6 inches long by 35 feet, with a height of 15 feet 6 inches, fitted up with stands, tables, and every convenience for readers. On the right is the library, and beyond, to the extreme right, access being gained by a short corridor, is the reading room, 35 feet by 31 feet 6 inches. Immediately opposite the grand entrance is the lecture hall, 110 feet long, 60 feet wide, and 38 feet in height, lighted by five windows on each side, (25 feet in height) the room being capable of seating 700 persons. The adornments of this beautiful hall are chaste and elegant, six pendant lacquered gas chandeliers, in keeping with the style, shedding a bright light in the night time. The ceiling is coved at the sides, and is divided into panels, the spaces between the windows are filled in with pilasters, and a broad cornice is carried round the room. Connected with the platform, at the east end, are waiting and retiring rooms. Underneath in the basement, is the gymnasium, 60 feet square and 18 feet high, fitted with the best appliances for gymnastic exercises, and having a gallery for spectators. Opening out of this room is the armoury for the Saltaire Rifle Corps, and a room adjoining for the bands to practice, the gymnasium been also used as a drill room, while dressing rooms and other conveniences for the gymnasts are provided. In the front of the basement are apartments for chess and draught players, a large class room, the curator's house, and the chemical lecture room, the latter 40 feet by 35 feet, and seating 120 people, with laboratory adjoining, and supplied with every essential required in chemical experiments. Ascending to the first floor, on one side are two class rooms devoted to the School of

Art, the first for the elementary and the second for the advanced class. The fittings and lighting have been carefully studied, the best means taken to enable both masters and students to accomplish their work satisfactorily, and a valuable collection of casts has been purchased to assist the pupils in their studies. On this storey is a billiard room, 32 feet by 35 feet, and a bagatelle room, 21 feet by 28, each with a height of 20 feet, furnished with tables and boards of the best description. A committee-room is placed on the north side, the west balcony of the large lecture-hall can be entered from this point, and under the tower are cloak rooms and lavatories. Haden's hot air apparatus heats the whole building, and the foul air is drawn from all the rooms by pipes communicating with a main ventilating shaft, which passes into the tower, where heat is applied all the year, and thus a thorough current is secured. No expense had been spared to render the building complete in every particular, the great feature of the institute in an architectural point of view being the light, cheerful, and elegant appearance of the rooms, and their admirable adaptation to the purpose intended; indeed, there are few club houses in the kingdom better fitted up than the "Club and Institute" of Saltaire. The cost of this magnificent building was upwards of £23,000. The large hall is used for general public purposes besides those specially appertaining to the institute, and some of the rooms are let at a very small sum for the meetings of friendly and benefit societies, in order to induce those people to refrain from meeting at public-houses. In the recreation ground the people of Saltaire have the means of healthful relaxation in capacious grounds for cricket and croquet; the erection of a boat-house and the widening of the river Aire affords the opportunity of boating and bathing. In the allotment gardens is occupation for those who tastes run in that direction, and pig fanciers can place their favourites in comfortable styes; baths and wash-houses supply the requirements of health and cleanliness; the almshouses furnish a pleasant home for the aged, and in the dispensary the sick are cared for; the institute gives the means of mental and physical improvement, and in the day schools the education of the young is conducted; the rifle corps affords an outlet for martial enthusiasm, and the prizes for shooting prompt young men to become good marksmen, while the fame of the Saltaire Band shows that the "divine art" is not neglected. There is no public-house in the town, and, as far as can be, sobriety is ensured. The people have good dwellings, and the streets are well drained and lighted, affording a guarantee for the health of the residents; in the cooking depôt food can be purchased at a cheap rate, and be eaten in a comfortable room; the annual flower show and its accompanying prizes encourage a taste for floriculture and horticulture, of which Saltaire has not been slow to avail itself, but has sent productions to distant shows which have brought back valuable prizes; lastly, in the chapels and Sunday schools the means of religious instruction are provided for all who choose to attend. Well may Saltaire be called a model town,

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for there are few places where the residents enjoy advantages such as those above enumerated—all having sprung from the benevolent wish of the founder to share a portion of his wealth in the promotion of the moral, social, physical, and religious well-being of his work-people.

The Markets Committee, at Bradford, recommended, and the Council sanctioned, the erection of a Market Tavern, at Hammerton Street, Bradford, adjacent to the Corporation Abattoir.

10th. An order was received for the formation of a School Board for Stainland-with-Old-Lindley, near Halifax.

13th. Died, aged 74 years, Mr. Francis Fawkes, of Farnley Hall. The advanced age of the deceased gentleman, and his failing health, had prepared his friends for such an event, but the announcement was received throughout the county of York with heartfelt sorrow. Mr. Fawkes was born in 1797, and married in 1825 Elizabeth Anne, only child of the late Honourable and Rev. Pierce Butler, and granddaughter of Henry Thomas, Earl of Carrick. Mrs. Fawkes died without issue in 1866. The late Mr. Fawkes was eldest son of Walter Ramsden Fawkes, who was one of the Members for the county of York in 1806. He was the grandson of Walter Ramsden Beaumont Hawksworth, of Hawksworth, who assumed the surname and arms of Fawkes, pursuant to the will of his cousin, Francis Fawkes, who, on the death of an only son, left his estate to Mr. Hawksworth in 1786. Mr. Fawke's relationship to the ancient family whose surname he bore was remote and maternal; his great grandfather, Walter Ramsden, having assumed the surname and arms of Hawksworth, pursuant to the will of his grandfather, Sir Walter Hawksworth. Sir Walter Hawksworth had married a daughter of John Ayscough, who was allied on the female side to the Fawkeses of Farnley. The father of deceased was one of J. M. W. Turner's most enthusiastic and kindest patrons. He formed a collection of Turner's paintings of unequalled extent and great value. This collection was carefully guarded by his son, who, however, was always disposed to allow the gallery at Farnley Hall to be inspected, and it need hardly be said that admirers of the great English landscape painter from all parts of the world availed themselves of this privilege. Mr. Fawkes was the owner of a remarkable collection of curiosities, and historical relics, known as Fairfaxiana. At one time they were in possession of the family of Sir Thomas Fairfax, the famous Parliamentary General. Amongst these relics are the swords of Cromwell, Fairfax, and Lambert; the hat that Cromwell is said to have worn at Marston Moor; Cromwell's watch, and the seal of the Commonwealth; and many other articles of the same stirring period. For many years Mr. Fawkes had lived in retirement, but his name is associated with all the stirring and important liberal movements which made the first half of the century memorable in the history of England. He took up the great political questions espoused by his father, Mr. Walter Fawkes, with undiminished zeal, and by his earnestness and his eloquence he

roused to an unwonted degree the enthusiasm of Yorkshiremen, and kept it alive by his unceasing energy. Long after he had withdrawn from the more active warfare of political agitation he retained his connection with the liberal party, and his name was a tower of strength long after he had retired from the hustings and the platform to the seclusion of his beautiful home at Farnley. He left behind him the memory of an honourable and consistent political life, and there were none who knew him who did not lay on his tomb the tribute of respect and admiration.

Mr. Stansfeld was re-elected for Halifax without opposition, on his appointment as President of the Poor Law Board.

14th. In the House of Commons, Mr. Graves brought forward a motion for the establishment of a parcels post, an increase in the number of money-order offices, and a reduction in the cost of orders.

The Germans of Bradford and the neighbourhood celebrated the return of peace by dining together in St. George's Hall, Bradford.

15th. At a town's meeting, at Bradford, under the presidency of the Mayor, Mr. M. Dawson, it was determined to adopt the Free Libraries Act in that borough.

17th. The shock of an earthquake was felt in Yorkshire and Lancashire this evening. Its effects were variously described, some speaking of it as a rumbling underground noise; others as a rapid shaking of the earth, followed by a sound like a dull crack; others as a sharp swaying, oscillating motion, as if a heavy laden waggon were passing. In the North, where colliery explosions are not uncommon, the impression was that one of these disasters had occurred. At Askrigg, Leyburn, Middleton Teesdale, and one or two other districts—there were two distinct shocks—the first about 6.40., and the other a little after eleven. The phenomenon naturally excited much alarm. Many persons were roused from their slumber and imagined they had been favoured with a visit from thieves. In Leeds several cases were mentioned in which the inmates searched their houses, being under the impression that the extraordinary noise was caused by burglars. At Brompton Station, near Northallerton, the toll-gate keeper and stationmaster were in the hut of the former, which they described as having rocked like a ship. They ran out to discover the cause, but could, of course, see nothing to account for the unusual perturbation.

Purchase in the Army was disposed of by the decision of the House of Commons.

19th. News from Paris announced a serious insurrection which resulted in the surrender of the whole of Paris on the right bank of the Seine, lying to the north and east of the Place de la Concorde, to the insurgents. They had obtained possession, without bloodshed, of the Hotel de Ville, and had also occupied the Tuileries, the Ministry of Justice, and the Place Vendome. The Army of Paris had been previously withdrawn to the left bank of the Seine, and at a later period General Vinoy, with such of the troops as remained

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loyal, retired with the Government to Versailles. General Lecomte and Clement Thomas were assassinated.

Mr. John Ingham died at his residence, The Mount, Peel Park, near Bradford. The deceased who was about 60 years of age, was the principal partner in the firm of Messrs. Oates, Ingham, and Son, Valley Dyeworks, Bradford, a branch of the original firm established at Halifax. The Bradford branch was commenced upwards of 25 years before, and had grown into one of the largest dyehouses in the borough mainly through the exertions of the deceased. Mr. Ingham had filled the office of town councillor. His manly presence, unaffected homely style, and cheerful voice would be much missed in Bradford, where he was well-known and generally esteemed. He was an earnest supporter of the temperance cause, and his waggons and handsome teams of horses filled with children formed conspicuous objects in the Good Friday procession of the Bradford Band of Hope Union, being kindly lent yearly by the deceased.

20th. The Emperor Napoleon left Wilhelmshohe, and reached Dover on the following day. The Empress and the Prince Imperial were in waiting to meet him, and on landing he was received most affectionately. There was a large crowd in the neighbourhood of the landing stage, and they cheered His Majesty and the Imperial party with great enthusiasm.

21st. The marriage of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise was happily celebrated at St. George's Chapel, Windsor. Everything passed off successfully. The weather turned out very fine, and great enthusiasm was manifested by the crowds which filled the Royal borough. Her Majesty gave away the Princess. Rejoicings in honour of the event took place in all parts of the country.

A new chapel was opened at Cross Bank, Carlinghow, a thriving portion of the borough of Batley, for the use of the Wesleyan Methodists. It had been erected entirely at the expense of the family of the late Mr. Robert Brearley.

25th. Two richly painted windows were placed in the chancel of the Parish Church, at Weston, near Otley, by Mrs. Dawson, of Weston Hall, as a memorial of her late husband, Mr. C. H. Dawson. The glass is very rich in colour, and the subject represents the Holy Apostles, St. Matthew, St. Mark, St. Luke, and St. John. A brass tablet placed in the wall below the windows is inscribed :—"In memory of Christopher Holdsworth Dawson, Esq., who died 22nd September, 1869." The windows were painted by Burkhart, of Munich, and are fine specimens of art.

26th. At the Leeds Assizes, Patrick Cunniffe (38), labourer, was indicted for wounding his wife, Ellen Cunniffe, with intent to murder her, at Sheffield, on the 25th October. He was found guilty of stabbing with intent to do grievous bodily harm, and sentenced to penal servitude for five years.——27th. George Lawton, who the week before caused the death of Thomas Lomas, an attendant at the West Riding Asylum, of which institution prisoner

was an inmate, was placed at the bar. Dr. Browne, the medical director, stated that Lawton was not in a condition to plead or understand the nature of the proceedings, and he was therefore ordered to be detained until Her Majesty's pleasure should be known. Robert Lancaster, and Samuel Field, were sentenced each to five years' penal servitude for stealing post letters at Bradford and Dewsbury.——28th. A schoolmaster, named Robert Dalby, was convicted upon two charges of bigamy and sentenced to five years penal servitude.——29th. Joshua Armitage, formerly a well-known printer at Bradford, was indicted for the murder of John Howard, who had been employed as his keeper. Evidence was given showing that the accused was insane, and he was ordered to be confined during Her Majesty's pleasure.——Another murder case, of a remarkable character, was also tried. Walter Crabtree, aged 19, was charged with taking the life of his father, a printer and bookseller, at Halifax. The case for the prosecution was, that early on the morning of Sunday, Dec. 18, a younger brother of the prisoner, sleeping with his father, was awakened by finding some one striking him with a kitchen poker. The terrified child screamed "Father, father," and his assailant, after pulling down the window curtain, tore off a piece, put it over his face, and ran downstairs. There were certain circumstances in the prisoner's conduct which tended to implicate him, although not the slightest motive could be suggested for the horrible crime. These circumstances, however, were shown by Mr. Waddy, for the defence, to point very doubtfully against the prisoner, and the possibility was strongly demonstrated of some one else being the murderer. After retiring for a few minutes the jury returned a verdict of acquittal.——31st. Richard Hill was indicted for the manslaughter of Edward Briggs, at Bradford, on Jan. 16th. Mr. Justice Brett was of opinion that although the guard (Hill) was guilty of negligence for which the railway company was responsible in a civil action, the evidence was such as to make it unsafe for the jury to find him guilty of negligence which would render him liable to punishment as a felon, and he was therefore discharged.——April 1st. Ellis Parker, *alias* Nelson (25), labourer, convicted of the manslaughter of Christopher Wright, at Langcliffe, on the 9th Jan., was sentenced to penal servitude for five years.——Michael Fitzgerald (39), labourer, pleaded guilty to wounding Sandford Turner, at Silkstone, on the 9th December last, and was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.——Thomas Chinney (22), labourer, had pleaded guilty to an outrage upon Sarah Ann Walker, a girl nine years of age, at Ecclesfield, on the 24th February, and he was sentenced to penal servitude for nine years.

27th. A man named Charles Sleight, aged 32, of Brighton Street, and the manager of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Hull, surrendered himself to the police on a charge of murder. By his directions the police went to an upper back bed room in the institution, where they found, still warm, the body of a young woman, named Maria Hailstone, wife of a deaf man. The poor woman had

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been decapitated with a razor, and it was but too evident that a murder had been committed. At the York Assizes, on July 31st, Sleight was found to be insane, and ordered to be confined during Her Majesty's pleasure.

At twenty minutes past eight o'clock this evening, an earthquake shock was distinctly felt in Weardale, both in the houses and in the lead mines. The vibration, like its recent predecessors, was accompanied by a noise, and caused the doors, windows, and crockery ware to rattle, spreading fear and alarm.

28th. The Commune was proclaimed in front of the Hotel de Ville, Paris.

29th. The Royal Albert Hall of Art and Science, at Kensington, was opened by the Queen.

A bill, to make provision for Bank Holidays, proposed that the days to be kept as bank holidays should be Easter Monday, Whitsun Monday, the first Monday in August, and the 26th of December, if a Monday. Bills due on these holidays, and on such days as Her Majesty might appoint by Order in Council as special bank holidays, were to be payable on the following day.

31st. The Leeds Town Council, at a special meeting, adopted, on the motion of the Mayor, an address to the Queen, congratulating Her Majesty on the marriage of the Princess Louise with the Marquis of Lorne.

April 1st. The University Boat Race was rowed from Putney to Mortlake, and Cambridge again proved victorious. The time occupied in the race was 23 minutes 3 seconds, or a few seconds longer than any contest of the previous four years.

Mr. Charles Flockton, the keeper of the railway refreshment rooms at Mirfield and Dewsbury, was killed this evening in a most shocking manner. Instead of using the footbridge at the Victoria Station, Manchester, he crossed the rails. A goods train came up at the moment, knocked him down, and killed him instantly.

Major R. H. Goldthorp, died at his residence, Pyenot Hall, Cleckheaton. He belonged to the staff of the 1st Administrative Brigade W.R.Y.A. Volunteers, of which corps he had been a member about four years, and was greatly esteemed by his brother officers, and by a large circle of friends. He was partner in the firm of Messrs. R. and E. Goldthorp, card makers, Cleckheaton. The deceased, who was a member of the Congregational Church at Cleckheaton, was an accomplished musician. He could play on almost any instrument, was passionately fond of music, and always took great interest in improving the musical taste of the district where he resided. He was a kind friend, and a warm-hearted, generous gentleman.

3rd. A puddler named Frederick Drake was thrown into the river Aire, at Leeds, and drowned by another puddler named William Whitehouse during an altercation. Whitehouse was committed for manslaughter.

The Spring Quarter Sessions for the West Riding, was held at

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Wakefield, when the sum of £2,000 was granted towards the reconstruction of Leeds Bridge, on the condition that the Corporation relieved the Riding from further liability in respect of it.

The Census was taken this day. It comprised the numbering of the people, not only throughout Great Britain, Ireland, and the adjacent islands, but in India and the British Colonies, and measures were likewise taken for obtaining the number of British subjects in foreign states, of British seamen on board ship either in port or at sea, and of the British army and navy abroad. The result is summarized as follows :—

| | AREA IN ACRES | POPULATION IN 1861. | POPULATION IN 1871. |
|---|---|---|---|
| England | 32,590,397 | 18,954,484 | 21,487,688 |
| Wales | 4,734,486 | 1,111,780 | 1,216,420 |
| Scotland | 19,639,377 | 3,062,294 | 3,358,613 |
| Ireland | 20,322,641 | 5,798,967 | 5,402,759 |
| Isle of Man | 180,000 | 52,469 | 53,867 |
| Channel Islands | 46,684 | 90,978 | 90,563 |
| Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad | | 303,412 | 207,198 |
| Total | 77,513,585 | 29,374,384 | 31,817,108 |

The following is the population of the principal places in Yorkshire :—

*The letters denote*—M. *Municipal limits;* P. *Parliamentary limits; and* M. & P. *Municipal and Parliamentary limits the same.*

| | 1861. | 1871. |
|---|---|---|
| Almondbury | 11,063 | 12,268 |
| Ardsley | 4,814 | 6,804 |
| Barnsley M. | 17,890 | 23,021 |
| Barton-upon-Humber | 12,599 | 13,283 |
| Barnoldswick | 5,986 | 6,224 |
| Batley M. | 14,173 | 20,868 |
| Bawtry | 5,623 | 5,367 |
| Bedale | 6,111 | 5,691 |
| Beverley M. | 9,654 | 10,218 |
| Bingley | 15,367 | 18,116 |
| Boroughbridge | 5,061 | 4,912 |
| Boston(nrWetherby | 7,728 | 7,759 |
| Bowling | 14,494 | 20 983 |
| Bradford M. & P. | 106,218 | 145,827 |
| Bramley | 8,690 | 9,880 |
| Bridlington | 8,518 | 9,662 |
| Brighouse | 9,992 | 12,811 |
| Calverley | 5,559 | 7,024 |
| Castleford | 8,560 | 13,765 |
| Chapel-Allerton | 6,766 | 9,117 |
| Cleckheaton | 10,446 | 13.606 |
| Dewsbury M. | 18,148 | 24,773 |
| Dewsbury P. | —— | 54,943 |
| Doncaster M. | 16,406 | 18,758 |
| Drighlington | 7,309 | 8,617 |
| Ecclesfield | 12,479 | 15,109 |
| Elland | 13,373 | 15,270 |
| Escrick | 2,786 | 2,676 |
| Fewston | 2,870 | 3,309 |
| Filey | 3,728 | 4,090 |
| Gargrave | 1,852 | 2,030 |
| Gildersome | 2,701 | 3,448 |
| Gisburn | 2,693 | 2,220 |
| Golcar | 13,783 | 16,380 |
| Gomersal | 11,230 | 12,880 |
| Goole | 6,994 | 8,707 |
| Grassington | 2,764 | 2,351 |
| Halifax M. | 37,014 | 65,124 |
| Halifax P. | | 65,124 |
| Handsworth | 3,951 | 5,783 |
| Harrogate | 8,605 | 10,829 |
| Haworth | 5,896 | 5,966 |
| Heaton | 3,455 | 4,275 |
| Hebden Bridge | 10,826 | 11,193 |

| | 1861. | 1871. |
|---|---|---|
| Helmsley | 3,969 | 3,869 |
| Holbeck | 19,935 | 21,617 |
| Holmfirth | 10,845 | 1,446 |
| Horsforth | 9,110 | 9,687 |
| Howden | 6,934 | 6,455 |
| Huddersfield M. | —— | 70,253 |
| Huddersfield P. | 15,612 | 74,358 |
| Hull M. | 97,661 | 121,598 |
| Hull P. | | 123,111 |
| Hunslet | 25,763 | 37,286 |
| Idle | 14,574 | 18,928 |
| Keighley | 21,859 | 28,059 |
| Keswick | 6,274 | 6,114 |
| Kirkburton | 12,501 | 12,115 |
| Kirkheaton | 11,923 | 12,687 |
| Knaresborough P. | 5,402 | 5,205 |
| Knottingley | 9,126 | 8,446 |
| Leeds M. & P. | 207.165 | 259,201 |
| Leyburn | 5,410 | 4,896 |
| Luddenden | 5,850 | 6,512 |
| Malton P. | 8,072 | 8,168 |
| Meltham | 6,840 | 7,129 |
| Mirfield | 9,263 | 12,166 |
| Northallerton P. | 4,755 | 4,961 |
| Northowram | 19,240 | 23.185 |
| Norton | 2,440 | 2,878 |
| Ossett | 7,950 | 9,200 |
| Otley | 9,195 | 12,103 |
| Pateley Bridge | 3,349 | 3.304 |
| Penistone | 6,025 | 7,178 |
| Pickering | 4,701 | 4,973 |
| Pontefract M. | 5,346 | 5,372 |
| Pontefract P. | 11,736 | 11,242 |
| Pudsey | 12,912 | 13.976 |
| Rastrick | 4,904 | 6,362 |
| Ripon M. & P. | 6,172 | 6,805 |
| Richmond M. | 4,290 | 4,443 |
| Richmond P. | 5,134 | 4,364 |
| Ripponden | 6,620 | 6,463 |
| Rotherham | 12,094 | 15,428 |
| Rothwell | 4,122 | 4,791 |
| Scarborough M & P | 18,377 | 24,244 |
| Sedbergh | 2,346 | 1,983 |
| Selby | 9,765 | 10,526 |
| Settle | 4,503 | 5,982 |
| Sheffield...M. & P. | 185,172 | 239,947 |
| Shipley | 8,773 | 13,686 |
| Skipton | 8,950 | 9,505 |
| Slaithwaite | 7,971 | 8,160 |
| Snaith | 4,117 | 4,196 |
| Southowram | 7,245 | 8,210 |
| Sutton | 1,431 | 1,285 |
| Tadcaster | 4,548 | 4,241 |
| Thirsk P. | 5,350 | 5,735 |
| Thornhill | 4,521 | 6,304 |
| Thornton | 13,282 | 15,579 |
| Tickhill | 6,950 | 8,814 |
| Upper Mill | 8,877 | 9,957 |
| Wakefield M. | 23,350 | 28,079 |
| Wakefield P. | 23,150 | |
| Walmgate | 22,632 | 24,887 |
| Wath (near Ripon) | 1,700 | 1,492 |
| Wath (nr. Rotherham) | 8,468 | 10,829 |
| Wetherby | 7,743 | 7,115 |
| Whitby P. | 12,051 | 13,082 |
| Whitkirk | 3,701 | 4,194 |
| Wortley nr. Leeds | 21,856 | 31,110 |
| Wyke | 2,909 | 2,918 |
| Yeadon | 11,518 | 14,042 |
| York M. | 40,433 | 43,796 |
| York P. | 45,385 | 50,761 |

The following was the population of the County :—East Riding, 1861 : 240,227 ; 1871 : 269,505. North Riding, 1861 : 245,154 ; 1871 : 291,589. West Riding, 1861 : 1,507,796 ; 1871 : 1,831,223.

5th. The Liverpool Amphitheatre was purchased by the Local Corporation for £6,000, under a 75 years' lease, dated 1853.

Mr. Louis C. Miall, of Bradford, was elected to the Curatorship of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society, in place of the late Mr. Denny.

6th. Paris was in a state of anarchy and terror. The Archbishop was arrested, and it was announced that if any more executions of insurgent soldiers took place at Versailles, he would be shot. The curé of the Madeleine was also arrested. These arrests and the events of the last few days produced a very painful feeling in Paris. The inhabitants were flying in every direction, and the station of the Northern Railway was thronged with people anxious to escape

from the city. No one, however, was allowed to leave without a pass from the Commune, in order to prevent the departure of able bodied men.

The Rev. Benjamin Evans, D.D., who had been for many years known to a large section of the religious world, died very suddenly at Scarbro'. He was 38 years minister of Ebenezer Baptist Church, and was in the 68th year of his age. The deceased gentleman was one of the founders of the Scarborough Mechanics' Institute, and acted as its secretary and president during several years. His church was for a long time the largest and most influential of its denomination in the North and East Ridings. For some years he conducted a monthly magazine for Sunday schools; and the periodical known as the *Northern Baptist*, first published at Scarbro', and subsequently at Leeds, was edited by him. He established the well-known paper *The Freeman*, and was for a long time the writer of its ecclesiastical articles, and the writer of its articles on American affairs. He was also the English correspondent of one of the leading American journals. For the Bunyan Society, he wrote the two volumes published on "The Early English Baptists." Illness obliged him to resign his ministry a few years before his death, but he was an industrious writer in the interval. He held the chair of Ecclesiastical History at the Baptist College at Bury up to his death, and for some time he was chairman of the Baptist Union.

Dr. Chadwick, Senior Physician of the Leeds Infirmary, resigned the office he had so long held in the charity. For twenty-eight years he had discharged the duties of physician, and only on one occasion, from any cause whatever, had he been absent for so long a period as fourteen days.

7th. The Odd-Fellows of Morley having built a new hall for the better accommodation of the society as well as for the use of the public, the opening ceremony took place this day. Bro. Lobley, P.G.M., of Batley Carr, declared the hall open. The building is in the plain Italian style, from designs by Mr. Sykes, of Batley and Ardsley.

The new Congregational Chapel, Thornton, near Bradford, was opened for divine service. The cost of the building, exclusive of site, had been about £3,000.

8th. For the first time London and Bombay, a distance of 6,000 miles, were brought into direct telegraphic communication by the Indo-European line, a message being sent through without retransmission, and instantly acknowledged.

9th. This night a display of the northern light phenomena, Aurora Borealis, of great magnificence and brilliancy, was visible in Leeds.

Easter Sunday. At the village church of Stockton-on-the-Forest, near York, five men occupied one pew during the morning service, whose united ages amounted to 385 years, being an average of 77 years each. Three of them were 78 years old, one 77, and the youngest 74.

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10th. The Bishop of Ripon laid the corner stone of a new church at Ripleyville, Bradford, to be dedicated to St. Bartholomew. The sacred edifice was the tenth church built under the scheme devised in 1860, and it was to stand as a memorial to the late Mr. Charles Hardy, who was one of the most active promoters of the scheme.

At the Leeds Borough Sessions, the Guardians of the Bramley Union obtained a final order for the stopping up and diversion of the footway across the fields at Armley Hill Top, where the Guardians were erecting a Union Workhouse and other buildings.

11th. The Committee of the Council having charge of the arrangements for the reconstruction of the Leeds Bridge, decided to recommend the Council to accept the tender of Mr. David Nichols, to execute the work for the sum of £15,319. 6s.

The recently-erected church of All Saints', at Harlow Hill, Harrogate, was opened by the Bishop of Ripon.

From 5,000 to 6,000 persons were present at the Cardigan Arms grounds, Leeds, to witness a match at knor and spell between Kirk Stables, the ex-champion, of Leeds, and S. Moss, of Pudsey, for £50 a side, 30 rises each, with wood knors. The score was—Moss 306, Stables 297. One fourth of the money paid for admission to the grounds was given to the Leeds Infirmary.

An exhibition of fine arts, manufactures, curiosities, &c., was opened in the Scientific Hall, Goole, by the committe of the Goole Mechanics' Institute.

12th. A meeting was held in the Victoria Hall, Leeds—called by the Mayor in response to a numerously signed requisition—to consider the Government Licensing Bill. There were about 3,000 persons present. Resolutions were carried, tendering thanks to the Government for introducing the measure, but expressing the opinion that the proposal to allow ten years' tenure to the existing holders of licenses was open to serious objection; that three-fifths of the ratepayers in any proposed licensing district, as contemplated in the bill, should have the power to veto the granting of any license, whatever the number of licensed houses already existing in the district; and that public-houses should be entirely closed on Sunday, except for the needful accommodation of *bona fide* travellers, and for the sale of liquor within limited hours, not to be drunk on the premises. A petition to Parliament embodying these opinions was adopted.

13th. The Archbishop of York consecrated two new churches on the Yorkshire Wolds, erected at the sole expense of Sir Tatton Sykes, of Sledmere. Both of them were beautiful ecclesiastical structures, from the designs of Mr. Edmund Street. One of them was at Thixendale, and the other at Fimber.

A numerous party of ladies and gentlemen assembled at the new building of the Bradford Female Orphans' Home in the Shipley Road, and celebrated the formal opening of the institution.

A large portion of the mills of Messrs. E. Fox and Co., cotton and woollen merchants, at Staincliffe, Dewsbury, was destroyed by fire. The amount of damage was estimated at about £10,000.

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14th. A numerous company of ladies and gentlemen assembled in the saloon of St. George's Hall, Bradford, to witness the presentation of a full-length portrait of the Mayor (Mr. M. Dawson). The portrait, painted in oil by Mr. T. Holroyd, of Harrogate, was a characteristic likeness of his Worship. It was mounted in a neat frame by Messrs. Marchbank and Harland, having the Bradford arms at the top and the Mayor's crest at the bottom, underneath which were the words "Deeds not words." The presentation was made by Mr. M. W. Thompson, who said that the subscribers numbered 127. The Mayor acknowledged the gift in a suitable manner. Mrs. Dawson (the Mayoress) was next presented by Mr. Thompson with an illuminated address, prepared in the form of a book cover by Messrs. Armitage and Ibbetson. The Mayor feelingly responded on behalf of his wife.

The formal ceremony of starting the pendulum of a new large turret clock in the tower of the Parish Church, at Boroughbridge, took place in the presence of a number of ladies and gentlemen who had assembled in the belfry of St. James's Church.

15th. A fire broke out at the works of Messrs. John Fowler and Co., Hunslet Road, Leeds, which resulted in the destruction of from £2,000 to £3,000 worth of property.

18th. St. Thomas's Schools, in Wigan Street, Bradford, were formally opened, in the presence of a numerous company. The schools had been erected opposite St. Thomas's Church, from the designs of Messrs. Lockwood and Mawson, architects, on land given by Mr. F. S. Powell. The cost of the buildings was about £2,500.

20th. That part of Mr. Lowe's Budget which imposed a tax of a half-penny a box on lucifer matches was so unpopular that it had to be abandoned. A vast number of persons employed in the lucifer match trade in the east end of London made a demonstration against the proposed tax. They marched several thousands strong to Westminster by way of the Embankment, and, after a slight scuffle with the police, swarmed over Palace Yard, and even invaded the precincts of Westminster Hall. On being turned into the street by a large detachment of constables, the crowd hung about for some time with the intention of giving the Chancellor of the Exchequer a reception which might have been more warm than agreeable, but Mr. Lowe avoided this by using a private entrance to the House. Although the general demeanour of the crowd was orderly, one policeman was roughly used, and several arrests were made.

21st. Exactly a year after the murder of Mr. F. Vyner by Greek brigands, a beautiful mural monument to his memory was placed in the south aisle of the choir of York Minster. It consisted of a large panel of polished brass, dispersed, in the centre of which was an Early English foliated cross. Underneath was the following inscription, in Roman characters :—

"In memory of Frederick Vyner, aged 23, who was taken prisoner by Greek brigands in the neighbourhood of Athens, April 11th, 1870, and

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murdered by them April 21st. While thus a captive for ten days, with the prospect of death ever before him, he thought of others rather than of himself; he refused to purchase his own safety by their peril, and met his fate at last in the spirit of his own latest written words, 'We must trust to God that we may die bravely as Englishmen should do.' Quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus tam cari capitis."

Below this inscription is inserted in the carved stonework an enamelled brass quatrefoil, bearing the arms of the Vyner family. The sculpture is from the chisel of Mr. Earp, of London, and the ornamented brass work from the establishment of Messrs. Hart, Peard, and Co., London.

22nd. A poll of the inhabitants of the township of Thornhill, on the question of whether a School Board should be established, resulted as follows :—For a School Board 225, against 378; majority against 153.

Whilst the working men of Bradford were celebrating the establishment there of two public-houses without drink, the opening of a similar place of entertainment was taking place at Selby, where British Workman, No. 1, was publicly inaugurated with great ceremony, the proceedings being of a most interesting character.

24th. A crowded meeting in favour of the disestablishment of the English Church was held under the presidency of Mr. John Crossley, at Halifax.

24th. At a special meeting of the Dewsbury Town Council held under the presidency of Mr. M. Ridgway, Mayor, it was announced that the Special Committee appointed to purchase the Fox and Grapes property, required for widening and improving Westgate, had expended £3,825 in buying the same. The proceedings were confirmed, and the Clerk was authorised to apply to the Home Secretary for powers to borrow £4,000 to cover the cost and effect the necessary alterations.

27th. A public meeting of the inhabitants of Barnsley, convened by the Mayor in compliance with a numerously-signed requisition, was held in the Mechanics' Hall in support of the erection of Public Baths by the Corporation.

28th. Two announcements of unusual interest were made—Miss Burdett Coutts, whose interest in the welfare of the poor of London had been exhibited in many ways, resolved to present Colombo Market to the city; and Earl Shaftesbury placed in the hands of the nation his entire collection of family and historical papers.

29th. A woman named Shepherd came to her death at Bradford under most shocking circumstances. She had been drinking during the previous night with three men in a workroom, and early in the morning, after two of her companions had left, she got through a skylight on to the roof, and making her way to the ridge, fell on to the adjoining premises, and rolled into the street, alighting on her head. Her skull was fractured, and she was taken up dead. The three men were apprehended during the day, in consequence of suspicious circumstances having been communicated to the police, charged with causing the death of deceased, and at the inquest a

verdict of wilful murder was returned against one of the three who had been drinking with the deceased.

May 1st. A lock-out in the cotton trade at Oldham took place this day, and 35,000 people were consequently idle, wandering through the streets. They relinquished work because their employers refused to extend the Saturday holiday by two hours. The masters offered as a compromise to close at one o'clock instead of two, but this the men refused.

About eleven o'clock this morning, as the Lancashire and Yorkshire train from Wakefield to Goole was passing Oakenshaw Junction, the last pair of wheels on the last carriage got over the metals. The carriage was thrown on its side and dragged some distance, and about a dozen of the passengers were cut and bruised. One of them, a militia man, named John Tate, was taken to the Clayton Hospital in a dangerous state.

The International Exhibition of 1871 was formally opened by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Christian. Fine weather favoured the procession, and all the proceedings passed off in a highly successful manner.

3rd. After a strike at Sunderland lasting five weeks, in consequence of the masters resisting the nine hours' movement, the men this morning were successful, and returned to work, the demand for shorter hours having been conceded.

A very shocking accident occurred by the falling of the roof at the Orgreave Colliery, near Rotherham, whereby two men, named Alexander Renshaw, 29, and William Gee, 24, were instantaneously killed.

4th. At a meeting of the Leeds School Board, reports were presented recommending the establishment of schools for the Holbeck, South-east, Whitkirk, North, Chapeltown, Wortley, Armley, and Kirkstall districts; the reports were adopted. The total number of scholars to be provided for was 47,677.

6th. The demolition of Brown Street, and Muff's old premises, which projected into Market Street, Bradford, was completed this week, thus removing the last block of buildings dealt with in this quarter by the Improvement Committee of the Bradford Corporation.

6,000 persons paid admission at the Belle Vue Grounds, near Halifax, to witness a knur and spell match between John Jackson, of Bradford, champion, and H. Cockroft, of Ovenden. The latter was allowed eight scores in thirty rises for £50 a side. From the commencement of the game Jackson gained, ultimately winning by twenty-three scores. Jackson scored 304 in his thirty rises; Cockcroft, with the eight scores given, 281.

Messrs. M. Bottomley and Son, of Shelf Mills, near Halifax, commenced closing their works at one o'clock.

7th. Mr. Pablo Fanque, the well-known circus manager and proprietor, who died at Stockport, was buried in Leeds, in Woodhouse Cemetery. Deceased was a coloured man. He made several

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successful tours through all parts of the globe, and had been frequently in Leeds. He was buried beside the remains of his first wife, and the procession to the cemetery started from King Charles's Croft, the site of the accident—the fall of the pit of a circus—through which, on the 18th March, 1848, his wife lost her life. [See "Annals," vol. 1, page 555.]

9th. At a meeting of the Bradford Town Council, the Street Improvement Committee recommended the adoption of new lines of improvement at Bolton Road (18 yards wide), Bowling Back Lane, Cropper Lane, and Great Horton Road.

In the House of Commons, this night, Mr. Miall brought forward his resolution, declaring it expedient, at the earliest practicable moment, to apply the principle of disestablishment to the Churches in England, Scotland, and Wales. On a division the numbers were —for the motion, 89 ; against it, 374.

A disastrous fire occurred at Batley, about midnight, by which the mill, a three storey one, of Messrs. John Blackburn and Son, behind Commercial Street, was totally destroyed. The damage was roughly estimated at £20,000.

10th. A meeting convened by the Mayor, and largely attended, took place in the Leeds Town Hall, to consider the protective restrictions on the importation of foreign cattle.

The definitive treaty between France and Germany was signed at Frankfort, Prince Bismark consenting to reduce the war indemnity to the extent of half a milliard (£20,000,000), and also facilitated the arrangements for a French loan in Germany.

11th. Nearly the whole of the old buildings having been removed, the preliminary works in connection with the reconstruction of Leeds Bridge were commenced this week.

Sir John Frederick William Herschel, Bart., F.R.S., died at his seat, Collingwood, near Hawkhurst, Kent, at ten o'clock this morning. He was born at Slough, near Windsor, in 1792, and was the only son of Sir Frederick William Herschel, the celebrated astronomer, and first President of the Royal Astronomical Society of England. Very early in life he gave proof of the possession of those faculties which have rendered the name of Herschel illustrious in the annals of science. Educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, he distinguished himself there by his high mathematical genius, and afterwards attained a position of great eminence in science. His various works show a recondite knowledge of almost the whole sphere of science, a singular modesty, a generous appreciation of the labours of others, and a capacity for original research. He was interred in Westminster Abbey.

In a number of *Temple Bar*, published about this time was an interesting story about Herschel as a music master in Leeds. It stated that in 1758, Frederick William Herschel, a young German music-master in Leeds, first imbibed his love of astronomical research from an old blind tutor, who had sacrificed his worldly interests to his passion for astronomy, and who had been deprived of sight just

as he was on the point of carrying into execution a marvellous instrument which he had invented for the purpose of making extended observations. This instrument was handed over to, and was about to be completed by Herschel, when it suddenly disappeared. Subsequent events showed that it had been stolen, and thrown into the river Aire, by a nurse in the tutor's family, in order that Herschel might not leave Leeds to reside in London, her charge, a pretty but deformed girl, having become strongly attached to the handsome young music-master. He did, however, leave Leeds, and the poor girl in her search after the missing instrument was drowned in the Aire. He afterwards discovered the planet Uranus, and named it Georgium Sidus, not, the writer remarks, in honour of King George III, by whom he was knighted, but in remembrance of the girl Georgiana, who perished in the attempt to recover the treasure of which he had been robbed.

The great "Tichborne Case" was commenced in the Court of Common Pleas.

**13th.** About noon the most destructive fire which had occurred in the north of England for many years originated in the wharfs of the Heywood and Rochdale Canal Company, situated at Heywood, near Rochdale. More than 12,000 bales of cotton were stored in the building, and the greater portion was rendered useless, the loss being estimated at £100,000. The damage to the building was about £10,000.

Mr. Thomas Clough died at his residence in Hail Gate, Howden. He had resided in Howden for about half-a-century, and was the manager of the Howden branch of the York City and County Bank from its establishment in 1832 until his retirement in 1869. As an accountant and a man of business he had few equals, and for many years he had been looked up to as one of the leading inhabitants of the district. During the whole of his lengthened life he took an active part in all movements which tended to promote the commercial, social, and moral well-being of the town and neighbourhood. He was a trustee, vice-president, and one of the principal promoters of the Savings Bank, one of the founders, and for some years president, of the Mechanics' Institute; a most liberal contributor to the National Schools, and one of the originators of the infant school. The building of the new Vicarage was mainly due to his persevering exertions. In the British and Foreign Bible Society he took special and unwearied interest, and he was as remarkable for his kind, yet unobtrusive remembrance of the suffering and the poor in his own locality, as for his attachment and support of various religious and philanthropic institutions. His views of the current topics of the day were characterized by great liberality, and in both his public and private relations he was regarded with universal esteem and respect. Mr. Clough was 77 years of age.

**14th.** A landslip or subsidence of the earth took place in a field on the Sharow side of Hutton Bank, on the road leading from Ripon to Thirsk, a short distance behind the railway station, and within

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a few hundred yards of the River Ure. A small hole was observed in the land about eight o'clock in the morning. This gradually increased until a portion of the hedge at the side of the road disappeared, and a hole of some twenty feet in circumference was left. On the following day the sides fell in, and the hole at the bottom disappeared, leaving a crater-like hollow.

15th. A youth named John Pearson was brought up at the Leeds Police Court on remand, charged with stabbing James Morris *alias* Surrey, in Duke Street, on the 7th inst., who had died of his wound. Prisoner was committed for trial at the Assizes.

A serious disturbance occurred at Grimsby, the house of Mr. Holland, surgeon, a town councillor and magistrate, being surrounded by a mob, approaching 10,000 in number. It was attacked by stone throwing, and the occupants saluted by yells. The splendid glass windows on the ground and first floors were completely demolished. Mr. Holland had prosecuted his cook, whom he had suspected of being dishonest, for stealing a postage stamp. He did not press for more than a formal conviction, and she received the nominal sentence of one day's imprisonment. The young woman went to Louth, where she had friends, and was told that her young man had declared he would have nothing more to do with her. She thereupon destroyed herself by taking Battle's vermin killer. A mis-statement of the facts concerning the prosecution was put forward, and popular indignation against Mr. Holland was the consequence. A procession of effigies, burning tar barrels, and music paraded the streets, ending in the rioters' attack upon Mr. Holland's residence.

16th. The Vendôme Column, in Paris, was destroyed by order of the Commune.

17th. Sir Wilfrid Lawson's Permissive Bill was rejected by the House of Commons. 124 voted for the second reading, and 198 against.

The foundation stone of a new and elegant church was laid at Skelton-upon-Ure, by Lady Mary Vyner, of Newby Hall, in memory of her son, Frederick Grantham Vyner, brutally murdered by Greek brigands. The stone bore the following inscription :—

"In memory of Frederick Grantham Vyner; this church is built by his mother, and dedicated to Christ the consoler; this stone was laid May, 1871."

18th. The family of a farmer named Harper was poisoned at Lindley Hill, near Beverley, under very remarkable circumstances. After they had partaken of tea, they were seized with sickness, and during the evening a child died; on the following day, Mrs. Harper, who for years had been an invalid, also expired. The water used for the tea was obtained from a pump which had recently undergone repair, and it was supposed that, in some manner, poison had been accidentally conveyed into the water. The coroner's jury, however, returned a verdict of wilful murder against persons unknown, the water used having contained arsenic. The police afterwards appre-

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hended Hannah Bromley, aged 17, the under-servant in Mr. Harper's family, on the charge of having murdered Mrs. Harper and her granddaughter, but she was subsequently discharged.

20th. There died at Ovenden, near Halifax, an old man, named John Ratcliffe, of Upper Broodhouse, whose age was 100 years.

At a meeting of the Dewsbury millowners, it was resolved to cause the mills in the town to be stopped at one o'clock on Saturday afternoon. The operatives asked for twelve o'clock.

Another extensive and disastrous contest between capital and labour was threatened in the north of England, arising out of the nine hours' movement which had recently excited great interest on Tyneside. The masters declined to accede to the new system, and, in consequence, at a meeting of delegates from all the firms, with one exception, it was resolved to give notice from this day that they would cease work until the concession was made. This decision affected about 7,000 men.

21st. The scenes in the streets of Paris were described by the newspaper correspondents as more terrible and sickening than anything witnessed during the blockade by the German armies. The slaughter had not only been great, but excessive; and tales were told which made one shudder to read. It was announced that Dombrowski, Jules Valles, Raoul Rigault, Amoureux, and other Communist leaders had been shot. The Versailles troops entered Paris at four o'clock this afternoon by two different points, namely, at St. Cloud Gate by Point du Jour, and by the Gate of Montrouge. The ramparts were abandoned by the insurgents. The churches had been desecrated in the most infamous manner. At the Madeleine the coffins had been taken out of the vaults and thrown into a trench. Amongst these was the coffin of Auber, who died only a few days before, but his body could not be found. Though driven from Montmartre, and forced back from all the outer lines of their defence within the walls, the insurgents held with a bravery worthy of a better cause the centre of the city, lying eastward of the Place de la Concorde, and between the Seine and the Rue St. Honoré. They suffered fearfully, but they inflicted terrible losses upon their assailants, and "the Capture of Paris in 1871" must for ever rank amongst the bloodiest and most disastrous episodes in the history of France. The following public buildings, some of the finest in the world, were burnt down or destroyed—The Tuileries, the Hôtel de Ville, the Prefecture of Police, the Ministry of Finance, the Palace of the Legion of Honour, the Court of Accounts, the Barracks on the Quai d'Orsay, and the Mont de Piété. The following were partially destroyed;—the Louvre, the Palais Royal, the Luxemburg Palace, and the Palais de Justice.

The building formerly known as Ann Carr's chapel, in Regent Street, Leeds, recently occupied by the Temperance Union, was opened by the Bishop of Beverley, as a Roman Catholic chapel, dedicated to St. Bridget.

22nd. A boiler at Messrs. Wright Brothers' oil mills, Hull,

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explod ,d. The fire-box gave way, and three men were seriously hurt, all of whom afterwards died from the injuries they received.

24th. The ninety-second race for the Derby stakes was won at Epsom by Baron Rothschild's Favonius. Albert Victor and King of the Forest ran a dead heat for the second place, whilst Bothwell, the winner of the Two Thousand Guineas, and the first favourite for the Epsom event, only came in fifth.

A destructive fire broke out at the Penny Oaks Mill, Bradford, the property of Messrs. B. Ingle and Co., worsted spinners. The damage was estimated at about £10,000.

25th. The first sod of the Whitby, Lofthouse, and Middlesbro' Railway was turned by the Dowager Marchioness of Normanby, at Sandsend. There was a luncheon afterwards, presided over by Lord Wm. Montague Hay.

26th. Mr. Hugo Francis Meynell Ingram, M.P. for West Staffordshire, died at his temporary residence, in Wilton Crescent. He was the only son of the late Mr. Hugo Charles Meynell Ingram, of Temple Newsam, Yorkshire, and of Hoar Castle, Staffordshire; and was educated at Harrow School, where he distinguished himself, and afterwards went to Christ Church, Oxford, to finish his educational career. He was elected a representative for West Staffordshire in December, 1868, in the Conservative interest. He was an amiable and kindly man, modest and quiet, and a very indulgent landlord. He faithfully discharged the duties attaching to his large property, and made himself a valuable neighbour. The success of the Leeds Fine Art Exhibition was greatly promoted by his efforts in drawing influential support, and the Prince of Wales, who opened the Exhibition, was his guest at Temple Newsam, which was then the seat of splendid hospitality. Mr. Ingram married the eldest daughter of Lord Halifax, who survived him The news of the death of this gentleman was received at Malton with profound regret. Mr. Ingram had just completed a splendid new church at Barton-le-Street, as a memorial of his father, and it would have been opened on the 29th (Whit-Monday) but for his decease.

27th. Died, the Rev. James Armitage Rhodes, at his residence, West Haigh, Carlton, near Pontefract, at the age of 87. The deceased was the senior magistrate of the West Riding. He was most assiduous in his magisterial duties, and sat upon the Pontefract bench a fortnight previous to his death. Not less was he devoted to the duties of the ministry, and he officiated at Carleton Church (to which he was much attached), and read the Prayers and Lessons there up to three weeks of his decease. His death caused deep sorrow to all who were attached to him, and by whom the memory of his good qualities will not soon be forgotten.

28th. It was officially announced by M. Thiers from Versailles, that the Archbishop of Paris, the Curé of the Madeleine, and 62 other hostages, had been shot by the insurgents. The massacre of the hostages found its counterpart in the brutal slaughter, without trial of men, women, and children, by the Versail-

lais and Parisians. No quarter was given to men, women or children found with arms in their hands, and batches of 50 or 100 were shot at a time. Whole streets were laid in ruins. The Rue Royale was like a Ninevitish mound of rubbish, the Faubourg St. Honoré was a wilderness, the Rue de Rivoli was more or less battered from one end to the other, the Quai d'Orsay was a ruin, and indeed there was scarcely a house in the centre of Paris which had not been injured. The Place de la Concorde was a wreck. The Hôtel de Ville was a worse ruin than the Tuileries, and the "Place" in front of it was a chaos of upturned ammunition waggons, military accoutrements, broken bayonets, shell splinters, blood stains, and here and there, lying under a wall, a body. Up to the 29th of May the number of insurgents killed and wounded was said to be 22,000, and the prisoners 45,000.

29th. Whit-Monday was observed as a holiday this year more generally than had been possible in the past. The new Bank Holidays Act having come into operation for the first time, all the banks were closed and business was almost entirely suspended.

The corner-stone of a Unitarian Chapel was laid at Northgate End, Halifax, by the Right Hon. Jas. Stansfeld, M.P., President of the Poor Law Board. The projected edifice was in place of one which it had been deemed advisable to take down, founded in 1696.

30th. The foundation stone of new schools was laid at Sheffield, by Sir John Brown. The schools were promoted by the workmen in Sir John's works.

The eighth quinquennial commemoration of the Sunday School Jubilee took place at Halifax, when about 30,000 teachers and scholars and 20,000 spectators assembled in the Piece Hall.

The solemn dedication of the new Church of Our Lady and St. Paulinus, Dewsbury, was performed by Dr. Cornthwaite, Bishop of Beverley.

The corner stone of new schools for the parish of Helme, Meltham, near Huddersfield, was laid by Miss Brooke, in memory of her late father, Mr. Chas. Brooke, of Healey House.

A competition of a novel character came off at Low Moor. The bell-ringers of Dewsbury, Elland, Huddersfield, Halifax, Ossett, Bradford, Liversedge, and Birstal, had a contest on the bells in Holy Trinity Church, which were eight in number, and of fine tone. The contest began about seven in the morning, and was not concluded until half-past eleven at night. Each trial of skill occupied about an hour and thirty-two minutes, and there were ten thousand changes rung. The Dewsbury ringers took the first prize of £10; Elland (2nd), £7; Halifax (3rd), £5; Bradford (4th), £3; and Ossett (5th), £1. The contest excited considerable interest among the inhabitants of Low Moor, who subscribed the money for the prizes.

31st. At a large meeting held at Bradford, resolutions were passed urging the imperative necessity for the Ballot Bill being

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passed during the session, and calling upon the Government to give the measure precedence over all others after the recess. Mr. Miall, M.P., and Mr. Illingworth, M.P., were among the speakers.

June 1st. A man named Hugh Burns, about thirty years of age, by trade a quarry-borer, and who resided at 30, Regent Square, Bradford, was brutally kicked to death in Westgate. A verdict of wilful murder against persons unknown was returned by the Coroner's jury.

2nd. An extensive fire occurred in the mill of Messrs. Colbeck Brothers, manufacturers, Gomersal, and before it was extinguished the premises were entirely destroyed. The damage was estimated at about £7,000.

Mr. F. W. Cronhelm, of Halifax, died. The deceased for the past half century had been confidential agent to the firm of Messrs. John Edwards and Sons, Canal Mills, near Halifax. He was a gentleman of considerable literary ability, and had published several meritorious works in prose and poetry. He was once editor of the *Halifax Guardian*, and a contributor to the columns of several journals. He had attained the age of over eighty years. About a fortnight before his death he celebrated his eighty-fourth birthday at Bolton Woods, where he caught cold by sitting on the damp ground. This resulted in the illness that terminated in his death.

On Friday and Saturday, June 2nd and 3rd, a very cold fit of weather prevailed in North Yorkshire. On both these days snow fell, and on Friday some of the high moor hills were quite white. Fruit was much injured by the weather.

On the 3rd of June the *Times* and other London papers recorded a gallant act on the part of a Leeds man. On Friday afternoon, the 2nd, as a Woolwich steamer was passing down the Thames, a gentleman named Mr. Peters, residing at the West End, who was going to Woolwich on business, fell overboard, and was in imminent danger of being drowned. The accident took place just below London Bridge, and, directly it was seen, a person on the bridge leaped from the parapet into the river, and succeeded in rescuing the drowning man. It was ascertained that the daring fellow was Mr. J. B. Johnson, of Leeds, who was in town for the purpose of competing on the following day for the swimming championship of England. *Mr. Peters, it was afterwards said, was Peter Johnson*, brother of the swimmer, and the deed of daring was a sensation act concerted by the two brothers.

3rd. The swimming championship of England was contested for at the Welsh Harp, Hendon. The competitors were Johnson, the hero of London bridge, and hailing from Leeds; and Henry Parker, the Amateur Champion of 1870-71. The distance was one mile Early in the race Johnson took the lead and kept it well, though for a short time his amateur competitor seemed to gain ground. After accomplishing the best portion of the distance in first-rate

style, cramp seized Parker, and he had to be taken on board a boat. Johnson finishing the race alone. The Cup was the gift of the London Swimming Club, its value being fifty guineas.

4th. The residents in the neighbourhood of the Haymarket, Sheffield, were greatly alarmed this evening by a terrific explosion which occurred at the gas works situated there. Abutting on the street was a large shed, in the corner of which a new governor for regulating the supply of gas to the town had been fixed. This day men were engaged connecting it with the street mains. About eight o'clock the gas was turned on, a valve in connection with the governor being incautiously left open. Through that the gas poured in volumes, and quickly filled the shed and a store room over, in which was a large quantity of oil, &c. The gas ignited at a fire near and exploded, and the flooring and roof were blown into the air, the premises being set on fire. Two men were slightly injured, and others had narrow escapes. The houses near were shaken by the force of the concussion, and their occupants greatly terrified. The fire brigade succeeded in extinguishing the fire in about half-an-hour. The scene of the disaster was visited by many thousands of people.

Mr. Benjamin Briggs Popplewell, spirit merchant, Bradford, died at his residence, Beacon Hall, near Addingham, about ten minutes to eight o'clock this morning, in his 65th year. The deceased who was universally respected in Bradford and the district, was a self made man. He was the son of Mr. B. Popplewell, farmer and maltster, of Guiseley. In early life he came to Bradford and served an apprenticeship to Mr. Wells, draper and spirit merchant, Westgate. He was afterwards taken into partnership by Mr. Wells, and the business was carried on under the firm of Wells and Popplewell, until about forty years ago, when Mr. Wells retired, leaving the business to Mr. Popplewell, who purchased the Griffin Inn, in Market Street, and conducted his business there.

5th. The Indian papers described a terrible famine in some parts of Persia. Thousands died by the wayside of sheer starvation.

A middle-aged man named Matthew Cook, who carried on a small business in York as a watchmaker, murdered his wife, Sarah, whilst under the influence of drink. He was committed to the Assizes for trial on a charge of wilful murder.

The works in connection with the system of tramways to be constructed in the principal thoroughfares in Leeds, was commenced. The tramway from the bottom of Park Row to Headingley was to be laid down first, and ground was broken on that portion of the route which crosses Woodhouse Moor.

6th. The lamentable strikes existing in different parts of the country at this time were extending in such a manner as to threaten very serious consequences both to employers and employed. On the Tyne, some fifteen thousand skilled workmen employed in the great engineering works at Newcastle gave up work in order to compel their masters to shorten the day's work from ten hours to nine.

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with the same wages. The joiners were also upon strike, and the masters began importing Belgian workmen to fill their places.

10th. Paris swarmed with sightseers during the whole of this week, and it was calculated that not less than 70,000 persons entered the city in the course of three days.

The foundation stone of a new Church Institute, to cost £10,000, was laid in North Parade, Bradford, by Mr. M. W. Thompson, one of the chief contributors to the undertaking. Earl Nelson was present and delivered an address.

12th. An influential meeting was held in the Grand Jury Room, to support a scheme for the erection, in Leeds, of an Exchange and News Room. The Mayor presided, and the attendance embraced gentlemen connected with the various important industries of the town. Mr. Nussey stated that £27,000 had already been subscribed in shares by eighty-seven gentlemen, and this, they considered, justified them in launching the scheme for public support. The resolution was unanimously adopted, and it was decided to form a Limited Liability Company, with a capital of £40,000, in 4,000 shares of £10, for carrying out the project. A committee was appointed to complete the necessary arrangements.

Many years ago, Mr. Tom Hood, in an affecting poem, described the grief and consternation which fell on a small family circle when they discovered among some codfish which, with oyster sauce, formed their supper, a button belonging to one of their members who was absent on a seafaring expedition. An incident of this nature was reported as having occurred about this time in Newfoundland. A signet ring, bearing the monogram "P. B.," had been discovered by a fisherman, named John Potter, in the entrails of a codfish caught in Trinity Bay, Newfoundland. The fisherman kept the prize in his possession until this day, the 12th, when he was requested by a letter from the Colonial Secretary to send or bring the ring to St. John's, as he had received letters from a family named Burnam, in Poole, England, saying they had reason to feel certain that the ring once belonged to Pauline Burnam, who was one of the several hundred passengers of the Allan steam-ship Anglo Saxon, which was wrecked off Chance Cove (N.F.) in 1861, the said Pauline Burnam being a relative of theirs. The fisherman in whose possession the ring was, brought it to St. John's, and presented it at the Colonial Secretary's office. He was requested to take a seat and wait a while. After about half-an-hour's delay, he was introduced to a Mr. Burnam, whom the Colonial Secretary had sent for on the fisherman's arrival. Mr. Burnam at once identified the ring as the wedding-ring of his mother, and which she had always worn since her marriage in Huddersfield, in the year 1846. The ring was accordingly given up to Mr. Burnam, who rewarded the fisherman with bank notes amounting to £50 sterling.

13th. The Bradford Town Council appointed a committee, consisting of fifteen members of their own body, to carry into effect within the borough the Free Libraries Act. They also resolved

on the recommendation of the Sanitary Committee, to revoke the licenses of thirty-five slaughter-houses in various parts of the borough.

15th. Another diabolical trade outrage was committed at Sheffield. Mr. Bishop, sheep shear manufacturer, Rockingham Street, had working for him two men, named George Storey, sheep shear forger, and William Gambles, sheep shear striker. They went to their work this morning, as usual, and when manipulating upon the anvil the first "heat" they took from the fire, sparks fell upon the ground, and a quantity of gunpowder that was lying around the anvil exploded. The men suspecting foul play, proceeded to examine the anvil, and found that a hole in it had been filled with gunpowder and covered over. Had this exploded, the consequences would doubtless have been very serious. About twelve months before the men were subjected to a similar outrage, and Storey was then much injured. Neither of the men belonged to the union, and, apart from this fact, they were unable to account for this renewed attempt to injure them.

16th. A sad accident happened at a new shed in course of construction for the Midland Railway Company at Bolton Bridge, Manningham. In carrying on the work, external scaffolding was erected, and one of the spars suddenly snapped. A mason named Wetherill fell to the ground, alighting on his head, and was killed almost instantaneously. Another man, named Gill, in his fall caught the hoisting chain and slid upon it to the ground, receiving severe injuries in the descent. A third man, more fortunate than his fellows, held by the edge of the chimney until rescued by some other workmen.

The triumphal entry of the German troops into Berlin was a brilliant success. Everything combined to make the event memorable in the history of the new Empire.

17th. The building which had become historic as the Halifax Piece Hall, was formally opened by the Mayor of the borough, as a general market. His Worship re-named the building "The Market Hall." The original structure was erected in 1799, at the cost of £12,000, containing 365 small rooms for storing the worsted and woollen goods which were at that time manufactured by hand-loom at the cottage homes of the weavers, who in most cases were also their own merchants, and sold their goods without the intervention of regular salesmen. In 1868 the building was purchased by the Corporation from the trustees, and after much consideration its new owners determined to convert it into a market hall.

Captain Martin Van Buren Bates, the Kentucky giant, and Anna Hanen Swan, the Nova Scotia giantess, who had been exhibiting in London for some time past, were married this morning, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar Square, by the Rev. W. Rupert Cochrane, of St. George's, Hanover Square. Christine Milly, described as the two-headed nightingale, who was exhibited with them, acted in the capacity of bridesmaid. The bride, who described

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herself as of full age, and looked somewhat older than the bridegroom, was the taller of the two, being over eight feet high. The happy man who, for a giant, was well proportioned, was about an inch shorter, and weighed over 478 lb.

A knur and spell match for £100 was played at the Cardigan Grounds, Leeds, between H. Smith, *alias* Throstle, of Low Moor, near Bradford, and S. Moss, of Pudsey; Smith being allowed ten scores in thirty rises. Smith gained the lead in the first rise, and gradually increased it to the end of the game, when he had scored 391, Moss 266, Smith winning the match by twenty-five scores, exclusive of the ten scores given him.

19th. At a meeting of the Leeds Town Council, a large sum was granted for completing various improvements in the borough. For making a new thoroughfare from York Street to East Street, and the extension of Kirkgate Market, (this rendering necessary the demolition, amongst other property, of twenty-seven low lodging-houses, which had long been known as the hot-beds of fever,) a sum not exceeding £67,500 was granted. For widening Call Lane on the west side £7,500 was allowed; £1,020 for widening the corner of Call Lane and the Old Rotation Office Yard; £2,500 for the purchase of land (2,249 square yards), including the York Tavern, in York Street; £1,000 for 350 yards for the widening of Woodhouse Lane on the east and west sides; and £25,000 for the property required for the improvement of Duncan Street. It was recommended that a sum not exceeding £30,000 should be voted for the purchase of the property known as Quebec, for widening the street opposite the Wellington Station, but after some discussion this was referred back to the committee.

Salterhebble Mill, Halifax, was burnt down. The mill, erected seven years before, was a fine structure. It was built by the Skircoat Cotton Manufacturing Company, but subsequently passed into the hands of a number of gentlemen by whom it was sub-let. The damage was estimated at £20,000.

Mr. Robinson, of Birdwell, near Barnsley, had in his possession a mushroom, gathered in Stainbro' Park, which weighed 1 lb. 1 oz., and was 2 ft. 9 in. in circumference.

An underground fire was discovered at the Trinity Works, Eyre Street, Sheffield, in the occupation of Messrs. Andrews, Brothers. A layer of shale in connection with a seam of coal extending beneath the works, and passing immediately below the boiler, was found to be on fire. The origin of the fire was a mystery. It had been raging a long time, possibly for years.

20th. The first iron ship ever built at Whitby was launched from the shipbuilding premises of Messrs. Turnbull and Son, Whitehall. Her dimensions were as follows:—length of load line 200 feet, extreme breadth 28ft. 6in., depth of hold 17ft.

Another trade outrage was committed at Sheffield. The victim was a man named John Gill, a brickmaker, who had taken the contract for the manufacture of a large quantity of bricks

required in the making of a loop line connecting the South Yorkshire Railway with the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire system at Darnall. About 18,000 bricks were wantonly destroyed.

The Council of the Yorkshire Rifle Association having decided that Lieutenant Winn, who made the highest score for the Rev. R. Brooke's Challenge Cup, was disqualified on account of non-compliance with the rules, the prize fell to Capt. Harding, of Leeds. The cup had to be won twice by the same individual before it became his property, and Capt. Harding having accomplished this feat, was now the owner of the trophy.

The Bradford Corporation Gas and Improvement Bill was read a third time in the House of Lords, and passed.

21st. St. Thomas's Hospital, which stands on the Albert Embankment, opposite the Houses of Parliament, was opened by the Queen The foundation stone was laid by Her Majesty in 1868.

A fire occurred at the extensive machine works of Messrs. Hodgson, Thornton Road, Bradford. The damage was estimated at about £2,000.

22nd. Earl de Grey and Ripon was gazetted to a Marquisate for his services in connection with the Washington Treaty. Twenty-two years had passed since the creation of this title in the peerage. The last Marquisate conferred was in 1849 on the late Lord Dalhousie for his brilliant services in the Government of India, at the instance of Lord Russell, who was then Prime Minister. The title expired at the Noble Lord's death, and previously to Lord Ripon's advancement the junior marquisate was that of Normanby. It was created in 1838, when the late peer was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland in the Administration of Viscount Melbourne.

The labours of the Royal Commission on Coal were on the point of completion. The Commissioners had arrived at the conclusion that, assuming a certain annual increase in the rate of consumption, there was enough coal in Great Britain and Ireland to last from 800 to 1,000 years.

23rd. At a meeting of influential Churchmen of Yorkshire, held at Leeds, under the presidency of the Rev. Canon Woodford, it was decided to form a Union of Church Institutes for the county.

About three o'clock this morning a most destructive fire broke out at Messrs. Bolton and Co's Mill, Yeadon, completely destroying a large weaving shed, which contained about 170 power-looms and other machinery.

A new Wesleyan Chapel, designed by Messrs. Andrews and Pepper, architects, Bradford, was opened at New Road Side, Wike. The cost was about £1,300.

24th. One of the largest of the Manchester cotton spinning mills —that belonging to the Messrs. M'Connell, at Ancoats—was nearly destroyed by fire. The damage done was estimated at £100,000. The works gave employment to about 1,000 persons.

Visitors to Halifax, at the Midsummer Fair, this year, might well enquire "Where is the fair?" so accustomed had they been to

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see the streets blocked up with long lines of stalls, vehicles, &c. With the exception of a little greater crowding in the streets, there was no indication that the great festival had commenced. There were no stalls in the streets, no bazaars in the Market Place, nor any cattle or horses on Cow Green, Bull Green, and Harrison Road, the excellent arrangements of the Corporation having provided for each of these departments special places, so that the ordinary traffic and business of the town should not be disturbed. The stalls and bazaars had been consigned to the Market Hall (late the Piece Hall), where there was ample room for both buyer and seller. The shows were accommodated in the Cattle Market and field adjoining, in Lister Lane and Gibbet Lane, and the number of these, with round-a-bouts, shooting galleries, photographic studios, and pea saloons, was greater than ever. In Queen's Road, at the extreme west end of the town, the broad thoroughfare was used as a temporary market for horses and cattle.

26th. A sad accident occurred at Penny Oaks Mill, Mulgrave Street, Leeds Road, Bradford, by which Alice Newton, wife of Isaac Newton, ironstone miner, Potter Street, was killed, and Malah Rushworth, weaver, twenty years of age, was seriously injured. The mill was on fire on the 24th ult., and Mr. Wm. Hill, contractor, had been engaged by Mr. B. Ingle, the owner, to rebuild a portion of it, under the instructions of Mr. T. C. Hope, architect, Bradford. The accident was caused by overloading one of the floors. The coroner's jury expressed an opinion that the builder had not exercised sufficient precaution in the mode in which he had been carrying out the contract.

A sad boat accident occurred at Saltburn-by-the-Sea, by which John Kershaw, aged 21 years, of Ovenden, Halifax; John Dean, of Foundry Street, aged 18 years, and W. Allen, aged 17 years, of Crosshills, the last two apprenticed as cabinet makers at Halifax, were drowned. The coroner's jury returned a verdict that the deceased were accidentally drowned, and that the calamity was due to the mistaken judgment of the men in charge of the boat.

29th. A munificent gift was made to Bolton by Mr. Peter Ormrod, of Halliwell Hall, in the form of a new Parish Church, which was consecrated this day by the Bishop of Manchester. The cost of the edifice when completed, was expected to be about £50,000.

The decision on the Ballot Bill in the House of Commons, resulted in 324 for, and 230 against, giving the Government a majority of 94.

30th. The Leeds joiners the previous December gave six months' notice to their employers claiming a reduction of the hours of labour from ten to nine hours daily, an increase in their pay from 6½d. to 7d. per hour, and the abolition of piece work. The masters declined to accede to these demands, and the men at a largely attended meeting, held this night, determined to adhere to them. The dispute terminated on the 31st of the following month, the masters consenting, at a conference with the men, to the nine hours a day, and 7d an hour asked for by them.

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July 1st. So great was the demand for labour in the North of England, that Mr. Pease, M.P., opened an office in the East of London for the engagement of persons willing to emigrate thither for employment.

2nd. The King of Italy, Victor Emmanuel, entered Rome as the future capital of his kingdom, and was enthusiastically received.

3rd. A great fire broke out at half-past eight this night in a mill at Seedhill, the property of Mr. Thos. Burgess, of Brighouse, but occupied by several firms engaged in woollen and cotton spinning, dyeing, and other branches of trade. The mill was fifteen or eighteen windows long, about five wide, and attached to it was a wing about ten windows long and five or six wide. The damage was said to be about £60,000.

4th. An interesting report detailing the objects and the probable cost of the foundation and working of the proposed Yorkshire College of Science was read and adopted at a meeting of the committee. To carry out the objects of the College it was stated that it would be necessary to establish chairs for mathematics, physics, chemistry, geology, mining, and engineering; and it was recommended that four professorial chairs be first founded to embrace these subjects. It was estimated that £25,000 would be required for the erection of a suitable building, and that an equal sum would have to be invested for the maintenance of the different chairs and accompanying lectureships. As the annual maintenance of the College would necessitate an investment of an additional £10,000, the total sum required for the efficient commencement of this important undertaking was £60,000. A subscription was opened on the understanding that no money would be called in until the minimum sum of £30,000 was promised. To facilitate the movement, Sir Andrew Fairbairn agreed to subscribe £1,000 provided the minimum sum was raised forthwith.

The fine old Cistercian monastic ruin, Rivaulx Abbey, was once more the scene of divine worship, the first perhaps since the Dissolution. Being the Helmsley and Rivaulx School festival, games and tea occupied the afternoon on the terrace (by permission of Earl Feversham), and at night service was held in the nave of the monastery, a great congregation worshipping upon the green sward. The surpliced choir entered the ruins in procession singing a hymn. The prayers were then said by the Vicar of Helmsley, the Rev. C. N. Gray, and a special sermon was preached by the Rev. James Douglas. After the service the Vicar of Helmsley distributed prizes. The scene was novel and most impressive.

5th. Lord Skelmersdale presided at the public opening of new Salt Water Baths erected at Southport, at a cost of about £30,000. The inauguration of a meteorological observatory, presented to the borough by Mr. John Fernley, took place at the same time.

The church of St. Saviour, in the new ecclesiastical district of that name, which had been formed out of a part of the parish of Batley and a part of the parish of Birstal, was consecrated by Bishop Ryan, vicar of Bradford. The new edifice had cost about £1,750.

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A thunderstorm of exceptional violence passed over the neighbourhood of Whitby, this night. The destruction of property, particularly to farming stock, was great. The storm lasted for about three hours, and for a time some parts of certain streets and yards were flooded by the hail and rain. The body of a man named George Pearson, an agricultural labourer, was found dead in a sitting posture, near Mickleby, having been struck by the lightning.

7th. The Bradford Canal Bill as amended was read a third time and passed in Parliament. All existing rights to discharge sewage or offensive matter into the Bradford Canal, or any of the watercourses, streams, or feeders thereof, were extinguished, and now substituted drains for the sewage and other offensive matter were to be made by the Corporation, or other authorities in their respective districts.

A Bill passed the Committee of the Lords, by which the Great Northern Company obtained powers to construct lines of railway to Dewsbury, Pudsey, and Crofton, and also to amalgamate the Bradford, Laister Dyke, and Idle Railway and the Idle and Shipley Railway with their own undertaking. The Midland Company sought to obtain through booking arrangements with regard to these two latter lines but were unsuccessful.

8th. There was a "scene" in the Court of Chancery, at the preliminary investigation into the merits of the petition for the winding up of the European Assurance Society. It was stated that a labourer, receiving 13s. a week, was a holder of 4,030 shares, on which £3,000 arrears were due. The total arrears of calls amounted to £115,000, of which £71,000 was absolutely irrecoverable; and it was believed that a large portion of the remainder would never be realised.

The awards of the Judges of steam cultivators and other machinery at the Wolverhampton Show of the Royal Agricultural Society were announced, and a large proportion of the prizes were awarded to Messrs. Fowler and Co., of Leeds, who carried everything before them in the departments in which they exhibited.

A very heavy storm, accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning and loud peals of thunder, prevailed in the district of Market Weighton, for about an hour, this evening. A young gentleman, Mr. Tom James Foster, son of Mr. Thomas Foster, of Birmingham, on a visit at Mr. Thomas Parkinson's, of Goodmanham, was proceeding on horseback from Londesborough Heads to the latter place, when he was precipitated from his horse to one side of the path, and rendered insensible. The animal he was riding fell, giving a single kick, dead in the opposite direction. Some men, who were sheltering under a hedge about forty yards from where this occurred, immediately ran to the place, and believing both Mr. Foster and the horse dead, ran off for aid. The brim of a stiff felt hat which Mr. Foster had on was penetrated about an inch from his head by the lightning, leaving a jagged circular hole, such as might have been caused by a bullet passing through; and it is presumed

that, as he was leaning over the horse's head to protect his face from the hailstones, the current had passed directly into the horse's head, causing instantaneous death. Medical assistance was procured, and Mr. Foster was found much bruised and shaken by the fall, but, with the exception of a slight tingling in the driving hand, unhurt by the lightning.

9th. An accident of a somewhat singular nature took place on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, when a portion of a bridge, at Healey-in-Ossett, close to the Horbury Bridge station fell in. A train passed over the bridge shortly before the accident occurred. The traffic was of course much delayed, passengers having to alight at one end of the bridge and walk to the carriages at the other end.

Dr. A. Keith Johnston, the eminent geographer, died at Ben-Rhydding, Ilkley.

11th. The works of the Bradford Gas Company were formally transferred to the Corporation of Bradford, which acquired them at a cost of £210,000. In the evening, the Mayor entertained the members of the Corporation and other gentlemen immediately connected with the expiring gas company, at a sumptuous banquet at the Victoria Hotel.

Shortly after two o'clock this afternoon, a very disastrous boiler explosion took place at the village of Whiston, near Rotherham, whereby over £200 worth of damage was done. The boiler was the property of Mr. Jas. Banks, a coal and charcoal grinder. Fortunately no one was injured, but two persons had very narrow escapes.

12th. A scheme for the management of the Grammar School at Skipton, was approved by the President of the Council of Education. Its object was to supply a liberal and practical education by means of a school in the parish of Skipton. The body of governors was to consist of fourteen persons, of whom four were to be *ex-officio* members, namely :—The Rector of Skipton, the chairman of the Petty Sessions held at Skipton, the chairman of the Skipton Local Board of Health, and the chairman of the School Board of Skipton, if such a Board was formed. The representative governors were to be elected by the ratepayers of the townships of Skipton, Embsay-with-Eastby, Draughton, and Stirton-with-Thorlby. The other governors, who would be co-optative, were :—Mr. Matthew Wilson, of Eshton House ; Mr. John Coulthurst, of Gargrave Hall ; Mr. John Benson Sidgwick, of Riddlesden ; Mr. Thos Heelis, of Skipton ; Mr Walter Morrison, M.P., of Malham Tarn House ; Mr. John Bonny Dewhurst, of Skipton, and Mr. Charles Savile Roundell, of Merton College, Oxford. No religious opinions was to be allowed to affect in any way the qualification of any person from being a governor. This body were to take into their trust all lands and property belonging to the foundation, to manage all the school accounts, and give publicity to the same by their insertion in local newspapers. The school was to be a boarding and day school, divided into senior and junior departments, and was to be

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erected in the immediate neighbourhood of Skipton; the funds, to the extent of £7,000, being raised by the sale or mortgage of trust property.

A fire, by which much damage was done, was discovered about midnight in the extensive mill in Horncastle Street, Cleckheaton, occupied by Mr. W. Fenton. The means of combating the flames were very inefficient, and before they were extinguished damage was done to the amount of above £4,000.

13th. In the Court of Vice-Chancellor Malins, authority was given to Mr. Turquand, official liquidator of the Leeds Banking Company, for a further call of £4 per share upon all the contributories of that unfortunate undertaking. The Chief Clerk also directed that if the call was not paid by the 3rd of August, 5 per cent. interest should be charged upon the amount.

14th. Mr Leonard Cooke, who died on the 10th, was interred in the churchyard, Richmond, this day. The ceremony was attended by the Mayor and members of the Richmond Corporation. The deceased was 74 years of age, and was greatly respected. He was Mayor of Richmond seven times, viz., 1838, 1847, 1850, 1853, 1854, 1858, and 1865. The tradesmen closed their places of business during the morning.

15th. The weather was very fine at Wimbledon, and several important competitions took place. One of these was for the International Challenge Trophy, and it was won by the Scotch team with a score of 1,105, the English team scoring 1,090, and the Irish 1,031. Although the Englishmen were beaten, one of their number made the best score, viz., 65, which was two points better than the best Scotch score. This excellent marksman was Corporal Cooper, of the 36th West York. Mr. Cooper, as the best shot of his team, won the Challenge Cup and £10. The China Challenge Cup, offered for competition to representatives of counties, was won by Cambridgeshire, with a score of 292. Hants and Lanarkshire were second and third respectively, with 289 points each; and West and North York came next, the former with 288 and the latter with 282 points. Sergeant Clews (3rd Renfrewshire) won the *Daily Telegraph* Prize, value 50 guineas, and Sergeant Newman (11th Hants) carried off the Alexandra £50 Cup Prize. The Belgian Challenge Cup and £30 were gained by the 1st Lancashire.

The first stone of a new mill, to be erected by the Pudsey Worsted Mill Company Limited, was laid by one of the directors, Mr. James Newell.

The opening ceremony of the Thornton Mechanics' Institute took place this afternoon. The old institute had outgrown the requirements of the village, and it was resolved some time ago to erect a new building. A site for a new institute was accordingly given by Mr. Joseph Craven, of Ashfield, in the principal street, and the foundation stone was laid by that gentleman in July, 1870. The cost of the new building was about £1,250.

18th. At Victoria Station, Manchester, a parcel of cartridges,

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guaranteed as perfectly harmless, exploded, doing great damage to property, and injuring six persons. About an hour afterwards, a similar parcel exploded at a booking-office in another part of the city, injuring two persons.

The Endowed School Commissioners held an enquiry as to a proposed new scheme for the reorganization of the Bingley Grammar School.

19th. A serious collision occurred on the Midland Railway, at Unstone, between Sheffield and Chesterfield. A passenger train from Sheffield ran into a pick-up goods which had broken down on the line, and the force of the collision smashed in the ends of two passenger carriages. A young lady named Kirkpatrick, of Coalmore Villa, Walsall, was killed, and her sister-in-law and two or three other passengers were injured.

20th. In both Houses of Parliament, Ministerial statements were made respecting the course determined upon by the Government as to the purchase system in the Army. Earl Granville, in the House of Lords, and Mr. Gladstone, in the House of Commons, announced that Her Majesty, acting upon the advice of the Ministry, had issued a Royal warrant abolishing purchase—the warrant to take effect on the 1st of November. With a view to a farther consideration of the compensation and other clauses of the Army Bill, the measure would again be brought before the House of Lords.

The Vice-Chancellor acceded to the motion made on behalf of the Corporation of Leeds for a further suspension of the sewage injunction until the 1st of March, 1872.

A new and handsome Wesleyan Chapel, in Oxford Place, Doncaster, and new day schools in connection therewith—the whole having been built at a cost of £7,500—was opened.

Mary Ann Main died in Silver Street, Sunderland. She had been 93 years a pauper, having been born a cripple, and received parish relief from the time of her birth, which took place in Sunderland parish.

21st. The Rev. Ayscough Fawkes, of Farnley, near Otley, who little more than three months before succeeded to the Farnley Hall and other estates on the death of his brother, Mr. F. H. Fawkes, died after a very short illness. Deceased was 68 years of age.

The crowded condition of the graves in the churchyard at Kirby Moorside, rendered an extension absolutely imperative, and Earl Feversham presented the parish with the plot of ground known as "The Little Appleyard."

22nd. The visitors to the annual regatta at Lytham witnessed a very melancholy accident. For the Lytham cup, competed for by fishing boats belonging to the Ribble, seven started, one being the Emily, with a crew of four men, there being also on board a gentleman named Munn, from Manchester, who had during his visit to the place occasionally sailed in the boat. When the competitors were about rounding the buoy for the return home, the Emily, then fourth in the race, encountered a heavy wave, which

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capsized her. Two steamers and several small boats went immediately to the assistance of the unfortunate crew, and rescued two of the men who were able to swim, but the other three were drowned. The names of those who thus lost their lives were—Mr. Munn, John Dewhirst (the owner of the boat), and Frank Richardson, fisherman, also a resident at Lytham.

Following the example of the workmen in the Batley district, the factory operatives of Eccleshill, Farsley, Horsforth, Idle, Pudsey, Stanningley, and surrounding district, were agitating for a reduction in the hours of labour. The hours were from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m., and they sought to be put on an equality with the operatives in the worsted and other trades. who worked from six to six. With this view several largely-attended meetings were held at Farsley, and other places.

24th. The Master of the Rolls gave judgment in the case of the Corporation of Leeds *v.* Beckett and others. His Honor decided that the Lords of the Manor had no right to the soil of any of the streets claimed by them, and his judgment, therefore, was for the Corporation.

A shocking affair happened at Dore, a village a short distance from Sheffield. A lad named George Henry Bishop and a younger brother were mowing in a field at the back of their father's house, when they quarrelled. Their father went out to stop the quarrel, and struck the eldest boy, ordering him to go on with his work. This greatly irritated him, and, stepping suddenly back, he aimed a swinging blow at his father with a scythe which he had in his hand. The point of the scythe entered the body just below the left shoulder-blade, and came out at the chest. Death took place almost immediately. The lad at once went to a policeman and gave himself into custody. At the inquest a verdict of manslaughter was returned.

25th. The new park at Saltaire, 14 acres in extent, laid out in a tasteful manner by Mr. W. Gay, at the cost of Sir Titus Salt, Bart., was opened in a quiet and unostentatious manner. The works were closed at four o'clock, and shortly before seven, Sir Titus Salt, Bart., who was accompanied by Mr. E. Salt, Mr. T. Salt, and several ladies of the family, appeared on the Park Terrace. Mr. E. Salt addressed a few words to the people from the top of the refreshment room, and Sir Titus Salt having expressed regret that Lady Salt could not be present, said that her eldest daughter, Miss Amelia Salt, would declare the park open. Miss Salt having performed this simple task, the Volunteer Rifles, who were stationed on the terrace, fired a *feu de joie*, the band played "God save the Queen," and the bells of Saltaire Independent Church rang out a merry peal, "firing" in quick succession. The people were admitted on to the terrace, and the ceremony was over. A large flag staff was reared on the centre of the terrace, gaily decorated with flags; and as the evening was fine, the brief proceedings passed off very pleasantly, Airedale looking its best at this season of the year.

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26th. An order signed by Lord Chief Justice Bovill was issued in reference to the Tichborne case. This order which had the consent of both parties, carried out the agreement arrived at—viz., that no incapacity on the part of the judge or on the part of one or two of the jurors, before the 7th November next, should have the effect of stopping the trial.

The Mayor of Halifax—Mr. H. C. McCrea—formally inaugurated the commencement of the works for the construction of the first and chief reservoir on what was known as the Hebden system of the Halifax Waterworks. The new reservoir is about fifteen miles from Halifax, and situate on the moor land at Widdup, closely adjoining the boundary of the counties of York and Lancaster. It is one of the four reservoirs of the Hebden scheme, which, when finished, would complete the system of waterworks for the supply of Halifax and district, originally laid out by Mr. Bateman, C.E.

27th. The report of the Inspectors of Prisons, appointed by Acts 5 and 6 William IV., to visit the prisons of Great Britain, was published, and contained much interesting information in connection with those of the county of Yorkshire. The county prison at York had accommodation for 150 criminals and 29 debtors. The average daily number of criminals in custody was 138. The weekly cost of food for each prisoner was 2s. 11d., and the total ordinary expenses of the prison, including salaries of all officers, was £4,994. Hard labour of the first-class was carried out by stone-breaking, the tread-wheel, and oakum-beating. The second-class of hard labour consisted of mat making, oakum picking, shot making, tailoring, &c. The punishments employed for prison offences were solitary confinement and stoppage of diet. There was a chapel provided for the Roman Catholics, and a priest, who was unpaid, officiated there. Prisoners of all other denominations might see their own ministers on application. Northallerton prison accommodated 213 criminals, the average number in custody being 165, with similar arrangements to the last as to labour. Beverley County Prison contained accommodation for 84 prisoners, male and female, and the average daily number was 70. The weekly cost of food was 2s. 8¾d. per prisoner. The treadwheel was the only means of enforcing hard labour of the first-class.* The prisoners were employed on it ten hours a day, the distance ascended being 12,000 feet. The second class of hard labour consisted of mat making and oakum teasing. Wakefield County Gaol provided for 1,201 male, and 218 female prisoners, and the average daily number in custody was 1,290. Each prisoner cost 2s. 5¼d. per week for food, and the total ordinary expenditure of the prison, including salaries of officers, was £27,677. The treadwheel, which was employed for hard labour of the first class, accommodated 56 prisoners. They were employed on it six hours daily, the ascent being 10,800 feet. Kingston-upon-Hull town prison accommodated 367 criminals, and had an average of 232 in daily custody. Leeds Borough Prison provided for 459 prisoners, and had a daily average of 362 in custody. The weekly

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cost of each prisoner was 2s. 0½d., and the total expense of the prison was £7,583. Hard-labour was performed by hard-labour machines. 14,400 revolutions were required daily, with a resistance of 10lbs. Scarborough Borough Prison contained accommodation for 36 males and 24 females, and the average daily number in custody was 50. Each prisoner cost 2s. 2½d. for food per week. Hard labour of the first class was carried out by stone breaking, the daily task being 18 cwt. Ripon Liberty Prison accommodated only 21 criminals, and had a daily average of 15 in custody. The cost of each prisoner for food was 3s. 1d. per week, a sum considerably higher than that of most prisons.

Two ships reached Hull from Cronstadt, in each of which a death from asiatic cholera had taken place. The approach of cholera to these shores produced a decree in the *Gazette*, containing precautionary orders for the sending of ships into quarantine, and the landing of persons from vessels supposed to be infected.

A new report upon the sanitary state of Leeds was made by Mr. Radcliffe for the Privy Council, in consequence of the persistence of an unusually high death-rate in the town and the out-townships of the borough, from diarrhœa and fever, as disclosed by the Registrar-General's return for the September quarter of 1870. Mr. Radcliffe told the Corporation it was essential, inasmuch as they could not yet introduce the water-carriage system from the want of a free supply of water, to adopt a system of scavengering which would admit of the removal of excremental matters at least once a day in the most unsanitary and once a week in the better parts of the town. the demolition of the existing middensteads, and the introduction of some such plan of receiving and storing refuse as was followed at Hull, so as to prevent the further pollution of the soil. It was also requisite to make the sewerage complete, and to provide means for ventilating and flushing the sewers. Certain other suggestions were made with reference to the mode of building houses and the water supply.

In both Houses of Parliament, a message was presented from Her Majesty with reference to a provision for Prince Arthur. The message was considered on the 31st. In the House of Lords the vote was unanimous, but the Premier's proposal to grant the Prince an annuity of £15,000 a year was met in the House of Commons by a direct negative on the part of Mr. Taylor, and by an amendment from Mr. Dixon to reduce the amount to £10.000. For Mr. Dixon's amendment, which was rejected by a majority of 238, fifty-one Members voted. On the original motion being put. 276 voted with the Government for the grant, and 11 voted with Mr. Taylor against it.

An alarming accident occurred to the afternoon express from Scarbro' to York. When near Kirkham Station the front axle of the engine broke, and several of the carriages were thrown off, the line being also torn up for some distance. Only one of the passengers was injured, fortunately not seriously. The line was cleared in about an hour.

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29th. At York, this day, the trial of Matthew Cook for the murder of his wife, at Clifton, resulted in an acquittal on the ground of insanity.

The foundation stone of a large co-operative store was laid at Pudsey. An eligible site was secured at the junction of Manor Street with the main road at the top of Low Town. Mr. William Bell, the president, laid the stone.

A portion of Thrybergh Hall, near Rotherham, was destroyed by fire. The damage was estimated at above £2,000.

31st. The Act to provide further protection against dogs was issued. Stray dogs might now be detained, and either sold or destroyed. Dangerous dogs were to be destroyed, and restrictions were placed on dogs suspected to be mad, and penalties to be recovered for not complying with the new provisions. This Act was in addition to the one in force, and was to protect the public from dangerous dogs, which the law could not reach.

The Royal visit to Ireland commenced, when the Prince of Wales. Prince Arthur, Princess Louise, and the Marquis of Lorne arrived in Dublin, and were welcomed with great enthusiasm.

In the House of Lords, before the second reading of the Army Bill was taken, the Duke of Richmond brought forward a motion of censure on the Government of which he had given notice. A debate of some length followed, in the course of which the policy of the Government in advising the Queen to abolish Purchase by Royal Warrant was defended by Earl Granville, the Duke of Argyll, and Lord Penzance; whilst the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Carnarvon, Lord Romilly, and the Earl of Derby supported the vote of censure, which was carried by 162 against 82.

A handsome and capacious new Wesleyan Chapel, which had been built adjacent to Wakefield Road, Bowling, was opened. The total cost of the building was about £4,600.

August 1st. The corner stone of a new chapel and schools, to replace those connected with the old Sion Chapel, Bridge Street, Bradford, was laid by Mr. W. Stead, of Southport.

The sale of the Kepwick estate, which took place this day at the Three Tuns Hotel, Thirsk, by Mr. George Freeman, showed the largely increased value of land in the North Riding of Yorkshire. The estate consisted of the village of Kepwick, some thirty houses, the limekilns, and 3,025 acres of moderate land (a large portion being moorland), and fetched £37,500, being considerably beyond the reserved price.

2nd. The committe of the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes, held a meeting at the Leeds Mechanics' Institute, for the purpose of filling up the vacancy in the office of agent to the Union, consequent on the resignation of Mr. H. H. Sales. There were three candidates, namely, Mr. J. S. Graves, of Lamport, Northampton; Mr. Jas. Crompton, of Preston; and Mr. F. Curzon, of Huddersfield. Mr. Curzon was unanimously appointed.

On the 28th of October, 1868, Earl de Grey and Ripon laid

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the foundation stone, with full masonic honours, of a Convalescent Home at Meltham Mills. Since that date the building had been carried upward with steady progression, and the formal opening of the institution took place this day, August 3rd, the elegant and stately building crowning the summit of a commanding site. The whole cost of the undertaking,—not simply the expenditure on land and fabric, but an investment adequate to maintain the Home in the future—was defrayed by Mr. Chas. Brook, of Enderby Hall, Leicestershire, the head of the firm of Jonas Brook and Brothers, thread manufacturers, of Huddersfield. What Mr. Brook's munificence had been in this work may be gathered from the fact that the outlay on the building and endowment amounted to no less than £40,000. The voluntary sacrifice of so much wealth for the benefit of his fellow-countrymen redounds to the donor's honour, but far more does the gift deserve to connect his name with everything noble in the annals of Huddersfield when it is considered that the benefaction did not take the form of a death bed legacy, but came from a man who, in all probability, had many years of life before him. The Home is in connection with the Infirmary, and placed under the control of trustees. Distant from Huddersfield five miles, it possesses considerable advantages of situation. It stands on a rising piece of ground known as Meal Hill, and overlooks the road from Meltham to Greave. Down the valley the people's pleasure grounds, also the gift of Mr. Brook, are visible with picturesque effect from the front of the institution; the breezy range of Harden Moss stretches away to the south-east; and at other points of the horizon the low lying, mound-like hills, termed West Nab, Deer Hill, and Cop, lend variety and interest to the view. The land appropriated is 11 acres in extent. A portion to the southward is turned into a kitchen garden, and the sloping ground in front, as well as some other plots, are set apart for ornamental purposes. Erected in the domestic Gothic style, and finely relieved with elegantly designed windows, the building, which is all of stone, has many features of architectural beauty, and in utility of structure, not less than in tasteful, artistic arrangement, reflects most creditably on the skill of the architect, Mr. E. Birchall, of Leeds. Facing the north-east, the main front is 190 feet long. In the centre, a little projecting, is the administrative section, above which rises a handsomely finished tower; and on each side extend the sections allotted to the patients, the accommodation for whom allows of 60 being resident. Of the total sum contributed by Mr. Brook, £15,000 was absorbed in the erection and furnishing of the building, the remaining £25,000 forming the endowment. To stamp the proceedings at the opening with an appropriate public recognition, a procession representative in its character took place from Meltham to the Home. Special trains were run by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company from Huddersfield, and many hundreds of passengers took out tickets. Processional order was formed at the Meltham Railway Station about one o'clock, and with

the Meltham Mills band playing and banners flaunting gaily, the march was commenced out of the village to the institution. Superintendent Heaton and a detachment of county police were in front, and following the Meltham Rifle Volunteers, various orders of friendly societies, several lodges of Freemasons, and the band, came members of the Board of Guardians, the Chamber of Commerce, the Corporation of Huddersfield, a number of the county and borough magistrates, representatives of the board of management of the Huddersfield Infirmary, and the founder, trustees, invited guests, the architects, and the clergy of different denominations. Arrived at the Home, addresses were delivered by Mr. Brook, Mr. Laycock (president of the Huddersfield Infirmary), and other gentlemen, Mr. Brook formally declaring the building open.

The loss of Her Majesty's troopship Megæra, produced a very painful impression. Before she sailed she was declared to be unseaworthy, and to be overladen; and had been run ashore, in a sinking condition, at St. Paul's, in order to save the lives of the passengers and crew.

4th. The financial results of the Yorkshire Agricultural Society's show, which was brought to a close this day, at York, were highly gratifying. The number of visitors was 62,896—about 6,000 more than at Wakefield in the previous year, and the receipts £1,833, being the largest amount yet taken by the society.

At the West Riding Assizes held at Leeds, before Mr. Justice Hannen, Dominic Flanigan, (19), cloth dresser, and Thos. Flynn, (19), cloth printer, were charged with having feloniously assaulted an old man named William Pearson, and stolen 3d. and some bread and meat, at Whitkirk, on 20th May. A verdict of guilty was returned against both, and as there was evidence that they had earned their living by crime, and had previously been convicted over and over again, his Lordship sentenced each to twelve years' penal servitude.——6th. Wm. Stead, carter; Mark Wainwright, labourer; and Joseph Milner, labourer, all of the age of 18, were tried on a charge of committing a horrid outrage upon Agnes Wilson, a woman 70 years of age, at Knottingley, on the 1st May.—Mr. Wheelhouse prosecuted.—All were found guilty. Milner and Stead were sentenced to penal servitude for fifteen years, and Wainwright for ten years.——7th. The trial of John Pearson, indicted for the murder of James Morris, at Leeds, in May last, took place. The prisoner was convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude.——Thos. Stead (21), shoemaker, was indicted for an outrage on Susannah Walker, an old woman above seventy years of age, at Calverley, on the 23rd of July. The jury found a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude.——8th. The question as to the liability of the Great Northern Railway Company to compensate the sufferers by the accident to the Leeds and London excursion train at Newark, in June, 1870, again came on for trial at the West Riding Assizes, before Mr. Justice Mellor and a special jury. The plaintiff sought

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to recover damages sustained by the loss of her husband, Mr. Samuel Sykes Moxon, wholesale grocer, Cookridge Street, Leeds, who was killed. The defence was that the accident was caused solely by the breaking of the axle of a waggon belonging to another company, and that the defendants were in no way responsible for it. The jury found for the defendants.——14th. A glass bottle maker named Purchon, who was employed as a foreman at Rotherham, sued certain members of a trades union, for conspiracy and unwarrantable interference to obtain his discharge, and recovered £300 damages.

5th. This afternoon, the "Labourers' Arms," Longcroft Place, Bradford, which had been transformed into a "public house without the drink," was formally opened by Mr. G. Hodgson, in the presence of a large number of spectators.

The first open exhibition of Local Agricultural Shows was held at Park Lodge, Idle, the use of which had been granted by Mr. B. Thornton. The experiment proved successful in bringing together exhibitors from distant places, and pecuniarily the show was most gratifying, between 4,000 and 5,000 visitors being present. Mr. J. Umpleby (Guiseley) took the leading prizes, but the bulk were won by Idle people.

At Wilmslow, near Manchester, six men, engaged in excavating the foundations for a new gasometer, were suffocated by the giving way of the sides of the pit. No bodies were recovered till the next morning, when two were found. The remainder were dug out at intervals afterwards. The deceased were Richards, Duffy, Pearce, and Mottram, and two brothers named Worth.

A "British Workman," or public house without the drink, was opened at Stanningley. The inscription on the sign was "No. 1 British Workman," "Come and Welcome," and the well-known lines—

> "A public-house without the drink,
> Where men can sit, talk, read, and think,
> Then safely home return."

6th. His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine (brother of the Emperor of Russia) attended by a numerous suite, arrived in Sheffield, upon a brief visit to Mr. Chas. Cammell, the head of the celebrated armour-plate works in that town.

7th. The Emperor and Empress of Brazil visited the extensive co-operative collieries of Messrs. Briggs, Son, and Co., at Whitwood, near Normanton, accompanied by Lord Houghton. His Imperial Highness afterwards proceeded to Sheffield, and in the afternoon left for Newcastle.

8th. At the morning sitting of the House of Commons, the Ballot Bill was read a third time, after a discussion in which Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Gladstone, and others took part. The second reading in the House of Lords on the 10th, was rejected by 97 to 48.

9th. At a meeting of the Leeds Town Council, it was resolved by 42 votes against 5 to authorize the making of a new street from King

Street to Wellington Street, 40 feet wide, at a cost to the Corporation of £2,501 and a conditional annual payment of £50, the Pious Use Trustees contributing £2,000 to the improvement. A long discussion took place on the report of the Government Inspector on the sanitary condition of the town, and it was ultimately agreed to adopt a recommendation from the Sanitary Committee in favour of the box system of removing nightsoil.

10th. At this time there was upwards of one million of money contracted for in Bradford and the neighbourhood, connected with buildings for the extension of the worsted trade.

At a meeting of the Leeds School Board, reports were presented from committees appointed to consider the kind of schools generally needed in the borough, and the localities in which they should be placed. It was recommended that 24 schools should be provided in the following districts:—South East 1, North 6, West 4, Kirkstall 1, Hunslet 5, Holbeck 3, Wortley 3, and Bramley 1.

At a meeting of the operative bricklayers of Leeds, held in the Circus, Cookridge Street, attended by about 150 men, a resolution was passed to the effect that a fortnight's notice be given to the masters for nine hours a day as the period of labour at 7d. per hour, and that at the end of six months the remuneration be 7½d. per hour.

The new line from Gilling, on the Malton and Thirsk Railway, to the town of Helmsley, was completed, but had not been inspected by an officer of the Board of Trade. This day the Ryedale Agricultural Show was held at Helmsley, and a notice was issued that trains would run on the new line in connection with every train on the Thirsk line, and that passengers would be conveyed there and back free of charge—the company, however, undertaking no responsibility.

A sad accident occurred in the Derwent at Old Malton, by which two lives were lost. After school, three young boys, Hardy Southwick, Nellis Spanton, and Alma Thomas, went with others to the river to bathe, and the three were drowning, when an alarm was given by some one passing on the road in a trap. Mr. John Storr, of the Royal Oak Inn, at once ran to the river, and, divesting himself of part of his clothing, jumped in and fell over the body of Southwick, which he landed, he himself escaping with difficulty. Southwick was resuscitated, the others were drowned.

11th. A frightful explosion, followed by at least two others, took place at the manufactory for gun cotton at Stowmarket. Official information with respect to the explosion stated that the number of killed and missing was twenty-four. The number of wounded was seventy-two, six or seven of the latter sufferers being seriously injured.

Messrs. Taylor and Wordsworth, Messrs. McLea and March, and Messrs. Buckton and Son, machine tool makers, Leeds, advanced the wages of the boys employed by them one shilling per week. They also gave their workmen an advance. The boys employed

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by Messrs. Smith, Beacock, and Tannet, Leeds, were out on strike for a similar advance.

The boys in Messrs. Greenwood and Batley's works, Leeds, to the number of about two hundred, turned out without any previous notice for an advance of one shilling per week all round on their wages. A few days afterwards 500 of the men struck work for a similar advance.

The Sheffield Carpenters' Union and the Non-unionists resolved to demand "nine hours work and an increase of pay."

12th. Sarah Bradshaw, of Arundel Lane, Sheffield, was brutally kicked to death by her husband Henry Bradshaw. At the coroner's inquest, a verdict of wilful murder was returned against Bradshaw, and he was committed to the Assizes for trial.

14th. The Marquis of Ripon arrived at his native city for the first time since his return from the United States, and the occasion was taken advantage of to give him a public welcome. In the evening he was entertained at a banquet by the Mayor.

15th. Several trade disputes occurred about this time in the borough of Leeds, in the engineering, cloth, dyeing, and leather trades. The extensive establishment of Messrs. Fairbairn and Co., the Wellington Foundry, where 1,700 persons were employed, was closed, in consequence of the boy workers having struck for an advance of wages. The extensive mills of Messrs. Marshall, of Holbeck, and Messrs. Briggs, Water Lane, were closed, owing to a strike among the girl workers. The dispute at Messrs. Fairbairn's was settled by an advance of 1s. a week all round, and payment for lost time.

The first general meeting of the subscribers to the Yorkshire Union of Church Institutes, was held at the Church Institute, Leeds. The Rev. Canon Woodford presided.

17th. In the House of Lords, the Royal Assent was given by commission to the Army Regulation Bill, the Sunday Observance Prosecutions Bill, and the Intoxicating Liquors Licenses Suspension Bill.

18th. Mr. Thomas Turlay, of Halifax, died at his residence, Moor Royd, Savile Park, after an illness of ten days. The deceased gentleman was highly esteemed in Halifax and neighbourhood. From 1858 to 1869, he was vicar's warden at the Halifax Parish Church, and for several years was a Commissioner of Income-tax for the West Division of Morley. He was treasurer to the Halifax branch of the Yorkshire Adult Deaf and Dumb Institution; a governor and trustee of several charities in the parish of Halifax; a member of the Council of the Halifax Chamber of Commerce, and manager of the National Schools attached to the Parish Church. He was also treasurer of the Halifax branch of the Ripon Diocesan Church Building Society, and a member of the Halifax School Board.

19th. The operative cloth dressers of Huddersfield and district decided to appeal to the masters for an advance of wages to the

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extent of 25 per cent., and also requested a reduction in the hours of labour on Saturdays, so as to cease work at one o'clock instead of two.

21st. A new boat of the Royal National Life Boat Institution was launched at Bridlington. Miss Barnes named the boat the "John Abbott," after the gentleman through whose bounty it had been built.

22nd. Mr. A. N. Phillips, of Sheffield, was appointed Recorder of Pontefract, vice Mr. Hannay.

A town's meeting, presided over by the Mayor of Leeds, was held this night, in the Victoria Hall, to consider the action of the House of Lords upon the Ballot Bill. Similar meetings was held at Birmingham and other places.

A destructive fire broke out in a rag and shoddy mill near the Horbury Railway Station, belonging to Mr. W. E. Etchells, doing damage to the amount of £7,000.

23rd. The Anglo-Canadian boat-race, rowed on the Kennebecassis River, New Brunswick, had a very melancholy termination. During the race, James Renforth, the stroke of the English crew, was seized with apoplexy, and died within little more than an hour. He was a native of Newcastle, and was the champion oarsman of the world. The Canadian crew rowed over the remainder of the course alone, and took the stakes. The length of the course was six miles.

24th. A very beautiful memorial of the late Mr. T. P. Teale, was placed in the Leeds Parish Church. It consisted of a lectern of exquisite workmanship, of brass, richly ornamented with coloured enamels and precious stones, from a design of the early decorated period. A massive central shaft, supported by four smaller shafts, sustains the ball from which the eagle appears to be in the act of flying. All the shafts are richly engraved and enamelled in colours, the circular collar which binds the smaller shafts to the centre one being, moreover, studded with large rubies. The spaces between the small columns and the main shaft are filled up with foliage, and panels corresponding with the tracery in the windows of the church, the shafts being terminated with bouquets of flowers enriched with rubies. Round the base of the lectern is engraved the following inscription :—

"To the glory of God, and in memory of Thomas Pridgin Teale, F.R.S., one of the patrons of this parish church; born 1st January, 1801; died December 31st, 1867."

It was presented as a gift to the church by Mr. Teale's widow and children.

Died, at Wibsey Slack, near Bradford, aged 82 years, G. Priestley, a Waterloo veteran. He was the only representative of the remnant of the 33rd Regiment, (Wellington's Own,) which came out of the great battle. Deceased was highly esteemed by his neighbours. His funeral was attended by more than two hundred persons.

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An inquiry was commenced by Mr. Taylor, a Government inspector, into the smoke nuisance in the towns and villages in the worsted district of which Bradford was the centre. The inquiry was provoked by the complaint of the Corporation, that while in the borough, measures were adopted for, as far as possible, preventing the smoke nuisance, surrounding townships took no such precautions. Eccleshill, Idle, and Windhill were visited, and evidence was given as to the nuisance caused by the non-consumption of smoke.

25th. The Bishop of Ripon consecrated the recently-erected church of All Saints', Harlow Hill, near Harrogate, and the burial ground attached.

Joseph Webster, for many years an inhabitant of Fulneck, entered on his ninety-first year. Though troubled somewhat with rheumatism, and not able to walk the six miles to Leeds as he did a year ago, he still moved erect with tall and rather stately figure, and had quick use of both sight and hearing. He was a native of Morley, and had never lived far from his birthplace. When this century came in, he was a fully grown young man, and his recollections of that time were very clear and distinct. A brother of his served in the army for 14 years, and went through the Continental wars against the first Napoleon. His wife, who died about six years ago, had lived with him in happy union for nearly 60 years. Now he was made comfortable by two daughters, themselves well advanced in years. He had looked forward with much pleasure to his 90th birthday, and it found him in a state to enjoy it. Gratitude to God for all his mercies filled his heart, and often flowed from his tongue. One thing that he remembered and looked forward to was the sitting for his likeness. When he was 80, Mr. Oates, a photographer, took his likeness gratuitously, and told him when he was 90 he was to come and sit again. So, with all due care, he was "donned," and went with pleasure to be photographed again. Many friends and neighbours called in to congratulate him, and he paid an interesting visit to the boarding schools in the evening of the day. He spoke affectionately, in his own homely way, to the girls, telling them of God's goodness to him in a long life, and of his good wishes for them all. They gathered round the old man, and each shook hands with him, the youngest presenting him with a purse with welcome contents. On his visiting the boys, they, too, showed much interest in the aged man, and the youngest gave him a handsome buckthorn stick. This he prized as his "birthday stick," and made good use of it afterwards in his walks. A Sunday or two after the birthday, he went by way of change to service in Tong Church. Both the descent and ascent are very steep; and those who saw him climb the last hill on his way home, were surprised to see with what vigour the nonogenarian ascended it.

26th. A basket maker at Thirsk, named Varley, murdered his housekeeper, Margaret Nicholson, by shooting her through the

heart as she was descending the stairs. He was formerly an inmate of the York County As lum.

The Bishop of Ripon laid the corner stone of new National Schools in connection with the Parish Church at Ilkley.

A full-length portrait of Sir Titus Salt, subscribed for by 2,296 of the inhabitants of Saltaire, and an address expressing the feelings entertained towards him by the large number of persons employed by him, were presented to the worthy baronet, in the Lecture Hall of the Mechanics' Institute.

The new swimming and mineral water baths, erected by the Improvement Commissioners, at a cost of £20,000, at Harrogate, were opened with great ceremony. The baths were opened to the public on the 7th of September following.

A very melancholy accident happened to the coach running between Skipton and Grassington. It left the first-named place about seven o'clock in the evening with twenty-five passengers, the driver being Mr. Thomas Airey, the owner. At Linton, seven miles from Skipton, there was a very sharp curve, and it was here the accident happened. In descending the hill, the chain used as a drag upon the wheels snapped, and the pressure of the coach forced the horses into a gallop. As the coach passed the curve the axle broke, and the outside passengers were precipitated twenty feet over a bridge crossing a beck. Mrs. Geo. Ware, of Skipton, was killed upon the spot, her neck being broken, and eleven of the passengers were injured, some of them seriously.

28th. The foundation stone of the new Salem Chapel, at Halifax, was laid by Mr. J. H. Brierley, of London.

The first pile of the Redcar pier was driven by Rear-Admiral Chaloner with great *eclat* in the presence of a large number of persons.

29th. The Bradford Fever Hospital, at the top of the hill at Penny Oaks, Leeds Road, which forms a conspicuous object on entering the town from that direction, was completed.

30th. The members of the Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Association held their fifth annual excursion, and visited Leeds for the purpose of inspecting the ecclesiastical antiquities of the town and neighbourhood. They were officially welcomed by the Mayor, in the Victoria Hall, where a short paper on the Leeds Old Bridge was read by Mr. Fairless Barber. Afterwards the members proceeded in conveyances to Adel Church, where the symbolism of the remarkable sculptures of the edifice was explained by the Rev. Geo. Lewthwaite, a resident in the parish. The Rev. E. T. Simpson, the rector, afforded the excursionists the opportunity of inspecting a large collection of interesting objects found in the neighbourhood. The party subsequently visited Kirkstall; luncheon was served in the grounds of the Abbey, and Mr. Ed. Sharpe delivered an address on the ruins of this fine Cistercian Monastery. Through the kindness of Major Butler the party were also enabled to inspect the ancient gatehouse of the Abbey, which formed a por-

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tion of that gentleman's residence. After leaving Kirkstall the excursionists returned to Leeds and visited St. John's Church, where Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite read a paper indicating the special features in the church, which render it almost unique as a specimen of 17th century architecture. The following is the paper read by Mr. Barber entitled "A Few Notes on Leeds Old Bridge":—The Old Bridge over the Aire at Leeds, now in course of demolition, tells its own tale, and the most inexperienced observer can see that what until recently appeared to passengers to be but one solid and compact work has been built at three separate times—is, in fact, three distinct bridges, placed close together side by side. The middle one is the Old Bridge proper; the one on the right hand as you cross from Briggate is an addition, made, as Dr. Whitaker tells us, in 1730; and that on the left is a still later addition made in 1760. The two latter are plain stone bridges, built of squared ashlar, presenting no special features; but the first or central bridge, which the other two have hidden and preserved for over a century, deserves more than a passing mention. It is, there can be no doubt, the same structure that existed in Thoresby's time, and which he described as "strong and robust, made of large squared stones; and if in the number of its pillars and arches it be equalled by many and outdone by some, 'tis however in one respect peerless; that the memorable cloth market, the very life of these parts of England, was kept upon this bridge, the cloths being laid upon the battlements of the bridge and upon benches below, every Tuesday and Saturday morning till 14th June, 1648, when it was, for greater convenience, removed into Broad Street, where it now remains." The under side of the bridge is but some 9 ft. or 10 ft. wide, and the roadway above must have been less than this width, by the space which the battlements occupied. Of the five arches, the first, nearest Briggate, spans the tailgoit of the mill; the next is and for some time past has been dry, and the remaining three span the river. The first, or goit arch is of more ancient construction than the others, and Dr. Whitaker tells us that when the chapel adjoining it was pulled down to make way for the additions of 1760, the foundation stones appeared so incorporated with those of the bridge itself that both must have been built at the same time. The chapel, which was dedicated to Our Lady, is mentioned in a deed dated as early as 1372, but as no details have been preserved to indicate the period to which the remains pulled down in 1760 ought to be referred, it cannot be stated with certainty how old this arch is. Its construction is quite mediæval in character, though the arch is not pointed. From either pier rise five bold chamfered ribs of stone, with intervals of about a foot each between them, and these bear an arch of two orders, each of which is also chamfered. The remaining four arches of the bridge are also of two orders, with chamfered edges, but have no supporting ribs. It was only a few days ago that my attention was called to this subject, and I have not had time to do more than make a very

hurried search for references to it in the Riding records of the seventeenth century, during which period it was frequently repaired, and sometimes at a very considerable expense. The earliest entry I have met with is in May of the 17th year of Charles I. (1641), when £13. 6s. 8d. was estreated to finish the repair of it, and paid to Robert Benson, then Alderman of Leeds. In April, 1655, it was in considerable peril, for "the Ju ors for His Highness the Lord Protector did then upon their oaths present—That Leeds Bridge in the common highway over the river of Aire in the said Ryding, being a Ryding bridge, is in great hazard suddainly to bee in decay by meanes of a greate stoner lyinge and beeinge above the said bridge, cast up by the vyolence of severall greate floods, and not onely soe, but by ensueinge floods in danger to bee overthrowne, the ancyent watercourse beeing fild up by the said stoner, and the water daily encroachinge upon and wearinge away the lands on the south side, which, if not tymely prevented by a cutt through the said stoner, the water is in great danger to run by the sayd bridge at the south end, and soe the sayd bridge made uselesse and the people of this natyon hindred of their passage, for prevention whereof it was ordered that Hen. Arthington, Hen. Tempest, and John Stanhope, Esquires, or any two of them, calling to theire assistance the present Alderman of Leeds, do viewe the said bridge, together with the obstructions occasuned by the said stoner, and what hazard the said bridge is in thereby, and if they find the said bridge in danger, what some will remove the obstruction, and to appoint surveyors of the work, and what some they certify to the Clerke of the Pea[illegible]he is to estreate." During the years following this as much as £40 or £50 (very large sums in those days, when a skilled free-mason's wages did not exceed one shilling a day) were frequently spent at a time in repair; and in 1678 the sum of £55 was estimated as being required. This amount proved wholly inadequate, for in the April following, *i.e.* 1679, it is recorded that "Whereas the surveyors of Leedes Bridge have this day in open Courte produced their accounts, subscribed by William Lowther, Walter Calverley, William Ellis, and Thomas Fairfax, Esqres., by which it appears they are really out of purse (over and above the fiftye five pounds formerlye granted) the some of eightye fower pounds, as to the repaire of the said bridge, the greate defects of the foundations in several jowells of the said bridge not being discovered on the first viewe, it is therefore ordered that that some be estreated for the use abovesaid, and that the moneys be paid over to Mr. Alderman Hutchinson and Mr. John Thoresby for their reimbursement."

31st. The great four-oared match for the championship of the world was rowed at Halifax (Nova Scotia), and was won by the Winship (Newcastle) crew, the Chambers (late Renforth) crew having made a mistake at one of the buoys, which threw it 200 yards.

September 1st. The death was announced of Nat Langham, a

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pugilist, who enjoyed the reputation of having been the only man who ever defeated Tom Sayers. He was 51 years of age.

The sale of the first portion of the stock of the old established firm of Messrs. York and Sheepshanks, woollen merchants, Leeds, occupied the attention of Messrs. Hepper during several days, and throughout the sale there was considerable animation in the biddings. The attendance was very large, several eminent firms in London, Glasgow, Belfast, Manchester, and other places being represented.

6th. A dreadful colliery explosion occurred at the Moss Pits, the property of Messrs. Pearson and Knowles, at Ince, near Wigan. The force of the explosion was so great that the head-gearing of the pit was blown to atoms, and some persons working near the mouth of the shaft were injured. Of the men and boys in the mine at the time of the explosion 69 perished, including six men employed in sinking an upcast shaft. The explosion having set the mine on fire, it was decided to seal up two of the shafts with the view of extinguishing the burning coal. On the 20th, an attempt was made to re-open the Pits. The Government Inspector, and many of the most eminent mining engineers of the district were in the vicinity of the pit, when a terrific explosion occurred. Four or five of the workmen were killed, and Mr. Pickard, miners' agent, Mr. Higson, the Government Inspector, and several others were injured, but not severely.

One of the most dreadful storms ever remembered broke over the Malton district this night. The total rainfall during the storm was 2⅓ inches, equal to 233 tons per acre. The condition of the country may be imagined. The Derwent was white with flood water from the limestone roads, corn was knocked down, barley was "headed" to a great extent, and newly-built stacks had to be pulled in pieces to dry.

7th. The Leeds New Exchange and News Room Company purchased the whole of the Commercial Buildings site for a little over £30,700.

The handsome church for the newly-formed parish of St. Peter's, Harrogate, was opened by the Right Rev. Bishop Ryan, Vicar of Bradford.

The opening of St. John's new schools, Upperthong, Holmfirth, took place.

8th. The Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, and other distinguished gentlemen, visited the works of Sir John Brown and Co., at Sheffield, where they witnessed the rolling and planing of armour-plates. They afterwards visited the works of Thomas Firth and Sons, and inspected the gun depôt, where a number of Martini-Henry rifles were being manufactured. A monster steel gun lock, weighing 70 cwt., and intended for a nine-inch gun, was cast in their presence.

9th. A benevolent individual, under the initials "R. M. H," sent donations to Halifax Infirmary and other institutions to the amount of £1,100.

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The certificate of the Board of Trade was received, stating that the portion of the Leeds tramway from the corner of Boar Lane to The Oak at Headingley was complete, and ready for traffic. It was tried for the first time on the 13th, when cars were run over the whole length of the line, the members of the Hackney Carriages Committee, persons connected with the Tramway Company, and others riding in one of the carriages. The trial was pronounced to be perfectly satisfactory, and the omnibuses were duly licensed. The line was opened to the public on the 16th.

The operative dyers, to the number of 1,000, struck work at Bradford, for an advance of wages.

11th. A gathering of miners, to the number of about 1,100, employed at the collieries of Messrs. Charlesworth, assembled at Lofthouse House, to demonstrate the good feeling existing between the employers and the employed at those works. In the course of the proceedings a testimonial was presented to Mr. W. Hargreaves, the manager of the Rothwell Haigh Colliery, and addresses to the firm were also read, and Mr. J. C. D. Charlesworth, the senior partner, made a suitable reply in acknowledgment of them.

The international boat races at Saratoga, which had been postponed in consequence of the weather, were rowed in the presence of 40,000 spectators. Both Chambers' (late Renforth's) crew and Winship's crew were defeated, the four-oared race being won by Ward's (American) crew, which led by two lengths, and rowed the four miles in 24 min. 24 secs.

12th. A number of students and their friends assembled at the School of Science and Art, Leeds, to take a farewell of Mr. Walter Smith, Head Master of the Schools of Art in Leeds, Bradford, and Wakefield—who was going to occupy a position in the United States similar to the one which he had so long and so honourably filled in this country—and presented him with a testimonial and address.

13th. The Local Government Act was adopted at Whitby. At the close of the poll the numbers were—for the adoption of the Act, 1,207; against it, 563.

The great race for the St. Leger Stakes was run at Doncaster, and was won by Baron Rothschild's Hannah, by a length, Mr. W. S. Cartwright's Albert Victor being second, and Mr. J. Johnstone's Ringwood third.

14th. At the meeting of the Leeds School Board, a report was presented from the Committee appointed previously to negotiate for the transfer of the Zion School, New Wortley, to the Board. The report was adopted, and a committee of management appointed, this Committee also to include two ladies not members of the Board, viz., Mrs. Luccock and Mrs. J. Kitson.

A very interesting presentation took place in the Board Room at the York Railway Station to Captain O'Brien, the late general manager of the North-Eastern Railway Co. The testimonial consisted of a handsome illuminated address and an elegant silver centre piece, which had been subscribed for by the servants and

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workmen of the North-Eastern Railway Company (no single subscription being more than a shilling) at a cost of £83. 10s. The centre piece bore the following inscription :—

"Presented to Captain O'Brien by 5.494 servants of the North-Eastern Railway Company, on his retirement from the office of general manager. Feb., 1871."

16th. The Rev. J. W. Smyth, D.D., who was at this time staying in Scarbro', had conferred upon him the Cross of Knight of the National Order of the Legion of Honour, for services rendered by him to the indigent during the siege of Paris.

A steam boiler, 24 ft. long by 12 ft. diameter, and weighing 25 tons, the first of a number of boilers of this size, which it was contemplated having made for the works of Sir Titus Salt Bart., Sons, and Co., passed through Bradford, *en route* for Saltaire. It was drawn by twenty-six horses, and a large crowd watched its progress through the town.

Several thousand people assembled in the neighbourhood of Holbeck Church, Leeds, to witness and welcome the arrival of the splendid peal of bells presented to the church by Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Woodhouse. When the bells had been removed into the church, and when the tenor (a magnificent specimen of bell founding) had been deposited in the sacred edifice, Miss Kendall, the daughter of the incumbent, stepped forward, and, placing her right hand on the crown of the bell, named it "Victoria," in honour of Her Majesty, the Queen of these realms. The inscription on this bell is to the following effect :—

"This peal of bells was erected by J. E. Woodhouse, Esq., and Ann, his wife, to the glory of God, and in pious memory of John Woodhouse, Esq., of Woodlands Hall, who died A.D. 1871."

The peal had been cast by the celebrated bell founders, Messrs. J. Warner and Sons, London, and were hung by Mr. Henry Boswell, this making the 260th peal he had hung in his lifetime.

17th. The Mont Cenis Tunnel, one of the most successful engineering works of ancient and modern times, was formally opened. A train of 22 carriages conveying Italian Ministers, officials, &c., started from Bardonnechia at 10.30 in the morning, and arrived at Modane at eleven. The passage of the tunnel itself was effected in 20 minutes, that is at the rate of 24 miles an hour, the tunnel being about eight miles long. The Italians were received and congratulated by French officials on their arrival at the French end.

19th. The first sod of the new waterworks for Batley, was cut by the Mayor of Batley (Mr. S. Jubb), at Yate Holme Farm, in the Holme Valley, about four miles from Holmfirth. A special train was despatched from Batley in the morning, and several hundred excursionists proceeded to Holmfirth, including Mr. Bateman, C.E., the Corporation of Batley, Mayor of Dewsbury (Mr. M. Ridgway), and representatives of other public bodies. The sod was cut with

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the customary formalities. The works were estimated to cost the sum of £200,000. The reservoir, the first sod of which was cut this day, was one of four to be constructed in that and the adjoining valley, and, when completed, would give a supply of two million gallons of water for the town of Batley. In the evening his Worship gave a banquet on a most magnificent scale to the members of the Corporation, the leading inhabitants, the Corporate officials of the neighbouring borough of Dewsbury, and a number of friends.

The members and officials of the Barnsley Corporation paid a visit to Champney Hill, about four miles from Barnsley, for the purpose of formally inaugurating a new service reservoir, which had been erected at that place in connection with the new waterworks at Ingbirchworth. The reservoir had cost from £4,000 to £5,000, and was calculated to hold about 700,000 gallons.

Mr. Stansfeld, who for so many years had occupied the position of County Court Judge for the district comprising Halifax, Huddersfield, Holmfirth, and Dewsbury, placed his resignation in the hands of the Lord Chancellor. The vacant post was offered to and accepted by Serjeant Tindall Atkinson, Judge for the North Wales district. First as Judge of the old Court of Requests, and then of the County Court from its institution to this time, Judge Stansfeld's name was almost a household word. His unwearied patience in listening to lengthy evidence, and endeavouring to thoroughly unravel the complications of a difficult case, distinguished him as a gentleman of well-balanced mind and good temper; whilst his long experience had given him such a perfect knowledge of human nature, that he thoroughly understood and was enabled to give a fair decision in all cases brought before him.

20th. The Mayor (Ald. J. Barran) performed the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of Leeds New Bridge. The members of the Corporation, arrayed in their robes of office, assembled at the Town Hall at half-past three o'clock, and, escorted by the Chief Constable and a company of police constables, they marched in procession to the site of the bridge, the approaches to which were decorated with flags and banners. The position of the stone to be laid was under the temporary bridge, and the space around the stone was comfortably enclosed and fitted up for those who were to take part in the proceedings. There were present at the ceremony —The Mayor, the Mayoress, and Mr. John Barran, jun.; Ald. Luccock, Ald. Nussey, Ald. Kelsall, Ald. Hornby, Ald. G. Tatham, Ald. George, Ald. Blackburn, Ald. Stead, Ald. Carter, M.P.; Ald. Addyman, Ald. Shepherd, Mr. Wheelhouse, M.P., Major Butler, Mr. E. Filliter, engineer to the waterworks scheme; Dr. Robinson, officer of health; Mr. Wardell, deputy town clerk; Mr. S. Freeman, Mr. Fenwick, of Messrs. Martin and Fenwick, civil engineers; Mr. T. D. Steel, of Newport, Monmouthshire, the designer of the bridge, Mr. Barlow, Westminster, consulting engineer; Mr. D. Nichols. contractor for the bridge; and Mr.

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Cosslett, clerk of the works. The Mayor was presented with a mallet and a handsome silver trowel with which to perform the ceremony. The trowel bore the following inscription :—

"Presented to the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Leeds on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of the Leeds new bridge, on the 20th September, 1871."

A sealed glass bottle was placed under the stone, containing copies of the local newspapers of the day, one of the Corporation year books, a photograph of the Town Hall, specimens of the current coin of the realm, and a roll of vellum containing a list of the Purchase of Property Committee, headed by a short memorandum, stating the particulars connected with the laying of the stone. [For interesting paper on Leeds Old Bridge, see page 417.]

A public tea meeting was held in the school-room, Belgrave Chapel, Leeds, to take leave of the Rev. R. McAll, who had accepted a call to Bocking, in Essex. During the evening he was presented with an address and a purse of 100 guineas.

An interesting gathering took place at Weston Hall, near Otley, the residence of Mrs. Dawson, for the purpose of presenting substantial testimonials to the Rev. Thomas Maylin Theed, who had filled the post of vicar of Weston for the period of 10 years, and had now received the appointment to the vicarage of Buslingthorpe, Leeds.

21st. A portion of the men employed at the Bowling Dye Works, Bradford, belonging to Messrs. W. H. Ripley and Co., struck work for an advance of 10 per cent. The boot and shoemakers of Carlisle also struck for increased wages, and the shipbuilders of the Clyde agreed to lock out all their carpenters if the strike of the Glasgow carpenters should continue. The colliers in the Merthyr district, South Wales, were also moving for an advance of 10 per cent.

Mr. Thomas Routlidge, J.P., died at his residence, Ropergate, Pontefract, at the advanced age of 75 years. The deceased formerly carried on an extensive business in the grocery and drapery trades. He was elected on more than one occasion as mayor for the borough, and was a gentleman of a kind and amiable character.

23rd. About four thousand of the West Riding Rifle Volunteers were reviewed and engaged in a sham fight at Doncaster Moor. The commanding officer was Colonel Nason, Assistant Adjutant-General. The movements were generally well executed, and secured the approval of the commander. There was a very large attendance of spectators, the weather was fine, and the railway companies ran special trains from most of the large towns in the Riding.

The grinding mill of Messrs. Wild and Crossley, drysalters, situated in Sovereign Street, Leeds, along with its contents, which included much valuable machinery, was almost wholly destroyed by fire. Damage was done to the extent of about £10.000. Five men, three being policemen, were injured while assisting in subduing the flames. The fire lasted six hours, and was witnessed by many thousands of persons.

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The beautiful grounds of Roundhay Park, Leeds, were this day thrown open for public inspection, and were visited by many thousands of people from Leeds and neighbourhood.

25th. The colliery-owners of South Yorkshire agreed to advance the wages of their men 5 per cent. More than 30,000 persons were engaged in mining operations in this county (Yorkshire), the wages paid to them at this time being £1,600,000 per annum.

The premises of Mr. Thomas Holliday, builder and contractor, Henry Street, Little Horton Lane, Bradford, containing valuable machinery and store rooms, were destroyed by fire, the damage being estimated at about £6,000. During the progress of the flames a shed, on which a number of people were standing, fell, by which several persons were injured, one of them named John Wm Thackeray so seriously that he died a few days afterwards.

A few months previous to this time, a fine peal of bells was placed in the tower of the parish church at Boroughbridge, at the expense of the Baroness Burdett Coutts, in memory of her father, the late Sir Francis Burdett, who at one time, previous to its disfranchisement, represented the borough in the House of Commons. This day, her Ladyship, who was staying at Harrogate, visited the town, at the request of the inhabitants, for the purpose of being presented with an address acknowledging the generous gift. The town was gaily decorated in honour of the event, and the ceremony took place in the presence of a large concourse of spectators.

Mr. Blenkiron, a well-known breeder of race horses, died, aged 64 years. He was born at Marrick, a small village about seven miles from Richmond, in Yorkshire. His father was one of the largest farmers in the North of England, and he was originally brought up to that profession. Abandoning it, however, he went to London, and commenced a large manufacturing business which for many years he and his son carried on in Wood Street, Cheapside. It was no secret that he got a good start in life by winning the annual £1000 sweep over the Derby, drawn at the Dolphin, at that time a well-known sporting house. In 1847 he became possessed of the great Middle Park Stud, and it is as a breeder of blood stock that Mr. Blenkiron will always be remembered. About 1852 he removed from Dalston to Middle Park, where the sale ring was first pitched in 1856. The grand result of all his sales between 1856 and 1871 was that 807 yearlings made 201,594 guineas, or an average of as nearly as possible 250 guineas. But if Mr. Blenkiron was more fortunate than other breeders in his sales, it must not be forgotten that no other man ever owned something like 200 brood mares and 12 stallions, though the late Sir Tatton Sykes had nearly as many mares at Sledmere. There was never a more determined buyer, for when he once set his heart on a horse it was useless to oppose him. Blair Athol cost Mr. Blenkiron £5,000 guineas; and Gladiateur, after being hired for two seasons, was purchased at the sale of Count Lagrange's stud for 5800 guineas. Few people who were present will forget the enthusiasm exhibited when the hammer

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fell, and the ovation which Mr. Blenkiron received as he struggled through the vast crowd to leave the yard at Tattersall's.

26th. The Bradford Town Council adopted the Peat Engineering and Sewage Filtration Company's system of dealing with sewage and the erection of works to carry it out, at a cost of £10,000, and it was also agreed to purchase the New Miller's Dam for £8,000.

27th. The new Town Hall at Rochdale, which had been erected from the designs of Mr. W. H. Crosland, at a cost of about £100,000, was opened with great ceremony. The foundation stone was laid in March, 1866, by Mr. John Bright, and the edifice is said to be one of the finest modern specimens of Gothic architecture, intended for commercial and municipal purposes.

This evening, about nine o'clock, an explosion occurred at Hostingley Lane Colliery, near Dewsbury, owned by Mr. J. C. Ingham. At the time there were about thirty men engaged working in the pit. The following seven men were seriously injured :—Henry Wilcock, John Summerscales, John Parkinson, Henry Brooke, Robert Brooke, John Cardwell, James Reaney, and Joseph Kitson.

28th. A largely attended town's meeting, called by the Mayor in response to a requisition, was held in the Corn Exchange, Leeds, to consider the desirableness of purchasing Roundhay Park as a public park for the town. Ald. Tatham moved, and Councillor Thos. Mosley seconded a resolution requesting the Council to purchase such portions of the estate as might be deemed desirable for the purpose of a public park, providing it could be obtained at a fair market price. An amendment was proposed for postponing further action until the entire borough had had an opportunity of discussing the subject, but on being put to the vote, the original proposition was carried by a very large majority. At a meeting of the Town Council on the following day it was resolved, by 33 votes to 16, to appoint a committee for the purpose of watching the sale of the Roundhay Park, and purchasing such portions as might be deemed desirable, provided the same could be had at a fair market price, and the amount required be legally obtained.

The willeyers and fettlers of the Dewsbury district resolved to strike for an advance of wages.

A fire occurred at the saw and plane works of Messrs. Jonas Brown and Co., timber merchants, Globe Road, Leeds. The damage was estimated at about £2,500.

30th. The International Exhibition at Kensington was closed without any formal ceremony. It had been a great financial success, and since the opening on May 1st had been visited by 1,142,154 persons, leaving a balance of about £30,000.

The Lord Chancellor was pleased to appoint Mr. Joseph Hirst, cloth manufacturer, of Leeds, as a magistrate for the borough.

An alarming gas explosion took place this morning, in West Street, Sheffield. A quantity of gas had accumulated in a disused underground cistern, and had communicated with the nearest house

so that when a woman, a tenant of one of the houses, was lighting her fire, a terrific explosion occurred. The roof was blown off one house, and every pane of glass broken in seven others—sashes also being wrenched out in some cases. No one was hurt, but the damage was considerable.

A "British Workman No. 1," on the same principle as the Leeds institutions, was opened in Cleckheaton.

October 1st. John Hirst, of Dewsbury, well known as the local bellman, died from injuries he had received the previous day through accidentally falling down some steps in the town. He was seventy-five years of age, and quite a character in his way.

2nd. The new Mechanics' Institute, at Bradford, was opened with great ceremony. The Right Hon. W. E. Forster formally opened the building, and the Mayor, Mr. Ripley, and other gentlemen took part in the proceedings. There was afterwards luncheon at the Victoria Hotel, under the presidency of Mr. C. Semon, and the speakers included Lord F. Cavendish, Sir J. Pakington, the Bishop of Exeter, the Rev. Dr. Ryan, Mr. Illingworth, and Mr. Miall. The proceedings were wound up by a public meeting in St. George's Hall. The new institution occupies the site of the old Bowling Green Hotel, familiar to all frequenters of Bradford as the heart of old Bradford, and forms part of the new street which has been made in this locality, having a frontage to Bowling Green of 91 feet, and to New Market Street and Tyrrel Street of 103 feet each respectively, the ground floor being devoted to shops, standing in line with the street. It is a handsome though not pretentious structure, the internal arrangement being specially designed for the varied purposes and objects of the institution. The building covers an area of 1,000 square yards, including the site, and cost £27,000.

4th. The Congress of the Social Science Association commenced at Leeds. In the afternoon, the Dean of Durham (the Rev. Dr. Lake) preached before the members in the Parish Church. In the evening, Sir John Pakington, the President, delivered his opening address in the Mechanics' Institute. A vote of thanks was afterwards accorded to him on the motion of the Mayor of Leeds, seconded by Dr. Lake.

The Roundhay Park estate was offered for sale, and the Mayor, representing the Corporation of Leeds, in accordance with the decision of the Council and a public meeting of ratepayers, became the purchaser of the mansion and pleasure grounds, including the lakes, for £107,000. He also bought Lot 20, by which an entrance to the park could be provided half a mile nearer Leeds. For this lot £32,000 was given, making the total sum expended £139,000. Of the forty-five lots offered, 28 were sold, the total sum realized being £170,545. The remaining 17 lots were withdrawn.

St. John's Schools, Bowling, were formally opened by the Rev. Dr. Ryan (Vicar of Bradford).

The veteran trainer, Mr. Jno Scott, died at Whitewall House,

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Malton, at 2 p.m., close upon his 77th birthday. Mr. Scott was born at Chippenham, near Newmarket, on Nov. 8, 1794, and commenced his career almost as soon as he could walk, in his father's stable. Mr. Scott was at first light-weight for Sir Watkin Wynn, then private trainer to Mr. Houldsworth, at Rockhill, and afterwards with Mr. Petre. Whitewall House and stables being vacant in 1825, he purchased them, and had resided there ever since.

5th. Mr. Joseph Nutter, of Halifax, who formerly resided in Bradford, gave a donation of £500 to the Bradford Infirmary, in remembrance of his old connection with the borough.

Messrs. Hardwick, Best, and Young, auctioneers, Bradford, offered for sale, at their rooms in Piccadilly, some valuable freehold property in the centre of the town of Bradford, viz., the White Swan Hotel, at the corner of Market Street and Charles Street, with the brewhouse, yard, and out-offices belonging to it; a warehouse behind the White Swan, four shops and dwelling-houses fronting to Market Street, and six piece-rooms fronting to Charles Street. The whole area comprised about 1586 square yards. The property was offered in one lot, and was finally knocked down for £27,100, the purchasers being Mr. Geo. Brown, Kirkgate, Bradford, and Mr. John Sowden, Bradford.

Serjeant Tindal Atkinson, the newly-appointed judge of the Dewsbury County Court, and Circuit 12, took his seat, and was welcomed by the legal gentlemen practising in the court. He was accompanied by Mr. Philipps, the deputy judge, and Mr. Edward Day, J.P.

6th. The extensive premises of Messrs. Shepherd and Co., timber merchants, in Savile Street, Sheffield, were discovered to be on fire. The whole building was soon in flames, which communicated with an adjoining building where a large quantity of timber was drying, and this also was destroyed. The damage was estimated at £7,000.

7th. The Bank rate of discount was unexpectedly raised to 5 per cent., caused by the drain of gold on German account.

Dr. Hardwick met a number of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Leeds Artillery, the Engineers, and Rifle Volunteers, at the Sanitary Exhibition in the Coloured Cloth Hall, and fully explained the system of military ambulances, illustrating his description by means of the models of military ambulances shown in the exhibition by the National Association for the Aid of Sick and Wounded.

Sir John Burgoyne died, in the 90th year of his age. His eldest son, Captain Hugh Talbot Burgoyne, was in command of the ill-fated turret-ship Captain, which foundered off Cape Finisterre on the 7th of September, 1870, and from the effect of the consequent shock to his nervous system the deceased veteran never recovered.

9th. The engineers' nine hours strike at Newcastle ended. All the details for carrying out the arrangements suggested by Messrs. Phillipson and Cowen were agreed upon by the representatives of both parties, and the men resumed work on the 11th. The result

caused great rejoicing all over the Tyne. The willeyers and fettlers of the Dewsbury district also made an amicable arrangement with their employers, and resumed work. The finishers of the same district, however, were still out.

10th. There was a great fire in Chicago, by which the destruction of property was frightful. Not a business house, bank, insurance office, express office, hotel, or newspaper establishment was left in the southern division of the city; and the entire business portion of the north side, and a portion of the west, were consumed. The loss of life was estimated at 405, and the number of people rendered houseless was said to be 100,000. Twelve hundred houses, as well as the gas and water works, were destroyed. The district burnt covered nearly nine square miles. The loss of the English insurance companies was enormous. In Liverpool alone the loss was estimated at £420,000, and one Scotch company was said to have lost £400,000. A fund for the relief of the sufferers by the fire was opened at the London Mansion House, and meetings were called in all the principal towns in England to inaugurate subscriptions.

11th. The business of the Social Science Congress, which had been in session in Leeds for eight days, was concluded. Mr. Hastings, the President of the Council, said the association had never had a more successful meeting, and he paid a high compliment to the resident and public authorities for the liberal and bountiful manner in which the members had been received and entertained. With reference to the Sanitary Exhibition held in the Cloth Hall, Sir John Pakington said that, though got up at a very short notice, it contained the largest collection of sanitary specimens ever gathered together on such an occasion, and the exhibition had been visited by 35,000 persons. The proceedings were concluded by an excursion to Templenewsam.

A most destructive fire broke out in the rag-grinding mills of Messrs. Robert Blakeley and Son, Dewsbury. The building, which was five stories high, was totally destroyed. The damage was £10,000.

Mr. Virgo, librarian of the Bradford Church Literary Institute, was selected, out of 183 candidates, as librarian of the Bradford Free Library.

The inhabitants of Otley determined upon the restoration of the May-pole, which, after standing for ages upon Cross Green, was torn down and much damaged by the lightning in June.

A very sad accident happened at Warrington. The workmen at Dallam Forge, in that town, were celebrating the marriage of one of the partners of the firm, when an improvised cannon burst and killed one of the men who was participating in the rejoicings. The manager of the forge was walking across the yard a short distance off when the accident occurred, and was struck by the fragments of the cannon. Both his legs and one thigh were broken.

A shocking murder was committed at Stockwell by the Rev. T. Selby Watson, M.A., who for upwards of twenty-five years had

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been head master of Stockwell Grammar School. The victim of this lamentable crime was the wife of the rev. gentleman, a lady 62 years of age.

12th. The woolstaplers of Halifax commenced closing their warehouses at two o'clock on Saturdays.

The excitement in connection with the Newcastle strike was renewed. When the engineers presented themselves at their various workshops, they were told that at present the whole of them could not be taken back, but that all old hands would obtain employment as soon as possible. On this the men renewed the strike, and as a result great excitement prevailed in the town.

The Bishop of Ripon consecrated a new church which had been erected at Mirfield, at a cost of £25,000. At a luncheon after the service, in reply to the toast of his health, the Bishop stated that this was the eighty-eighth church he had consecrated in his diocese within the last fifteen years.

13th. At a special meeting of the Leeds Town Council, the report presented on August 9th, by Dr. Robinson, the medical officer of health, recommending the demolition of courts and alleys between Back George Street and Union Street, and in Nelson Street and Pollard Yard, on the ground that they were unfit for human habitation, came on for further consideration, and a resolution was passed ordering the destruction of the buildings comprised in the block indicated. The Mayor made a statement of the circumstances under which a portion of the Roundhay Park estate was purchased for the borough, and after discussion, the Council adopted a resolution accepting lots 19 and 20, for the purpose of providing a park for the borough, conditionally upon the necessary legal authority for completing the purchase being obtained. An amendment, having for its object to defer the purchase until a poll of the ratepayers had been taken, was defeated by a majority of 21, the numbers being for the purchase 34, against it 13.

The Nine Hours System was granted in Leeds by Messrs. Greenwood and Batley, and Messrs. Fairbairn. This decision was announced this day, and was received with great satisfaction by the workmen.

The lock-out in the Dewsbury district terminated, an Arbitration Committe having been appointed to which the question of wages was to be referred.

14th. Upwards of 800 persons sat down to tea in the Mechanics Institution, Stalybridge, on the occasion of the presentation of a testimonial to Mr. Henry Bayley, of Kelsall House, who had for nearly fifty years been the leader of the Liberal party in the neighbourhood, and chairman of their election committees. After tea a testimonial consisting of a handsome silver goblet, value 40 guineas, and an address, was presented to him.

The Old Manor House at Pudsey was formally opened as a "British Workman," or a public-house without the drink.

16th. The Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots at Lancaster received

the very munificent gift of £30,000 from a Yorkshire lady—Mrs. Brooke, of Gateforth House, Selby. A similar sum was presented to the Leeds Infirmary, and £10,000 to the Cookridge Convalescent Home. These, and other sums, amounting altogether to £130,000, were given in pursuance of the wishes of her late husband, the Rev. Richard Brooke.

The Nine Hours Movement was conceded in the Stockton and Hartlepool districts, the announcement being received with great rejoicing.

17th. According to accounts from America, the number of lives lost in the prairie and forest fires of Wisconsin and Michigan was estimated at 2,000. It was also calculated that 3,000 square miles of territory had been devastated.

18th. The ancient church at Ledsham, after having undergone a thorough restoration, was re-opened.

Died, at Mount Pleasant, near St. George's Church, Leeds, Mr. Robert Barr, the clerk to the Leeds Borough Magistrates, and senior partner in the firm of Barr, Nelson, and Barr, solicitors, South Parade. He was born on the 3rd September, 1794, in George Street, near the Kirkgate Market, where his father, Mr. Richard Barr, resided. He was articled to an eminent firm of solicitors in Leeds, Messrs. Upton, Nicholson, and Hemingway, and his life career as a sound and able lawyer told how thorough was the training that he received from them. Entering the office a youth, he remained in it until the dissolution of the firm, when he became partner with Mr. Nicholson. Mr. Barr's care and judgment as a legal practitioner early brought him under the notice of the local authorities, and on the office of coroner becoming vacant in 1824 he received the appointment. The firm of Nicholson and Barr existed for several years, during which time the offices of town clerk, clerk of the peace, and magistrates' clerk were filled by deceased's partner. After the passing of the Municipal Corporations Act, these three offices were distributed. That of clerk to the magistrates remained with Mr. Nicholson, and it was held by him until his death in 1836, when Mr. Barr was, on the 3rd December, 1836, unanimously elected. Mr. Barr had previously resigned his coronership, and his successor was Mr. John Lofthouse. With this gentleman he entered into partnership, and on the 1st January, 1837, the firm became Barr, Lofthouse, and Nelson. No further change took place until the death of Mr. Lofthouse, when the name of the firm was altered to Barr and Nelson; on the admission afterwards of Mr. Frederick Barr, the nephew of the senior partner, it assumed the style by which it is now known—Barr, Nelson, and Barr. Mr. Barr was for many years the professional adviser of the Leeds Improvement Commissioners, solicitor to the overseers for the township of Leeds, Leeds Waterworks Company, and legal adviser to the patrons of the Leeds Parish Church, besides holding several other professional appointments. The duties of all these appointments Mr. Barr discharged with great ability, and so

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extensive was his knowledge of all legal matters that his advice was frequently sought by members of his own profession. His calmness and clearness of judgment and integrity of purpose led him to be often selected as an umpire between contending parties, and it was rare indeed that the faintest question as to the justness of his decision was heard. It was, however, in his career as clerk to the justices that Mr. Barr stood out most prominently before his fellow-townsmen. Words of the highest praise were heard on the lips of all who were brought into contact with him. Poor and rich alike felt the influence of his upright dealing and his kind and sympathizing heart. Throughout the whole of his thirty-five years' official connection with the borough bench he discharged his duties in the most satisfactory manner, and the magistrates repeatedly manifested their admiration of his many excellent qualities. In 1860 they testified their regard for their clerk by subscribing for a full-length oil portrait of him, and it now adorns the magistrates' room adjoining the borough Court in the Town Hall. The artist was William Crabb, and a massive gilt frame bears the inscription—"To mark the respect of the Leeds borough magistrates for their Clerk, Robert Barr, Esq.," and the names of thirty-three magistrates, headed by Sir Thomas Beckett and Sir Peter Fairbairn, follow. Mr. Barr's whole life was that of an unostentatious and unassuming man, but his sympathy with the unfortunate led him, in the midst of a busy life, to accept many positions of trust and responsibility in connection with various philanthropic movements and institutions in the borough, and in many ways he promoted their interests. Suffering in any form influenced his compassionate heart, and his purse was ever ready to succour the needy. In religion he was a Churchman, and in politics a Conservative; but he had a catholicity of spirit which induced him to extend his good works to all sects and all parties. The funeral of Mr. Barr took place on the 23rd, at the Burmantofts Cemetery. The procession included a large number of the leading inhabitants, as well as the Recorder and members of the Bar who were attending the Borough Sessions. The burial service was read before a large congregation at the Parish Church, and the procession afterwards proceeded to the Cemetery, where deceased was interred in a private vault belonging to his family. During the forenoon the great bell at the Town Hall was tolled, and the business at the Sessions and Police Courts was suspended.

. The Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company were erecting a new station at Mexbro', and forming a new road from the station to the centre of the village. This road crossed the River Dun Navigation Company's Canal by a bridge 30 feet high, with a span of 65 feet. About seven o'clock this morning the bridge by the settling of one of the buttresses, fell into the canal, the bed of which was completely stopped. Two men and a boy were working underneath the bridge at the time, and one of them, Patrick M'Grail, was killed on the spot. The other man, James

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Sullivan, a bricklayer, was shockingly injured, while the boy escaped unhurt, as he was washed by the "heading" of water into an adjoining field.

The Congregational Church, on a commanding site at Lightcliffe, was opened, when sermons were preached to crowded congregations by the Rev. Thos. Binney, and the Rev. Newman Hall. The total expenditure for land, church, house, and schools, was estimated at £8,515.

20th. At a largely attended meeting of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company at Manchester, the scheme for amalgamation with the London and North-Western Railway was adopted by an immense majority.

22nd. Sir Roderick Murchison, the distinguished geologist, died at his residence, in Belgrave Square, London, aged 79 years. As a mouthpiece of science, and in the intercourse between philosophers and the public, no man occupied a more prominent and popular position than the deceased.

23rd. A fire broke out on the premises of Messrs. Kemp and Pearson, cloth finishers, Holbeck Lane, Leeds, by which damage was done to the amount of £1,600.

Mr. R. N. Philipps took his seat for the first time as Recorder of Pontefract, and was received at the Town Hall by the Mayor and Corporation, Lord Houghton, Major Waterhouse, M.P. for the borough. The Vicar and clergy, and several of the neighbouring magistrates, together with the Mayor and Master Cutler of Sheffield, were present to welcome him on the occasion.

24th. The opening services in connection with the new Congregational church at Ripon took place. The foundation stone of the edifice was laid by Mr. W. H. Conyers, of Leeds, on the 2nd September, 1870. Exclusive of the land, which was the gift of nine gentlemen who specially purchased the site, the cost of the church had been about £3,000.

25th. The Bradford School Board determined that several architects in the borough should be invited to prepare plans for school buildings, and a committee was empowered to borrow £20,000 for the erection of four schools.

A fearful explosion occurred shortly before midnight in a colliery belonging to Earl Vane, at Seaham, by which thirty-four men and boys lost their lives.

John Barnett and William Sawden, at Bridlington Quay, fishermen, caught in their net in the bay a very large turtle. They towed it into the harbour, and landed it on shore between seven and eight p.m. It was over 7 ft. long, and 3 ft. 6 in. across, and weighed about six hundredweight.

A new bridge was opened at Halifax, amidst greater confusion than ceremony. The ceremony was nominally carried out by the Mayor, but the public, rejoicing in the freedom of a half-holiday, and unrestrained by any civic regulations, took the inauguration into their own hands. The bridge was in their possession long

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before it was declared ready for traffic, and, commodious as it is, failed to afford anything like the space necessary to give standing-room for one-third of those who were anxious to anticipate the work of the Mayor. The structure is known as the New North Bridge, it is constructed of iron, with a width of 60 feet inside the parapets, and has a bold and handsome appearance. It spans the Hebble Valley, connecting Northgate with New Bank and Haley Hill, the roads to Queensbury, Northowram, Bradford, and Leeds. The total cost of the new bridge, with land and property purchased for the purpose of improving the approaches, was about £16,000. Preceding the ceremony, the Mayor and Corporation, the Borough Members, a detachment of the 2nd West Yorkshire Yeomanry, the Halifax Artillery and Rifle Volunteers, and a number of the leading inhabitants formed in procession in front of the Town Hall. The procession started about three o'clock. At that hour a few policemen had with great difficulty cleared the greater part of the bridge, reserving a wide space at the south entrance, where there was a platform with a ladies' gallery behind. An advance guard of the Yeomanry had no sooner made its way on to the bridge than the crowd followed, and the crowd had afterwards everything its own way. It swarmed up on the platform, it mixed itself up among the civic authorities, it carried away policemen, but it was remarkably good-natured, although noisy and uncontrollable enough. At length about a score of Dragoons drew up at the southern entrance, and prevented further pressure upon the bridge. The authorities carried out their programme in the face of the confusion that prevailed around them. Room was found on or near the platform for those who were to take part in the ceremony, and for the Right Hon. Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., Lord F. Cavendish, M.P., Col. Akroyd, M.P., the Mayors of Leeds, Bradford, and Wakefield, the Master Cutler of Sheffield, the Town Clerk of Leeds, and the engineer and contractor of the Bridge. The Mayor shortly afterwards, amidst the discharge of artillery, declared the bridge open. A banquet was held in the evening at the Town Hall.

26th. An interesting address on the "Social State of India" was delivered in the Leeds Philosophical Hall, by Babu Sasipada Banerjee, to a very large and influential audience, over which the Mayor presided. The lecturer eloquently described the evils from which Hindoo society suffered, pointed out what he conceived would be the remedy, and appealed to all Englishmen for sympathy and support. It was resolved, at the close of the meeting, to establish in Leeds a branch of the National Association in aid of the Social Progress of India, and a committee was appointed to promote the object.

27th. The Rev. William Hudswell, for many years the pastor of Salem Chapel, Leeds, and the oldest Congregational minister in the town, died, aged 67, at his house, Springfield Lodge, Burmantofts. He began his ministry in Leeds, in 1832, and continued in the pastoral office until September, 1866, when he was compelled from

ill-health to lay it aside. During these thirty-four years he laboured with singular activity and zeal, and engaged in much religious work outside his own congregation and boay. He was a faithful and earnest pastor; he took a warm and active interest in the different religious societies connected with the town; and possessing a high and unblemished character, he was cordially esteemed by all classes in the borough. He was the only surviving son of the Rev. A. Hudswell, who for a very long period was minister of the Congregational Church at Morley. It was in the Sunday-school of the chapel where he ministered for so many years that Mr. William Hudswell commenced Christian work. After he had been a teacher in this school for about six years, he was induced, through the encouragement of many friends who recognized his aptitude for the work, to study for the ministry. He placed himself for a short time under the training of his father, and subsequently went to Airedale College, where he was a most diligent student, and where he made the friendship of the Rev. Mr. Vent, under whom he carried on his studies. His first charge was the Congregational Church at Great Driffield. Here he laboured for upwards of three years with great acceptance. In 1832 he received a call to George Street Chapel, Leeds, and as Leeds was a town with which he was most closely associated, he accepted the invitation. His new congregation was but a small one, but under his care it gradually increased in strength until it became too large for the place of worship in George Street. Mr. Hudswell's congregation removed to Salem Chapel in 1840, the congregation there, under the Rev. Mr. Ely, having commenced worship in East Parade Chapel. Mr. Hudswell preached his closing sermon on Sunday, September 23, 1866. He spoke on that occasion with even more than his accustomed simplicity and earnestness, and the service was deeply impressive. In addition to his pastoral duties, Mr. Hudswell was for about twenty years secretary to the Leeds district of the West Riding Home Missionary Society, and for an equally long period he acted as secretary to the local auxiliary of the Bible Society. Mr. Hudswell also acted for many years as the local secretary of the London Missionary Society. He was an occasional contributor to Congregational literature. One of the last articles that came from his pen was a memoir, for the *Congregational Register*, of his friend, the Rev. Dr. Haigh, of Bramham College.

The Yorkshire Union of Church Institutes, was formally inaugurated in Leeds, when the Earl of Dartmouth, president, delivered an address. There was a good representative attendance at the meeting, and after the speech of the chairman, discussions took place on the organization and work of Church Institutes, and on Church defence by Church Institutes. A resolution was also carried to the effect that churchmen should unite for the defence of the Establishment and the promotion of such measures as would tend to make the Church of England the church of the people.

28th. The paper mill of Messrs. H. and J. W. Wright, at

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Morton, near Bingley, was destroyed by fire. The damage was estimated at £7,000.

30th. The principal ironfounders and engineers of Bradford and the neighbourhood agreed to concede the nine hours term to their workpeople.

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Scarbro', and were the guests of Lord Londesborough. They were most enthusiastically welcomed. As they entered the railway station, that building was powerfully illuminated, and as they proceeded to the residence of Lord Londesborough, the elegantly decorated thoroughfares along the route were also beautifully lighted up. The Mayor of the borough was introduced to the Prince and Princess at the station, and his Worship, on behalf of the town, presented an address of welcome. The Mayor's daughter also presented to the Princess a beautiful bouquet. They left Scarbro' on the 4th of November.

The Sheffield Town Council decided to apply to the Board of Trade for powers, under the Tramways Act, to construct tramways from the New Market Hall to Attercliffe, Carbrook, and Brightside.

31st. The Purchase system came to an end this day, and a Royal Warrant, embodying the new scheme for promotion in the army, was published in the *Gazette*.

A large and commodious Mechanics' Hall, which had been completed at a cost of between £4,000 and £5,000, was opened at Otley, by a soirée and public meeting. In the course of the proceedings, an address was presented to Mrs. Dawson, of Weston Hall, by whom the foundation stone of the building was laid, and who was present to declare it open. Mr. Jas. Duncan, the president of the institution, was in the chair, and amongst the speakers were Mr. Illingworth, M.P., and Mr. J. Garnett.

November 2nd. A public meeting of the ratepayers of Birstal, was held in the Lecture Hall, when an agreement made between the Local Board and the Birstal Gas Light Company, for the purchase by the former of the gasworks and plant, was read, and a resolution authorizing the Board to apply to Parliament for powers to complete such purchase was passed unanimously.

8th. St. Augustine's Church, Wrangthorn, Woodhouse, Leeds, was consecrated by Bishop Ryan, (Vicar of Bradford,) in the absence, through indisposition, of the diocesan. The edifice had cost about £6,800.

9th. Sir A. Fairbairn presided at a meeting of the Leeds School Board, when a report was presented and adopted, recommending the erection of ten schools, the average cost of the buildings being from £2,000 to £3,000, and of the sites about £1,000 each. The committee resolved to ask for a loan of £40,000 to cover the expenditure, and the chairman proposed that application should be made to the Public Works Loan Commissioners for a loan to that amount; and to the Education Department for their sanction to the application.

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The Midland and Glasgow and South-Western directors agreed to amalgamate the two companies.

Election of Mayors:—Barnsley, Mr. J. Tyas, (re-elected); Batley, Ald. R. D. Keighley; Beverley, Mr. John Almack; Bradford, Mr. Matthew W. Thompson; Dewsbury, Ald. Mark Newsome; Doncaster, Mr. W. C. Clark; Halifax, Mr. J. D. Hutchinson; Hull, Mr. R. Jamieson, (re-elected); Leeds, Ald. Barran, (re-elected); Pontefract, Mr. Richd. Moxon; Ripon, Councillor W. H. Kearsley, (re-elected); Rotherham, Mr. J. M. Habershon, (first Mayor of the town); Scarbro', Dr. W. F. Rooke, (re-elected); Sheffield, Ald. Moore, (4th time); Wakefield, Mr. W. H. B. Tomlinson; York, Ald. Walker, (Lord Mayor); Mr Varey, (Sheriff).

The Leeds Town Hall Clock was illuminated this night for the first time.

The second annual gathering of the supporters of the "British Workmen" houses in Leeds took place in the Victoria Hall. There were now fifteen of these establishments in Leeds, where the movement was first started. The Mayor presided, and the proceedings were highly interesting.

10th. A fire broke out on the premises of Mr. T. S. Dickinson, brush maker and fancy dealer, Bond Street, Leeds, doing damage to the amount of £1,200.

The memorial of the late Lord Feversham, which had been erected in the pleasant North Riding town of Helmsley, was publicly unveiled. It consists of a Gothic canopy containing a statue of the deceased, and terminating in a cross. The structure is enriched with elaborate carving, and is approached by a four-stepped base. It is fifty feet in height, and has been built from silicias sandstone obtained from Bilsdale and Farndale quarries. The statue is of Sicilian marble, and represents the deceased nobleman in his robes as a peer, and as if in the act of delivering an address. It is from the chisel of Mr. Noble. As a piece of sculpture it has been well conceived and wrought out, and conveys an accurate likeness of the late Earl. The Gothic structure protecting the statue has been erected from a design supplied by Mr. G. Gilbert Scott. Situated in the centre of the Market Place, the memorial adds much to the appearance of Helmsley. The cross was the gift of the tenantry and friends of the deceased, and cost about £1,000. The statue was the gift of the family. On the south panel of the pedestal is the following inscription:—

"To William second Baron Feversham, this monument is erected by his tenantry, friends, and relatives, who cherish his memory with gratitude and affection. Born 1793; died 1867."

The ceremony of unveiling was witnessed by several hundreds of persons.

11th. The new schools built in connection with Holy Trinity Church, Bingley, were opened.

13th. Her Majesty granted £300 to Dr. Livingstone's children, no tidings having reached Zanzibar of the great traveller.

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Between five and six o'clock this morning, the residents in various parts of the town of Leeds were aroused from slumber by a terrific explosion which occurred at the gas works of the Corporation, New Wortley. The day men had just taken the place of those who had been at work during the night, when an escape of impure gas was observed in one of the purifying houses, which contained 1,000 feet of gas. In searching for the point of escape, it was necessary to remove the wooden flooring under which a large quantity of impure gas had accumulated. This was thus liberated, and made its way towards the engine fire, where it ignited. A tremendous explosion followed, causing great alarm wherever the noise of the report was heard, and a succession of minor explosions led people to imagine that they had experienced earthquake shocks. The terror of the residents in the immediate vicinity of the works was so great that many ran from their houses clothed only in their night dresses. Aid was soon at hand to extinguish the flames, and the gas was withdrawn from the whole of the 230 retorts, and the further escape of gas was thus prevented. After these precautions had been taken, it was found that one man, the foreman purifier, Michael Meaghan, in endeavouring to escape from the purifying house, where the explosion occurred, had been killed, and William Schofield, the manager of the works, (who subsequently died from his injuries,) and Samuel Rhodes, Thomas Kelly, and William Reynolds, were injured. Such was the force of the explosion that the whole of the tanks were displaced, and a good deal of damage was done to the buildings. The works were equal to supplying about 1¼ millions of cubic feet of gas per day. At night a good deal of inconvenience was suffered in consequence of the insufficient gas supply. It was impossible, owing to the damage done to the works in Wellington Road, to make gas there, and the town was entirely dependent upon the York Street works for its supply, and from shortly after seven until nearly nine, in the centre of the town at least, the people were compelled to light up with the aid of candles. Subsequently this state of things was somewhat remedied, and shortly after ten a moderately good supply of gas was obtained at places where, like newspaper offices, it was needed throughout the night.

Mr. John Matthew Habershon, the first Mayor of the newly-created borough of Rotherham, was introduced to the West Riding magistrates at the Rotherham Town Hall, and welcomed by them as the chief magistrate of the borough.

A fire occurred at Kirby Moorside, whereby property to the extent of several thousands of pounds was destroyed. The fire commenced in the workshop of Messrs. Clark and Co., cabinet makers. The shop was on the top of the Toll-booth or Town Hall, the police court, ball room, &c., the basement being occupied by several small shops. The engines from Pickering and Helmsley were telegraphed for, Kirby Moorside not having one of its own. By the time the first engine arrived the fire had got completely hold

of the whole of the building, and it was several hours before the fire was subdued. The premises were entirely gutted. The fire was visible at Malton, sixteen miles distant.

14th. The large Hall erected by Mr. Waddington on the Pavilion Estate, near the railway station, Scarborough, and known as the Londesborough Rooms, was opened for public entertainments.

An explosion occurred at the Spring Pit, Hindley Green, near Wigan. Of the seven men who were in the pit when the explosion occurred, six were killed. The gas was ignited by the firing of a shot.

15th. A new mechanics' institute was opened at Holywell Green, Halifax. A soirée was held, at which Lord Frederick Cavendish, M.P., occupied the chair.

The Rev. John Wallis Heslop, Vicar of Weaverthorpe-on-the-Wolds, died after a long and very painful illness, in the prime of life. The deceased gentleman was an antiquary, and had for some years been associated with the Rev. Canon Greenwell, Sir John Lubbock, and other archæologists in their examination of Wold tumuli, and had recently commenced a collection of early British antiquities.

16th. Mr. Rawlinson, C.E., had an interview at Bradford to receive information respecting the circumstances under which the Corporation sought power, from the Local Government Board, to borrow a further sum of £50,000, for the extension of the sewerage system of the borough, upon which £120,000 had already been expended. The amount borrowed under the powers of the Local Government Act by the town was £504,893, and £140,249 had been repaid, leaving the debt £364,643. The engineer of the Corporation stated that the estimated expenditure on the projected works was £50,028, and their length 28,020 yards, or nearly 16 miles. Already £320,000 had been expended, and £124,204 repaid. Mr Rawlinson expressed himself satisfied with the information given.

17th. The Arts Treasures and Industrial Exhibition recently held in the Congregational Schools, Great Horton, near Bradford, proved a remarkable financial success, leaving a surplus of £1,891. 4s. 6d.

18th. James Henry Whitehead, an underhand puddler, lodging in Neill's Yard, Hunslet Lane, Leeds, was murdered. After leaving a public-house in Meadow Lane about half-past eleven, and whilst walking along Great Wilson Street, a man attacked and stabbed him several times, apparently without receiving any provocation. Whitehead was removed to the Infirmary, where he died. It was found that he had received three stab wounds, one in the breast and two in the lower part of the body, through which his bowels protruded. A search for some hours was made unavailingly for his assailant. Another man, named Feirest, a slater in Saville Street had been admitted into the Infirmary a short time before Whitehead was taken there, and on being confronted with him the latter identified Feirest as the man who had attacked him.

20th. The Prince of Wales at this time became indisposed, which

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in a day or two developed into an attack of typhoid fever, with at first no unfavourable symptoms, but in the course of a week his illness assumed a serious character. The bulletins issued from Sandringham up to the 7th of December were of a varying kind, but the day following, Sir William Jenner and his colleagues reported that the Prince had slept, but was in a very prostrate condition, and the Queen and other members of the royal family were telegraphed for, as the physicians felt their services could no longer be of avail. Such a Sunday as the 10th of December was throughout the United Kingdom, had not been known since the Sunday (14th Dec.) of exactly ten years before, on which day the country was electrified to its very heart's core, by the unexpected news of Prince Albert's death. The feeling of sympathy for the Prince of Wales was intense, and the excitement was very great, as every moment might bring intelligence of his death. At the express desire of the Queen, a prayer was issued, imploring Divine Mercy for the Prince, who was then lying at the point of death, which was read in every church, and in every chapel prayers were offered up for the Prince's recovery. In a few days the condition of the Prince became more hopeful, and he ultimately recovered. On the 20th of December, by command of Her Majesty, the following letter was issued —

"WINDSOR CASTLE, Dec. 20.

"The Queen is very anxious to express her deep sense of the touching sympathy of the whole nation on the occasion of the alarming illness of her dear son the Prince of Wales. The universal feeling shown by her people during these painful, terrible days, and the sympathy evinced by them with herself and her beloved daughter, the Princess of Wales, as well as the general joy at the improvement in the Prince of Wales's state, have made a deep and lasting impression on her heart which can never be effaced. It was indeed nothing new to her, for the Queen had met with that same sympathy when, just ten years ago, a similar illness removed from her side the mainstay of her life, the best, wisest, and kindest of husbands. The Queen wishes to express, at the same time, on the part of the Princess of Wales, her feeling of heartfelt gratitude, for she has been as deeply touched as the Queen by the great and universal manifestation of loyalty and sympathy. The Queen cannot conclude without expressing her hope that her faithful subjects will continue their prayers to God for the complete recovery of her dear son to health and strength."

There were at this time residing in Thirsk, two men and two women whose united ages amounted to 372 years. They were all in perfect health, and aged respectively 100, 92, 91, and 89 years, being an average of 93 years.

At a special meeting of the Leeds Town Council, various improvements for which it was proposed to obtain Parliamentary sanction, were approved of. Amongst them was the Kirkgate Market Extension, which would involve an expenditure of £42,220, and the improvement of Park Row and Wellington Street, at an estimated cost of £60,710.

22nd. The great four-oared race for the championship and £400, between Kelley's crew and Winship's crew, came off on the Tyne

this morning. Winship's crew led almost from the first, and they won eventually by four lengths.

23rd. Sir C. Dilke addressed a large meeting in the Town Hall, Leeds, on the subject of Representation and Royalty. Admission to the hall was granted only to the holders of tickets, and many thousands of persons who came unprovided with these vouchers, and were refused admission, remained outside the building for several hours. Within the hall the proceedings were disorderly in the extreme. The chairman (Mr. Ald. Carter, M.P.) was refused a hearing, and it was not until the more turbulent of those present had been removed that Sir Charles Dilke himself was able to address the meeting. During the latter part of his speech the disturbances were renewed, the National Anthem being repeatedly sung and lusty cheers given for the Queen. The meeting broke up amid great disorder.

A terrible accident happened at the Black Lake Colliery, Hilltop, West Bromwich, belonging to Messrs. Horton and Sons. The men on the day shift proceeded as usual to their work, and found the shaft filled with smoke. The pit was found to be on fire, and seven men and a boy in it at the time lost their lives.

24th. Several railway accidents occurred, owing chiefly to the fog. The express from Scotland to the South, ran into a train standing at the Wigan station, and about twenty persons were injured. A passenger train from Leeds to Ilkley ran into a goods train at Headingley, and about a dozen persons were hurt.

25th. Vice-Chancellor Bacon granted an order extending the time for completion of the purchase of the Roundhay Park, so as to enable the Leeds Corporation to obtain borrowing powers to carry out the contract.

28th. At Wakefield, two military hospital tents, used as a small-pox hospital, one containing three patients and the other two nurses, caught fire. The flames spread so rapidly that it was impossible to save two of the patients, and these, a young man named Tyas, and the other a girl named Vickers, together with Mrs. Idle, one of the nurses, who was making courageous efforts to save the patients, were burned to death.

The House of Mercy Chapel, Horbury, was opened with a benediction service.

29th. The corner stone of a new Workhouse for the Wharfedale Union was laid at Otley, by Mr. Thomas Denison, the chairman of the Board of Guardians. Including the site, which adjoins the Newall Carr Road, on the north side of the valley, the Workhouse was to cost about £11,000.

A Congregational Chapel, on the Newton Hall estate, Leeds, for the use of the Potternewton congregation, was opened.

December 1st. The workpeople in the employ of Mr. Richardson, the first Mayor of Barnsley, presented him with a marble bust of himself on a pedestal. The likeness was a remarkably good one. The presentation was made after an excellent tea, to which 350 persons sat down.

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The public opening of the Slaithwaite Mechanics' Institute and Day School took place, under the presidency of the Right Hon. Jas. Stansfeld, M.P.

The Barnsley new County Court, in Regent Street and Eastgate was opened.

2nd. The Local Government Act was adopted at Pudsey.

4th. At a meeting of the ratepayers of Horsforth, it was decided to adopt the Local Government Act, 1858. A poll was demanded by the persons opposed to the adoption of the Act, the result of which was 481 votes for, and an equal number against, and on a scrutiny the adoption of the Act was defeated by 14 votes.

5th. At the Leeds Gaol Delivery, before Mr. Baron Pigott, Ann Lane, aged 31, a married woman, described as a hawker, was indicted for causing the death of Charles Robinson, with whom she had cohabited, by stabbing him in Kirkgate, Leeds, on Oct. 23rd. His Lordship, who said the prisoner had been guilty of manslaughter under very aggravated circumstances, sentenced her to twelve years' penal servitude.——Henry Bradshaw, aged thirty-four, a saw-grinder, was charged with the murder of his wife at Sheffield, on August 12th. The prisoner went home drunk, and on his wife asking where he had been, he struck her. Her brother, who was present at the time, interfered, but the prisoner renewed his attack upon the woman, and the brother a second time interfering, they fought. The police arrived and took away the brother, and the prisoner and his wife went home. On arriving at the house, he ordered her to go in, but as she refused he ran at and kicked her several times, and fractured her skull. The Judge sentenced the prisoner to twenty years' penal servitude. It was said that about a year before he completed a previous sentence of penal servitude.

About 5,000 of the Leeds Cloth Dressers were locked out by their employers.

Wm. Rookes Crompton Stansfield, Esq., of Esholt Hall, Yorkshire, and Frimley Park, Surrey, died, aged 81. The deceased for many years represented the borough of Huddersfield. He was first elected in August, 1837, defeating Mr. Richard Oastler, and he was successively again returned at the elections in June, 1841, in August, 1847, and July, 1852. The last named election, however was declared void, and Mr. Stansfield was succeeded, in April, 1853, by Viscount Goderich.

6th. There was living in a house next door to the Dam Inn, at New Miller Dam, near Wakefield, George Gawthorpe, who was 103 years old on the 18th of August. His memory was perfect, but advancing years were beginning to affect his sight and hearing.

2,000 colliers employed at the Butterley Company's pits, near Ripley, struck for an advance of 3d. per ton and the nine hours system.

Mr. W. Wood, died at his residence, Monk Hill House, Pontefract, after a short illness. Mr. Wood was elected one of the Members for his native town, Pontefract, in the Parliament of

1857, in conjunction with Lord Houghton. He was chairman of the Pontefract Bench of West Riding Justices for several years. Mr. Wood had gained considerable repute for his patents for the manufacture and design of carpets.

The premises of Messrs. Pickering and Co., oil millers, Lime Street, Hull, were destroyed by fire. The damage was estimated at £8,000.

7th. The Midland express train leaving London at five p.m., and due in Leeds at 9.57., came in collision with an engine, at Goosehill Junction, close to Normanton. The accident was attended with very serious consequences to a many of the passengers.

A new Baptist Church, situated in Leeds Road, Dewsbury, was opened, on which occasion a sermon was preached by the Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown, of Liverpool. The total cost of the building amounted to about £2,400.

11th. Mr. Thos. Satcliffe, a water-colour painter of good ability, died at Whitby. The deceased was a member of the Institute of Water-Colour Painters in London, and frequently had works shown at the Royal Academy Exhibitions. He was a native of Leeds. Under commission from Mr. F. W. Tetley, of Weetwood, the deceased painted a most elaborate series of water-colours, from 50 to 60 in number, a many of them possessing great merit, illustrative of the Yorkshire coast from Hull to Redcar. His pictures were finished with the utmost care and fidelity of detail, and there was a peculiar charm about his treatment. He was endowed with genuine talent. Excelling in landscapes, he also painted figures well, and his colouring was truthful and pleasing. He displayed a partiality for pretty nooks and way-sides as studies. Always happy at his work, he most untiringly devoted himself to it, even when bodily ailment might have counselled him to desist, and it is to his credit that despite the unceasing labours of the week, he was to be found on the Sunday a most active labourer, either as teacher or superintendent, in the Sunday school.

12th. This was the fifth anniversary of the explosion at the Oaks Colliery, near Barnsley, by which 360 lives were lost. More than 100 of the bodies were still buried in the workings. There were the usual religious services, attended by a number of the widows and children of the deceased. In the evening there was a large meeting of miners working at the Oaks and others. From returns made it appeared that seventy-five bodies were got out before the shaft was sealed up, seven when the shaft was re-opened in 1867, sixty during 1868, in 1869 there were twelve recovered, and in 1870 about the same number. Of the 150 widows left by the explosion many had re-married, receiving dowries from the Relief Committee. Of the 300 children left, several had gone off the fund, being able to maintain themselves. The South Yorkshire Miners' Association had 128 of the widows and 257 children thrown on its funds, and since then had paid £49,000 in claims and for similar objects.

A meeting of the Leeds Master Cloth Finishers' Association was

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held at the Victoria Hotel, to receive a report from a deputation who met six operative cloth finishers to talk over matters in dispute, under the presidency of his worship the Mayor, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted —"That this meeting, having received a report from the six members of the association appointed to meet the six operatives, and also the suggestions of his Worship the Mayor, resolve to accept the suggestion that the nine hours movement should come into operation on the First of March, and hereby resolve to open their mills on the morning of Dec. 14th, on this understanding."

13th. A "British Workman" Institute, on the same principle as those established in Leeds, was opened at Barnsley.

An alarming collision happened at the Water Lane junction, just outside the Leeds station. About five o'clock, as the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire train from Manchester, *viâ* Barnsley, was leaving the Midland station, it ran into the Scotch express (due about the same time) which was just crossing the Waterloo junction. Several carriages of the express were thrown off the line, and the passengers were severely shaken.

Mr. Thomas Mosley, who represented the North-East Ward in the Leeds Town Council, died in his sixty-second year Mr Mosley was seized with bronchitis a few weeks previous, but his illness was not considered of a dangerous character. He afterwards attended a meeting of the Council, which lasted seven hours, and it was supposed that his attendance at this meeting aggravated the symptoms under which he was suffering. Mr. Mosley was at the outset a principal mover in the scheme for the purchase of Roundhay Park.

After having been enlarged and re-decorated, the Independent Chapel at Eccleshill was opened again for public worship.

14th. The Archbishop of York consecrated St. Paul's Church, Middlesbro', which had been erected at a cost of £6,000 The site of the new structure was presented by Mr Thos. Hustler, of Acklam Hall, who was also a liberal contributor to the cost of erection. The Archbishop afterwards consecrated a new cemetery at North Ormesby.

Mr. George Hudson, the ex-Railway King, died in London, at the age of 71. Perhaps no man occupied a more prominent position in the earlier development of the railway system in the North of England than Mr. Hudson. He represented Sunderland in Parliament for fourteen years, and was thrice Lord Mayor of York. During the last twenty years he was involved in a Chancery suit with the North-Eastern Railway Company, and it was only a few weeks before that negociations for a settlement of the claims of the company against him were completed.

15th. A very melancholy accident occurred in the river Don, near Goole. A keel left the docks, having on board the captain, named Whiteley, his wife, two children, and a seaman. The tide was running strongly, and the hauling horse was unable to bring

the vessel into the centre of the stream. The craft came into collision with a bridge, and went down almost instantly on her beam ends. The captain was struck by the tiller, and saved from falling overboard by his wife, who caught him by the leg. The woman, seeing the imminent danger of the boat, ran into the cabin for her two children, but the vessel went down so rapidly that both she and her little ones were drowned. The captain attempted to get to his boat, but failed, and was only himself rescued by a boat hook. The sailor saved himself by clinging to the woodwork of the bridge.

16th. A suitable building, situated at the top of Main Street, (formerly used as the Sportsman Inn) Bingley, and which had been fitted up with everything necessary for its visitors, was opened as the "No. 1 British Workman."

The statue of Alfred the Great, presented by Mr. J. B. Philip (artist of the "Oastler Group" at Bradford) to the Bradford Corporation, towards the ornamentation of the terrace at Peel Park, was placed in the conservatory at Lister Park, Manningham.

18th. The Halifax Council appointed Mr. A. C. Foster, Town Clerk, in the room of Mr. J. E. Norris. The salary was £1,000 a year, but the gentleman selected had to provide his own clerks.

21st. After lasting seventy days, the case for the Claimant in the Tichborne trial was brought to a close. An adjournment was made until the 15th of January, when the Attorney-General would state the defence.

23rd. A handsome and substantial tower was added to the parish church of Whitwood, near Normanton, at a cost of about £750. An inscription over the entrance door states that "this tower was erected A.D. 1870 by friends, agents, and workpeople connected with Whitwood Collieries, in memory of the late Henry Briggs, Esquire, of Outwood Hall, who died Oct. 4th, 1868." A handsome illuminated clock, with three dials, five feet in diameter, and a fine-toned bell, the gift of Mrs. Briggs, were also added, the whole forming an appropriate memorial, as well as an ornament to the village.

24th. Mr. Joseph Middleton, the Recorder of Scarborough, and Deputy Recorder of Leeds, died, aged 53 years. He had not lately been in good health, and had an attack of erysipelas, from which he had suffered twelve months previous. Congestion of the lungs occurred, and caused death. Mr. Middleton was a native of Leeds, and frequently took part in matters affecting the interests of the town. He was born on the 28th March, 1818, and entered the Middle Temple early. In 1843 he was called to the bar, and in later years he had a widely growing practice. His reputation did not rest so much on his brilliancy as an advocate as on his ability as a sound lawyer. He was the author of several works. For a number of years he was the Recorder of Scarbro', and recently he had been appointed Deputy-Recorder of Leeds. Mr. Middleton was also deputy-chairman of the Ripon Quarter Sessions. His duties in each of these official positions were discharged with much care and ability.

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25th. A brief telegram was flashed throughout the United Kingdom at midnight on Christmas Day, announcing the death of "Master Magrath." He died at half-past ten this, Monday night, after a few days' illness. "Who is Master Magrath?" He was an Irish greyhound, owned by Lord Lurgan, and was thrice the winner of the Waterloo (Coursing) Cup. The achievement was an unprecedented one, and so great was the reputation in which he stood, that his attendance at Windsor was commanded by the Queen.

26th. The boys of the Broomfields Industrial School, Bradford, commenced their duties as crossing-sweepers in the principal streets in the centre of the town.

A new Life Boat, named "The Sea Gull," the gift of the Rev Y. Lloyd Greame, was launched at Bridlington.

27th. The Rev. James Dixon, D.D., died at his residence, Lumo Lane, Bradford, at the ripe age of 83. With the exception of the Rev. Thomas Jackson, the deceased was the oldest minister in the Wesleyan body, and had long been one of the most eminent leaders and foremost preachers. Although he had been blind for many years, his intellectual powers remained unimpaired to within a few minutes of his death, and those who had heard the "old man eloquent" in the pulpit will not soon forget his patriarchal appearance, or the strength and vigour of his discourses, his pulpit ministrations being continued until within the past two years. He was an able advocate of the missionary cause, spending a portion of his life in mission work at Gibraltar, where he was stationed in 1812, but he did not remain long there, returning home to prosecute his Master's work, with almost ceaseless energy, for the long period of nearly sixty years, the last twelve being spent in Bradford, where he was well known as "The Blind Preacher," and was much esteemed not only by the members of his own, but by those of other communions. Some years ago he was president of the Wesleyan Conference, was widely known as the author of several theological works, biographies, &c., and both as a lecturer and preacher he was very popular, his later sermons being much admired as the productions of a ripe intellect. He was often compared, when in the pulpit, from his striking and venerable appearance, to the great John Wesley, of whom he was one of the most devout and enlightened followers.

30th. The trade of this year in most branches of commerce, was remarkable, as a period of great prosperity. The clearances of iron from Middlesbro' averaged 30,000 tons per month, and the makers' stocks had been gradually reduced from 120,500 tons, at which they stood in January, to 63,000 tons in December. The 113 blast furnaces in operation at the beginning of the year had increased to 125, and the estimated production of pig iron smelted from the Cleveland ironstone was closely approaching two million tons.

Mr. Robert Coultish, of Stanningley, constructed a watch, all the plates and movement of which were made of a piece of the

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boiler which caused the fatal accident at Bingley two years before. The back plate was ingeniously contrived to represent the end of a boiler, with hinged furnace doors. The workmanship was good, and the watch kept time well. This curious specimen was presented by the maker to the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society for exhibition in the museum.

The Farnley Iron Company, owners of the Woodcock Inn, Moorside, Farnley, discontinued the sale of excisable liquors. It now became a "British Workman." The house had been licensed for upwards of a century.

31st. A woman named Nancy Bramham, who resided in a cellar cottage behind Hoyland's Passage, Halifax, died, close upon the age of 102 years. She was born at Wakefield, on the 12th July, 1770, and was married eighty years before. She had had 11 children, six of whom were living, three men and three women. Her eldest daughter was 77 years old, and her youngest son 56. The old lady was grandmother to 15 children, and her eldest grandchild was about 50 years of age. She had had 43 great-grandchildren, of whom 15 were living, some of them being nearly 30 years old. She had a large number of great-great grandchildren, and had been a widow 36 years. To the last she retained her intellect and memory, and was a good-looking old woman, of a florid complexion.

Died, Mr. Matthew Greathead, of Richmond. He was quite sensible until the last. He was in the 102nd year of his age, and was born at High Cunniscliffe, near Darlington, on the 23rd of April, 1770. He entered the Lennox Lodge, No. 123, of Freemasons, in the year 1797, and was a member 75 years. At the annual appointment of officers on the 27th, he was appointed inner guard. He was the oldest Freemason in England, and supposed to be the oldest in the world.

1872. January 1st. The Church of England new Lectionary, or table of lessons, came into use this day, and the arrangement of Sunday and daily lessons which had been in use for more than three hundred years, was henceforth to be superseded by it.

The Leeds Town Council granted the sum of £4,000 for the widening of Wellington Bridge and the approaches thereto, and a memorial was adopted to the Home Secretary asking for the confirmation of the appointment of Mr. Thornton, *vide* Mr. Robt. Barr, deceased, as clerk to the justices at a salary of £600 a year, and a further sum of £900 for assistance, &c., on the understanding that the fees, &c., should be repaid to the Borough Treasurer.

To celebrate the adoption by the North-Eastern Railway Company of the nine hours movement, about 2,000 of the men employed at the York Works, and the men at other establishments at which the boon had been granted, paraded the streets of the city, accompanied by music and by banners and models. There was also a demonstration at Blackburn by the ironworkers, several hundreds of whom assembled in front of the Town Hall, and marched in procession

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through the town. At both demonstrations resolutions were passed thanking the employers for having granted the reduced hours of work.

The Rev. J. A. Savage, Independent minister, of Gomersal, died. For the first 20 years of his ministry he was pastor of the Independent Church at Wilsden, and about 12 years ago he removed to Gomersal. He was secretary of Airedale College for more than 20 years.

2nd. Messrs. S. Ripley and Son, granted the nine hours term to the workmen employed at the Bowling Dye Works, to commence from the middle of February. The Bradford warehousemen held a meeting this evening on the question of seeking the adoption of the nine hours system.

3rd. A fearful scene was witnessed in a menagerie at Bolton. Connected with Manders's exhibition was a lion-tamer, named Massarti. He was performing in the den, when he was attacked and thrown down by one of the lions. Three other of the animals also fell upon the poor fellow and dragged him up and down the cage. The place was crowded at the time, and the excitement, it need scarcely be said, was intense when the horrid spectacle was seen. Hot iron pikes and guns were brought into requisition, but it was a quarter of an hour before the lion-tamer could be rescued, and shortly after his removal to the Infirmary he expired. Ten years before Massarti had his left arm torn off by a lion at a circus in Liverpool.

4th. The Huddersfield Town Council resolved to purchase the gasworks of that town, the price being £140,000.

The West Riding and other parts of the country were visited early this morning by one of the most terrific storms of thunder and lightning which had occurred at this season for many years. The lightning was exceedingly vivid, and the peals of thunder were very loud. At Sheffield, a man named Howson was killed by the lightning, and in other parts great damage was caused. At Hanley the thunder was followed by a hurricane and hailstorm, which covered the ground as with snow. During the storm, about five o'clock, Saint Mary's Church, Crumpsall, Manchester, was discovered to be in flames, having apparently been fired by the lightning. The Manchester fire brigade endeavoured without success to arrest the flames, and the church, which was a large and handsome Gothic building, was completely destroyed. The damage was estimated at £2,500.

An explosion of foul air took place at St. Peg Mills, Cleckheaton, the property of Messrs. Wm. Atkinson and Son, by which the whole of the gas lights in the new mill were instantly extinguished, one of the windows being blown completely out, the glass in some others shivered to pieces, and other damage done. Lights having been procured, it was discovered that there had been an explosion of foul air from a well 29 yards deep, which communicated with the drains running in various directions. The engineer, Mr. Joseph

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Spoden, having gone into the old engine-house with a light, the foul air ignited, running along the drains the whole length of the new mill, which was 40 yards in length, displacing the flags in several places on the ground and second floors. The cover of the well, a massive piece of delf stone 6 in. thick and about 6 foot square, was thrown a distance of some yards, while a similar stone was broken into several pieces. The report was distinctly heard nearly a mile off.

5th. T. Perronet E. Thompson, Esq., of the Northern Circuit, and leader of the Hull and East Riding Sessions, was appointed Recorder of Scarbro', in the place of Mr. Joseph Middleton, deceased.

Died, Sir Francis Crossley, at his residence, Bell Vue, Halifax, in his fifty-fifth year. A self-made man, Sir Francis owed much to his own exertions, but he owed much also to the example and precepts of noble-hearted parents. His mother, herself a farmer's daughter, was a farm servant; his father began life as a journeyman carpet weaver. The mother lived to a ripe old age; the father to start the now famous firm of Crossley and Sons, and see it on a fair way to success. The humble origin of Sir Francis Crossley was a matter which he loved unostentatiously to trace. On one occasion he referred to it in a touching speech. At a luncheon in connection with one of his gifts to Halifax, at which the Earl of Shaftesbury and Lord Goderich were present, he said:—"If I had been born of noble birth, or if I could have traced my origin (like some in this room) to a long line of ancestors who came over with William the Conqueror, however true it might be, it might not be good to do so. But, since I am of humble birth, perhaps it will be allowed to me to say a little of those who ought to share the honour which is heaped upon me. My mother was the daughter of a farmer who lived upon his own estate, and, although the estate was not large, it had been in that family for many generations, first as tenants, and afterwards as owners. That little estate is over the hill in Shibden Dale, and is called The Scout. Her father made the same error that Jacob made; Jacob made too much of Joseph, and her father made too much of Mary. She went out to service, contrary to the wish of her father, in a little family at Warley. I am honoured to-day with the presence of one who has descended from that family, who engaged her as servant—I mean Mr. Oldfield, of Stock Lane. In that service, in her own person, she did the work of kitchen-maid, of house-maid, and of cook; and, in addition to that, she regularly milked six cows every night and morning; besides which she kept the house, which was not a small one, as clean as a little palace. But this was not enough to employ her willing hands. Her mistress took in wool or tops to spin, and she would do what scarcely a girl in Warley could have done—spin that wool to 36 hanks to the pound, and thus earned many a guinea a year for her mistress, besides doing all the other work. My father, prior to the year 1800, was a carpet weaver. One night he was taking his

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'drinking' at the loom. He had laid his black bottle at the side of the loom, but by some means or other it fell down and broke. In attempting to catch it he cut his arm, and it was with the greatest difficulty he could stop it from bleeding to save his life. He was for some time doing nothing, but one day his employer, Mr. Currer, said to him, 'John, do you think you could manage to tie up a loom, as you cannot weave?' John replied that he should be only too happy to try. His master tried him, and found him so expert that he never allowed him again to go to the loom and weave. He was then going hard on with the business of courtship, but the proud farmer said he would never allow his daughter to marry a weaver or a foreman of weavers, and that one thing was certain—if she ever married John Crossley she should never see his face again. This was a great trouble to my mother, and when she had been asking counsel from One who never errs, she settled to open her Bible, and see what it said. Her eye caught the 27th Psalm and 10th verse: 'When my father and my mother forsake me, then the Lord will take me up.' She did not doubt after that, and eventually he gave his consent to the marriage. Many years after that they took the Dean Clough mills. As my mother went with her usual energy to that place, down the yard at four o'clock in the morning, she made a vow—'If the Lord does bless us at this place, the poor shall taste of it.' It is to this vow, given with so much faithfulness and kept with so much fidelity, that I attribute the great success my father had in business. My mother was always looking how best she could keep this vow. In the days that are gone by, when it was a dreary thing to give employment to a large number of people, the advice she gave to her sons was, 'Do not sell your goods for less than they cost, for it would ruin you without permanently benefiting any one; but if you can go on giving employment to some during the winter, do so, for it is a bad thing for a working man to go home and hear his children cry for bread and not be able to give them any.' Once when Mr. Salt called to see my mother, she said, 'You see, Mr. Salt, my sons have flown off, and have taken fine houses to live in, but it won't do for us all to leave this spot.' She lived to a green old age, and died in her 80th year, having lived to see her children's children's children."

These words give the best insight into the early history of Sir Francis Crossley, and the character he sustained, as well as into the secret of his success. A life begun under such a woman as his mother could hardly fail to be trained in religious observances, in habits of industry, and in deeds of kindness. Deceased was the youngest of three brothers—Joseph, John, and Frank Crossley—and was born in 1817 at Dean Clough, where stand the great works with which the name of the brothers is so familiarly associated. In 1868 the elder brother died, also in his fifty-fifth year. At a very early period a loom was set up for Francis in his father's mill, his pocket-money being dependent upon his industry. During the period over which he was receiving his education, it was in his

father's mill, at this special loom, where he spent his spare time, learning a trade while he was receiving an ordinary course of education. Not only did Sir Francis Crossley in his early years learn that trade which his firm has so largely developed, but he took a prominent part in public matters. He served for five years as a non-commissioned officer in the 2nd West York Yeomanry Cavalry. Up to 1833 the carpet manufactory at Dean Clough was on a very small scale, but at this time (1872), it was perhaps the largest in the world. It gave employment to between 5,000 and 6,000 persons, and the various buildings covered an area of about twenty acres. Its rapid growth may be dated from the application of steam power to weaving. The Crossley firm saw at once the advantage of machinery over manual labour, and the impetus which was obtained by its introduction at Dean Clough was accelerated from time to time by the acquisition of patents from which great advantage was reaped. Rapidly as wealth came in upon them and their name grew in importance, the more thoroughly did the brothers follow out their mother's advice. While their benevolence was praiseworthy because it was general, it had occasionally a special direction given to it which made it particularly valuable. One of the chief features of the works at Dean Clough is that they have been conducted for some years on a principle which, in their case, has passed out of the region of experiment into that of undoubted success. Here co-operation has been worked out in a way that has lessened to a material extent the distance between employer and employed, and has been looked up to and followed out as an example. The firm was changed into a company under the Limited Liability Act in 1866. The capital was then fixed at £1,650,000, and the workmen were admitted on easy terms as shareholders. Francis Crossley early took a prominent part in politics. At the general election of July 1852, he was elected M.P. for Halifax along with Sir Charles Wood, and represented the town until 1859. In that year a vacancy occurred in the West Riding, and he was elected in the Liberal interest. He retained his seat until the passing of the Reform Bill of 1867, which divided the Riding into three divisions, to the northern part of which he was elected along with Lord F. Cavendish. He was created a Baronet in 1863. Munificent as were his public benefactions, there is reason to believe that no man did more good privately, and whatever he did publicly was never done for the applause that might be expected to follow, but to meet wants and remedy evils that had become strongly impressed upon his mind. In 1855 he erected a handsome group of twenty-three houses, as residences for as many pensioners. They are known as the Francis Crossley Almshouses. Those who occupy them are provided with some furniture, and receive each an amount of money sufficient to keep them in comparative comfort. In the same year Sir Francis made an extensive tour over the United States and Canada, being absent some months. While there he conceived the idea of a

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pleasure-ground for Halifax, and determined to present one to the inhabitants. On his return he took immediate steps for carrying out this project, purchased a plot of land of twelve acres, and instructed Sir Joseph Paxton to lay it out, the ground to be named "The People's Park." In January, 1856, Mr. Crossley delivered a lecture, at Halifax, on his American tour, to an immense audience; and on the 14th of August, 1857, the People's Park, which was one of the results of that tour, being nearly complete, was formally opened. Its cost had been over £30,000, and it was handed over to the Corporation in trust for the use of the inhabitants for ever, the only principal condition attached being that the Corporation should expend at least £315 per annum to keep it in order. Some years subsequently, however, the donor placed in the hands of the Town Council a sum of money—over £6,000—to relieve the Corporation from any charge of this kind, and to thoroughly endow the park. The park thus became a free gift to the town, at a cost to the giver of about £40,000. In 1860 the inhabitants marked their appreciation of this munificent gift by erecting a marble statue of Sir Francis in the park, at a cost of over £1,000, the work being executed by Mr. Durham. About this period there was commenced the erection of that noble institution, The Crossley Orphan Home and School on Skircoat Moor, which was built and endowed by Messrs. John, Francis, and Joseph Crossley, at a cost of £65,000. The building has accommodation for 400 children. It was provided by the Messrs. Crossley with an endowment of £3,000 a year, but this sum was increased from other sources. The institution is an open one, a preference, however, being made in the case of children belonging to Halifax and the West Riding. In 1871 Sir Francis offered £10,000 to the governors of the Halifax Infirmary as a nucleus towards the erection of a new institution and a Convalescent Home. The offer was cordially accepted, but the scheme had to be abandoned owing to a difficulty in raising the necessary funds. In the same year his gifts flowed in other directions with extraordinary liberality. He gave £10,000 to the Corporation as a loan fund for the benefit of deserving inhabitants. Out of this fund men may borrow to the extent of £300 and women to the extent of £100 at 2½ per cent. on certain conditions, one being that £10 of the principal shall be paid back annually. Then he gave £10,000 to the Congregational Pastors' Retiring Fund; £10,000 to a fund for the relief of widows of Congregational pastors; and £20,000 to the London Missionary Society, making a total within a short time of £60,000. He assisted generously in the erection of Square Independent Chapel, Halifax, and it is to him that the handsome tower and spire which form so striking and beautiful a feature in connection with this edifice are owing. He also gave £1,500 in aid of the New Park Church, which is situated close to his house, at Halifax. He was a member of the Independent body—hence the extent of some of his gifts for the benefit of this denomination—but he was a liberal contributor to every good cause, he being distinguished for

nothing so much as the catholicity of his heart. Up to the last three or four years Sir Francis was a man of robust appearance, and the possessor of good health. He was anything but well, however, at the time of the last general election in 1868, and although he was able for a short time to take his seat in Parliament, he became so ill towards the close of 1869 that, acting upon advice, he resolved to make a tour eastward, with the view of restoring his health. Accompanied by Lady Crossley and the Rev. Dr. Mellor, he left England about Christmas with the intention of proceeding to Egypt. He got worse, however, while on the Continent, and was unable to proceed farther than Rome. He remained here until he was strong enough to travel, and then—early in 1871—he came home, and proceeded to his seat, Somerleyton, in Surrey, where he remained during the greater part of the year. He subsequently came to Halifax, where he died. Sir Francis was a deputy-lieutenant and a magistrate for the West Riding and East Suffolk. In 1845 he married Martha Eliza, daughter of Mr. Henry Brinton, of Kidderminster. He was succeeded in the baronetcy by his only child—Savile Brinton Crossley, who was born in 1857. The funeral of the late Sir F. Crossley took place on the 12th, at Halifax Cemetery. As a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, to whom the town was so deeply indebted, the shops and works were closed during the forenoon, and there was an immense gathering of spectators lining the route along which the solemn procession passed. A number of public bodies were represented, including the Congregational Union and the London Missionary Society. Lord Halifax, the Marquis of Hartington, the Right Hon. Jas. Stansfeld, M.P., Mr. Akroyd, M.P., Mr. S. Morley, M.P., and other Members of Parliament were present. The service took place in Park Chapel, which is near Belle Vue, the residence of the deceased, and the Rev. Dr. Mellor delivered a suitable address.

The will of the late Sir Francis was afterwards proved in the Wakefield Court. The personal estate was sworn under £800,000. The testator gave to Lady Crossley, for life, his mansion and grounds at Belle Vue, Halifax, with a life annuity of £6,000, and the right to occupy Somerleyton Hall, the farms, and those parts of the Somerleyton estate in his occupation at the time of his decease during the minority of his son Sir Savile Brinton Crossley, and subject to this provision, both the above estates were entailed on his son and his issue, with an expressed hope that no tenant in tail would part with either of the said estates without good reasons. The testator gave legacies of £400 each to his executors, and also legacies to several old servants. He also made the following charitable bequests, viz. :—£1,000 each to the London Missionary Society, the West Riding Home Missionary Society, the Congregational Pastors' Retiring Fund, and Airedale College, Bradford; and £500 each to the Congregational Board of Education, at Homerton, the Halifax Tradesmen's Benevolent Institution, and the Halifax Infirmary, all free of duty; and after making certain provisions

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with respect to the endowment of the Almshouses erected by him, (which in effect he carried out in his lifetime,) and for the completion of any unfulfilled arrangements connected with the Crossley Orphan Home and School, his son was made residuary legatee. There was one provision in the will which was of special interest to the inhabitants of the town of Halifax, as follows :—

"And whereas amongst my books will be found a volume, which I very much prize, containing an address presented to me on the occasion of the opening of the People's Park, at Halifax, and having the signatures of upwards of eight thousand of the townsmen and townswomen of Halifax aforesaid, appended thereto. Now I hereby expressly commend the same volume to the special care and conservancy of my dear wife and son, Savile Brinton Crossley, and of such others of my descendants as may from time to time be entitled to the possession thereof, feeling assured that they will take such means as will best secure the delivery down of that volume as an heirloom in my family to the latest possible generation, so that the same may belong to the male head of my personal branch of the family of Crossley for the time being."

5th. At a special meeting of the Leeds borough justices, Mr. John Thornton, of the magistrates' clerk's-office, was appointed as the successor of the late Mr. Robert Barr in the office of clerk to the justices. The appointment was to date from the 18th October, 1871, the day on which Mr. Barr died, and Mr. Thornton was to be removable at the pleasure of the justices.

Dr. Turnbull, late physician, and consulting physician, at the Huddersfield Infirmary, was presented with a beautiful timepiece, epergne, and salver—the last two in solid silver, and the whole valued at £350—subscribed for by the people of Huddersfield.

Mr. Joseph Gillott, the eminent steel pen manufacturer, died of pleurisy, at his residence, Westbourne Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham. He was the first to use machinery for making steel pens. Originally a grinder at Sheffield, his first employment was that of steel toy or tool making. His attention, however, was soon directed to steel pens, which were then made by hand in very limited quantities, at a cost of about 3s. 6d. each. The annual production in Mr. Gillott's factory at this time was 150,000,000, and the number of workpeople employed 450. Mr. Gillott was a liberal art patron and collector, and left behind him one of the finest private galleries in the country, valued at from £80,000 to £100,000, containing many works of Etty, Turner, David Cox, Linnell, David Roberts, Leslie, Ward, Wilkie, Muller, William Hunt, Maclise, Collins, and Frith.

8th. Leeds and Sheffield practically inaugurated the educational work empowered by the Act of 1870, by the opening of elementary board schools. In Leeds thirteen provisional schools were commenced, spread over the borough in districts where the population was most dense, and where new accommodation was least likely to interfere with that already existing. The total accommodation thus provided was for about 3,400 children. These temporary schools, in a short time, were to be superseded by buildings specially erected

with accommodation for 12,500 scholars, the estimated deficiency being 11,600. At Sheffield two elementary board schools were opened, one at Newhall, the other in Weston Street.

The Victoria Hall, Sunderland, erected at a cost of £10,000, and seating 3,000 persons, was opened by a temperance bazaar.

9th. A new road steamer was started by a company, to carry coals between Bradford and Thornton. The steamer, nominally of 12-horse power, drew a load of 40 tons on the level, at an average speed of four miles an hour.

A hale and hearty old man named John Rosenberry, who said he was born at Whitby in 1769, and claimed therefore to be in his 103rd year, applied for and obtained a hawker's license at the Leeds Town Hall Police Station. He was a hawker of small articles, daily traversing about three miles in the course of his rounds. There was a brave heart in the old man. He was too proud to take a gratuity, and considered himself able-bodied enough to need no assistance from the Poor-law officers.

10th. The Leeds Tramway Company obtained an injunction preventing the Corporation interfering with the highway between Leeds and Headingley in such a way as to stop the tramway traffic, as it was understood it was their intention to do. The Highways Committee of the Council, decided to give notice to the Tramway Company to pave with granite the road between Leeds and Headingley. In the event of a refusal the work would be executed by the Corporation, and the Company charged with the expense.

11th. There was great excitement in Whitby, to decide whether the town should be divided into wards under the Local Government Act. The decision rested with the ratepayers and property owners. The poll occupied two days, and at the close the result was—For wards, 1,497 ; against, 1,104 ; being a majority of 393 in favour of wards.

The Rev. Robert Poole, one of the vicars of the parish of Ripon, and a minor canon of the Cathedral, died suddenly. The deceased gentleman was held in high esteem by all classes of society. As a parish priest and pastor he was a model of what a clergyman should be ; visiting the sick, the poor, and the needy, in season and out of season. He was the son of the Rev. Robt. Poole, Vicar of the Collegiate Church of Ripon, and was born at Market Weighton on the 23rd March, 1797. He proceeded to Queen's College, Cambridge, 1817, and afterwards obtained a scholarship at St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1821 and M.A. 1828, and in 1823 succeeded his father as Vicar of the Collegiate Church of Ripon, which the latter had held since 1809, having succeeded his uncle, the Rev. Isaac Godmond, who was appointed in 1753, so that the vicarage had been in the family 119 years. The deceased was the oldest Rural Dean in the Archdeaconry.

12th. Vice-Chancellor Malins made a compulsory order for the winding-up under the Court of Chancery of the unfortunate European Assurance Company. The absolute liabilities amounted to £1,473,091, and the assets to about £120,000.

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The Directors of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company decided to grant the demands of the goods guards on the line for shorter hours and an increase of wages.

16th. The ratepayers of Hull decided, after a stormy discussion, to oppose a scheme for the establishment of a free library in the town. Fifteen years previous there was a movement in the same direction, and it was frustrated in a similar manner.

The Bradford Fever Hospital, which had been erected at a cost of £22,250, was formally opened.

17th. At Beverley Police Court, Richard Lowser, jun., was charged with stealing from the Hull Banking Company, at Beverley, of which his father was manager, between £16,000 and £17,000 in bank notes.

Early this morning the Wakefield Old Flour Mills were destroyed by fire. The premises, which were formerly the Soke Mill, belonged to the Aire and Calder Navigation Company, and were leased by Messrs. Booth, Rishworth, and Reynolds, new and improved machinery having been erected by the owners. The men left work about ten o'clock on Tuesday night, all being apparently safe. When the fire was first observed, a strong wind prevailed, and the flames advanced with great rapidity. The mill was entirely gutted in three hours. The loss of the Aire and Calder Company was estimated at £10,000, and Messrs. Booth and Co. at about £5,000.

18th. Mr. C. B. Denison, M.P., and Mr. Joshua Fielden, M.P., the representatives of the Eastern Division of the West Riding, were entertained at a banquet in the Leeds Town Hall by the Conservatives of the town and district. About 800 were present. The chair was occupied by Mr. George Lane Fox, the chairman of the election committee, and amongst the speakers were Lord Wharncliffe, Earl Feversham, several Conservative Members of Parliament, and Mr. F. S. Powell, the Conservative candidate for the Northern Division of the Riding.

19th. The Bishop of Ripon consecrated Christ Church, Upper Armley, which had been provided at a cost of about £8,000, or, including endowment and outlay upon schools, of £16,000. The new edifice is in the Early English of the 12th century, and was designed by Messrs. Adams and Kelly, of Park Row, Leeds.

The Sheffield Town Council resolved to construct street tramways, the offer of a private company being rejected.

20th. Shortly after the death of the late Mr. Robert Barr, the justices of the borough of Leeds agreed to an address, which they resolved to present to Mrs. Barr, as an indication of the respect, the confidence, and the esteem which they entertained for him who had so long and so faithfully been their clerk. This address was illuminated in a style which displayed most exquisite taste and finish of execution on the part of the artist; and the leaves having been enclosed in handsome bindings, the address was forwarded to Mrs. Barr.

The honours conferred on the two principal physicians who

attended the Prince of Wales during his illness were officially announced. Sir William Jenner, who was already a Baronet, was created a Civil Knight Commander of the Bath, and Dr. William Gull, a Baronet.

A dense fog, which was the cause of several accidents elsewhere, resulted in more than one fatal occurrence in Leeds. David West, the captain of a coal barge, fell into the river at Kirkstall, and was drowned. On the same evening a young man, named Joseph Child, and Mary Ann Cousins, his sweetheart, missed their way and fell into the river near the Suspension Bridge. At Ravensthorpe station, near Dewsbury, an express train from Bradford ran into a "pick up" train with great force. Some of the carriages were smashed, and, though no lives were lost, several of the passengers were severely injured. At Tinsley Junction, near Sheffield, a passenger train ran into some empty coal trucks, and some damage was done, and the passengers were shaken. Near Wolverhampton a passenger train ran into a goods train, and the passengers were a good deal knocked about.

21st. A form of prayer and thanksgiving prepared by the Archbishop of Canterbury for the recovery of the Prince of Wales was read in the various churches.

22nd. A crowded meeting was held in St. George's Hall, Bradford, in support of the ballot.

The Huddersfield Girls' College was formally opened by the Mayor of Huddersfield, (Mr. Wright Mellor,) in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen. The College consists of the schools connected with the Highfield Independent Chapel, known as Highfield Schools.

24th. A hurricane of wind swept over London, doing considerable damage. One of the pinnacles belonging to the central hall of the Houses of Parliament, weighing about two tons, fell about five o'clock in the morning, smashing the stone work and iron girders of the telegraph office, upon the floor of which office the massive fragments eventually lodged.

25th. A very serious accident occurred to the North-Eastern train leaving Leeds at 5.40 this evening for the north. The train, which was a full one, passed Pannal station safely, but on reaching the points where the loop for Harrogate leaves the main line, the first part of the train passed safely to the loop line, and then there was a severe shock, and the latter half of the carriages were driven upon the wrong line of rails. The coupling chains snapped, the engine swerved, and ran into the embankment, half burying itself in the soil. The tender was thrown athwart the rails, the first carriage was upset, and the third thrown upon it, and other carriages more or less displaced Amongst the occupants of one of these was the Bishop of Ripon, who was enabled to escape from the broken carriage through the window, comparatively uninjured, and walked forward to Harrogate, whence he subsequently proceeded home by train. Two or three of the carriages were smashed and their

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occupants somewhat injured. Amongst those were Mr. Blythe, of Liverpool; Mr. Ryan, Harrogate; Mr. J. Russell, Mr. Bainbridge (surgeon), Mr. Hirst, jun., Mrs. John Wright, and other residents of Harrogate.

29th. At a special meeting of the Leeds Town Council, £5,000 was granted to carry out a system of sewer ventilation. A further sum of £1,000 was granted to the Sanitary Committee for the erection of a hospital for smallpox patients.

Mr. James Stansfeld, until very recently Judge of the County Court at Halifax, Huddersfield, Dewsbury, and Holmfirth, died at his residence, Moorfield, Halifax, in the eightieth year of his age. Mr. Stansfeld was the first judge of the Halifax County Court, and occupied that position for thirty years, after working hard as a lawyer for twenty-six years before. He took an active part in the promotion and direction of the Halifax Mechanics' Institution, of which he had been president for many years. Both himself and other members of his family were teachers at the institution, and, so long as he could come out of doors, he was regular in his attendance at the institution. He was also a member of several other local institutions, and took a deep interest in the cause of education. He was a gentleman of unostentatious habits, but his kindness of heart and uniform courtesy and urbanity had endeared him to his fellow-townsmen of all shades of politics and all religious creeds. As Judge of the County Court, his many virtues and admirable qualities were well known and highly appreciated, both by the gentlemen of the bar practising there, to whom he was always kind and courteous, and by those who were suitors, to whom he was ever considerate and forbearing. His name was almost a household word in Halifax, and his memory will long be fragrant to thousands of his fellow-townsmen.

February 2nd. Mr. Richard Gouthwaite, of Lumby, the arbitrator, gave his decision in the arbitration heard at the Leeds Town Hall on the 20th and 21st December, as to the amount of compensation the Corporation should pay Mr. William Emsley, in respect of his shops and warehouses on the sout-east side of Leeds Bridge. The sum awarded was £7,700.

An alarming fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Walter Rhodes, rag merchant, Heckmondwike, whereby a large amount of property was destroyed, the loss being estimated at £5,000.

3rd. The size of the Saturday *Leeds Mercury* was increased to twelve pages.

The nomination of candidates for the Northern Division of the West Riding took place at Bradford. Sir Henry Edwards, High Sheriff, presided; the numbers present were estimated at from fifteen to twenty thousand. Mr. Powell, the Conservative candidate, was first brought forward, his proposer being Mr. James Farrer, and his seconder Mr. William Fison. Mr. Isaac Holden, the Liberal candidate, was proposed by Mr. Matthew Wilson, and seconded by Mr. John Crossley. The show of hands was decided in favour of

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Mr. Holden, and a poll was demanded on behalf of Mr. Powell, which took place on the 6th. The contest was a very severe one, and for some time after the toll booths were closed both sides claimed the victory. The official return, however, showed that the seat had been gained by the Conservatives, Mr. Powell having received 6,961 votes, and Mr. Holden 6,917.

The dyers in the employ of Messrs. H. Ripley and Sons, G. Armitage and Sons, Mr. S. Smith and Co., and Messrs. Oates, Ingham, and Co., Bradford, celebrated the anniversary of Bishop Blaize, the patron saint of wool-combers, by a demonstration in favour of the nine hours movement. The men, to the number of several hundreds, had their rendezvous in Peel Place, and marched thence in procession, with bands playing and colours flying, through the principal streets of the town. The men wore rosettes and scarfs, children were carried in waggons, and several vehicles and horsemen joined in the display. One of the banners was inscribed, "In memory of Oastler, the friend of the factory child," and another bore the words, "May the nine hours movement become universal." In the evening the men sat down to dinner at various places. The weather was fine but cold, and the streets through which the procession passed were crowded with spectators.

An extensive spinning mill at Holmfield, the property of the Ovenden Worsted Spinning Company Limited, was entirely destroyed by fire. The loss was estimated at £15,000.

Thomas Taylor, postmaster and actuary of the Savings Bank, Staleybridge, was taken into custody on a charge of embezzling the moneys of the Savings Bank. The deficiency amounted to £6,242 9s. 11d., but in consequence of guarantees, the actual loss to the investors amounted to 1s. 6d. in the pound.

4th. A special mission was commenced at the Parish Church, Leeds, and continued during the week. At the evening service the Bishop of Ripon preached an impressive sermon to a crowded congregation.

At a large meeting of engine drivers and other servants of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, it was resolved to memorialise the directors for an agreement made in 1867 to be carried out in its integrity, giving the ten hours' system.

An unusually brilliant display of the Aurora Borealis was seen in most parts of England, this, Sunday night. The phenomenon was visible also in France, Turkey, Egypt, and other countries.

5th. The Bishop of Ripon consecrated the new church of St. Luke, Beeston Hill, Leeds. The total cost of the building, including the site, had been about £4,500.

The Darfield Main Colliery, one of the most extensive in the South Yorkshire district, was on fire, by which 700 hands were thrown idle. The fire was the work of an incendiary, for whose apprehension a reward of £50 was offered.

7th. Mr. Frederick Bacon Frank, of Campsall Hall, Doncaster was appointed High Sheriff of Yorkshire.

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The Rev Canon Woodford, D D., Vicar of Leeds, was appointed one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to the Queen

The mills of Messrs. Lister and Co , at Manningham, near Bradford, were on fire, and damage was done to the amount of about £5,000.

A new and handsome chapel, erected in Belle Vue Road, Leeds, through the exertions of the congregation worshipping in Rehoboth Primitive Methodist Chapel, Park Lane, was opened by the Rev. J. P. Chown, of Bradford. The cost of the building, including the land, had been nearly £4,000

8th Mr. Joseph Pease, of Southend, Darlington, died, aged 72 years. His father, Mr Edward Pease, was associated with George Stephenson, in developing the Stockton and Darlington Railway Mr Joseph Pease, then a young man, took a leading part in the arrangements for the new line, having drawn up the first prospectus with his own hand. To his administrative talent, excellent judgment, and unremitting attention in subsequent years in the management of the line, was due very largely the great prosperity which it afterwards exhibited But it was more particularly in the coal and coke and ironstone trades, to which the railway afforded the necessary facilities for development, that Mr Pease built up the gigantic concern of which till within a short period of his death he remained the principal and at the same time the animating and guiding head Mr Pease was returned as a Liberal, with Mr John Bowes, for the new constituency of South Durham, at the election of 1832, after the passing of the Reform Bill. He was the first Quaker who sat in the House of Commons, and remained in Parliament till 1841, during which period he was instrumental in pushing forward the Great North of England Railway, from which the present North-Eastern Railway system has been developed. Mr Pease was appointed treasurer of this line, and so continued till the management passed into the hands of Mr George Hudson. He resigned his position in Parliament in 1841 to devote his attention to the growing business concerns with which he was connected, and to which the extension of the railway system was affording scope, and he never subsequently sought Parliamentary honours. The firm of Joseph Pease and Partners, of which Mr. Pease was at the head, and which had its head offices at Darlington, had done a business unparalleled probably by the transactions of any other firm in the North of England, it being stated that something like one-third of the immense mineral traffic which passed over the Darlington section of the North Eastern Railway being owned by that firm. The firm had a large number of collieries in the county of Durham, and employed between 5,000 and 6,000 workpeople in connection therewith, to say nothing of those engaged in the ironstone mines. The deceased gentleman, from the earliest period, provided schools at great cost at all his collieries, which always stood high as educational establishments, and his great wealth was the means of enabling him to contribute with a very liberal hand to various

benevolent and charitable objects. Some years ago he presented to the town of Darlington a clock, placed in the Market tower, valued at £1,200 ; a short time after a steam fire-engine ; and when the parish church of St. Cuthbert's, at Darlington, was restored, although not contributing to the fabric as a member of the Society of Friends, he added two new bells, and spent over £500 in laying out the churchyard. In many other ways Mr. Pease showed his public spirit and generosity. He was afflicted with blindness some years before his death, but notwithstanding this he continued to fulfil his engagements as Chairman of the Darlington Board of Health, &c., which he only resigned when his health failed in 1856 or 1857. He continued the President of the Peace Society till his death. He was also President of the Local Branch of the United Kingdom Alliance, and occupied many other public posts. Mr. Pease was gifted with great powers of speech, and his public utterances were remarkable for their graceful diction and oratorical power. The deceased gentleman in early life married Miss Emma Gurney, of Norwich, by whom he had a large family, of whom, Mr. J. W. Pease, the senior Member for South Durham, was the eldest. The funeral of Mr. Pease took place on the 13th, at the Friends' Burial Ground, behind the chapel at Darlington, and was the largest that had ever taken place at Darlington, being attended by the Corporations of Darlington and Middlesbro' ; the principal tradesmen and residents of Darlington, and by the chief commercial gentlemen of the Cleveland district and South Durham, including the leading representatives of the iron and coal trades. There were also the various managers and others connected with the different railway departments of the Darlington section and also of the North-Eastern Railway. Deputations of the managers and workmen of the different iron and coal mines in which the deceased gentleman had so great an interest were also present. Beyond these the whole of the space leading from the residence of the deceased to the Friends' Meeting House was lined with crowds of people, the different shops and places of business having been closed for the day.

Lord Mayo, the Governor-General of India, was murdered by a Mahomedan convict. His Excellency had been making a tour throughout India, and visited the Andaman Islands this day, for the purpose of inspecting the State prisons and examining the convict stations. Lord Mayo had reached the pier on his way to the boat, when a Mahomedan convict, named Shere Ali, suddenly broke away from the guard, and stabbed him twice in the back His Excellency fell, and died shortly afterwards.

A new chapel, which had been erected at Doghouse by the Congregationalists of Heckmondwike, was opened for Divine worship. The cost of the chapel and school was nearly £1,700.

Lieut.-Col. Brown-Westhead, the son of Mr. J. P. Westhead, of Lea Castle, Worcestershire, formerly Member for York, died very suddenly at the Hornyold Hotel, Malvern, from the rupture of a

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blood-vessel. The deceased served with distinction in the Crimea, where he was wounded, and he took part in the storming of the Peiho Forts in China.

9th. The House of Commons was occupied with the election of a Speaker in the place of Mr. Denison, who retired. There was no opposition to Mr. Brand, who was proposed by Sir Roundell Palmer and seconded by Mr. Locke King.

The Master of the Rolls gave judgment in the case of Busby *v.* the Corporation of Leeds. On the 8th of January the Highways Committee served Mr. Busby with notice to pave with granite the line of tramway from Cookridge Street to Shaw Lane, within the metals, and to the extent of eighteen inches on each side, and, in default, that such work would be undertaken by the Highways Committee on the 11th, the cars being stopped until the work was completed. Mr. Busby obtained an injunction restraining the Corporation from interfering with the traffic, and, on the 12th, Mr. Busby offered to pave on each side of the rails, on condition that the Corporation should allow him a certain sum towards the cost. This offer was refused, and the Corporation moved to have the injunction set aside. The motion had been two or three times before the Court, and the judgment was substantially a defeat of the Corporation.

12th. The Lords Justices delivered judgment in the case of Beckett and Others *v.* the Corporation of Leeds. The question was as to the right claimed by the plaintiffs as Lords of the Manor of Leeds to the soil in certain parts of Briggate and other streets in Leeds. Their Lordships were of opinion that the Lords of the Manor had a very clear and satisfactory right to the soil of the streets, and they therefore dismissed the order of the Master of the Rolls as well as the summons to vary the order. Their Lordships, however, did not grant the costs of the appeal.

13th. The late Speaker of the House of Commons, Mr. Denison, was gazetted under his new title of Viscount Ossington. He took his seat this night in the House of Lords.

A man named Bradshaw, a watchman at the Alexandra Theatre, Sheffield, was found suspended from the "flies" quite dead, this morning. His wife, with her head frightfully smashed but not quite dead, was discovered shortly afterwards in another part of the building. She was able to say that her husband had assaulted her. Her injuries were so serious as to cause her death.

A new Independent Chapel was opened at Utley, near Keighley. The total cost of the building, including boundary walls, was about £2,600.

Miss Anna Mary Fenton, had been engaged, without intermission, as teacher in the Sunday School, at Fulneck, for fifty years; during forty-three of which she had also been superintendent, and now that she had completed her fifty years' jubilee of labours in the school, there was a gathering of old scholars and former and present teachers to celebrate the event this day. After tea, the minister, the Rev. G. Clemens, took the chair, and various letters addressed to Miss

Fenton were read, and a handsome purse of money was presented to her. An elegant easy chair had also been given her, in which she sat, looking young for her years, happy and grateful, and often moved with the appreciation of labours on which she, as a humble Christian, did not set too high a value.

14th. The worsted mill at Harden Beck, near Keighley, occupied by Messrs. Roberts and others, was discovered to be on fire, and damage was done to the amount of about £5,000. One thousand persons were thrown out of employment.

16th. James Hudson, overlooker in a worsted mill, at Bradford, was murdered at Manningham. From the opinion given by the house surgeon of the Bradford Infirmary, Hudson had been murdered by a succession of blows. That he had been followed, struck down in an instant, barbarously used, and robbed, was proved conclusively at the inquest, and that, by a singular coincidence of circumstances, his assailants escaped observation at the time. A police-notice issued by Mr. Grauhan, chief-constable of Bradford, stated that there was stolen from the person of the murdered man a purse containing above £3 in money, a pair of cotton gloves, and a new pair of narrow-ribbed cotton-cord trousers, which would fit a man 5 ft. 4 in. in height. The notice also stated that it was supposed that the murder was committed by a tramp, as the gloves and the empty purse which belonged to the deceased were found in a brick kiln, along with a very old pair of patched corduroy trousers. A reward of £50 was afterwards offered for the apprehension of the murderer.

18th. This afternoon, five boilers filled with caustic soda exploded at Messrs. Evans and M'Bryde's chemical works, Pocket Nook, near St. Helens, causing a tremendous destruction of property. The terrific noise which was caused by the explosion was heard for miles around. Fortunately, as it was Sunday, but few persons were at the works. A space of about 2,500 square yards, where the boilers and oxidisers stood, was a heap of ruins. Three persons were killed and several injured. The explosion was caused by workmen having driven in a wooden plug to cut off communication with the steam-pipe, when engaged in the interior of the boiler, and when the boiler was again set to work this plug was forgotten; hence the explosion.

19th. The Lancashire and Yorkshire train leaving Leeds for Manchester at 7.28 p.m., came into collision with a Great Northern goods train at Stanningley Station. The driver of the Great Northern train, named George Ward, living at Bradford, was severely injured, and Horsfall, guard of the express, was cut about the face. Mr. J. F. Smith, of Rochdale, and Miss Beevers, of Pellon Lane, Halifax, were also injured. Both the engines were smashed, and also the carriages of the passenger train, and the rails were torn up for some distance.

21st. Lord Northbrook, Under Secretary for War, accepted the appointment of Viceroy of India.

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A meeting of the inhabitants of Yorkshire, convened by the High Sheriff, was held in the Nisi Prius Court, at York Castle, for the purpose of adopting an address of congratulation to Her Majesty and the Prince of Wales on the recovery of His Royal Highness. There was a large and influential attendance. Sir H. Edwards presided, and the speakers included Lord Fitzwilliam, Lord Wenlock, the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Ripon, Mr. Denison, M.P., Mr. Sykes, M.P., the Hon. Admiral Duncombe, and other gentlemen. An address to Her Majesty was unanimously adopted.

In the Queen's Bench, the Rev. John Walter, a Wesleyan minister at Bingley, recovered £3,500 damages from the Midland Railway Company, for injuries sustained in an accident at Kilnhurst Station, between Sheffield and Barnsley, in September, 1870.

22nd. Mr. Arnold Taylor, Government Inspector, held an inquiry at Shipley, respecting the necessity of increasing the number of members of the Local Board from nine to fifteen.

23rd. That terrible disease, small-pox, caused the death, at Harrogate, of Mr. S. Iles, who was well known throughout the whole of the north of England as a violinist of much promise. He was born and educated in Leeds, but latterly he had resided in Harrogate, where, during the season of 1871, he conducted the concerts at the Cheltenham Rooms. Though only twenty-seven years of age, Mr. Iles had already attained an eminent position as an accomplished musician.

Mr. C. Mills was appointed to the office of clerk to the Huddersfield magistrates *vice* Mr. J. C. Laycock, resigned.

24th. A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the Leeds Corn Exchange in support of the action of the Corporation to obtain Parliamentary powers to secure Roundhay Park for the use of the inhabitants.

A largely attended meeting of factory operatives and others was held in Leeds in favour of the nine hours system being extended to the women and children and others employed in the flax, felt, silk, and woollen manufactories. Several resolutions in support of the movement were carried with great heartiness.

A meeting was held in the Low Moor Company's School, Low Moor, for the purpose of presenting to Mr. and Mrs. Scott a testimonial in recognition of their valuable services as master and mistress of that school for a period of upwards of thirty-four years past. The testimonial consisted of a very handsome silver tea and coffee service, a gold lever watch and Albert chain (costing altogether about £90), and which bore the following inscription :—

"Presented to Mr. and Mrs. Scott by their pupils and friends, in recognition of their valuable services in connection with the Low Moor Company's School for a period extending over thirty-four years."

25th. Mr. Samuel Lister Booth, senior partner of the firm of Booth, Clough, and Booth, solicitors, Leeds, died suddenly at his residence in Bramley. The deceased was greatly respected. For the last five years he had held the office of vice-chairman of the Bramley Board of Guardians.

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26th. A special meeting of the Leeds Town Council was held, the Mayor presiding. A deputation from the meeting in favour of the purchase of Roundhay Park, was received. The report of the sub-committee on sewage utilization, showing the progress of the experiment with the A B C system at Knostrop, was read, and was discussed at great length. It stated, among other things, that £10,000 had already been expended on the works, and that the effluent water had been found pure enough to pass into the river without polluting it.

27th. The National Thanksgiving for the recovery of the Prince of Wales took place in London, and passed off most successfully. The Queen, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal Family, drove in procession from Buckingham Palace, by way of the Strand and Fleet Street, to St. Paul's Cathedral, which was thronged with persons belonging to the upper ranks of society, and where the Thanksgiving service took place according to the arranged plan, the Archbishop of Canterbury preaching an appropriate sermon. After the service the royal party and suite returned in procession to Buckingham Palace by way of Holborn, Oxford Street, &c. Enormous crowds lined the route both ways. The enthusiasm of the people was very great, and the weather was very fine all day. In most towns in Yorkshire, as well as in other parts of the kingdom, the National Thanksgiving was observed in various ways. In Leeds there were services and sermons at the Parish Church and other places of worship, and the music performed at St. Paul's was given before a large audience at the Town Hall. Services were also held at the churches, &c., elsewhere. In some towns there was a partial holiday, and in others there was a general closing of places of business. In the principal towns brief accounts of the proceedings in London were received by telegraph early in the afternoon, and were read with great interest.

28th. The cotton mill of Messrs. Salmon and Taylor, at Bolton, was destroyed by fire. The flames were discovered whilst the operatives were at their mid-day meal, and so rapidly did the fire spread that some of the hands had to be rescued through the windows. The mill had 32,000 spindles and valuable machinery erected three or four years before, the whole of which were destroyed. The damage was estimated at £30,000.

Died, Dr. Charles Rooke, of Scarborough. He was well known by name as the author of a work entitled "The Anti-Lancet," and as the proprietor of several valuable and popular medicines and other preparations.

The Rev. W. Whiteley, who died at Great Horton, this day, in his eighty-second year, was a self-educated man of more than ordinary worth and ability. He was born at Huddersfield, but removed to Leeds in his seventh year, and, with the exception of other sixteen years spent in Liverpool, London, and Great Horton, he lived and laboured the remainder of his long life in that town He was a scholar and teacher in some of the earliest Sunday schools

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there In his youth he was associated with the late Michael Thomas Sadler, the advocate of the Ten Hours Factory Bill He was for thirty five years in the service of the late firm of Hind, Smith, and Co , in North Street, and for some years honorary secretary of the Leeds Pickers Free Gift His career as a labourer in the Methodist communities was an extraordinary one When he was a young man he was the appointed public catechist of the Wesleyan Sunday School, and he was the organizer, and for many years the conductor, of the excellent system of Wesleyan tract distribution in Leeds He took great interest in the establishment and conduct of the Wesleyan day schools, and materially assisted the architect of the Darley Street school, who left entirely to him the designing of the school furniture. He was also sent to London to purchase the apparatus and books. As a local preacher amongst the Methodists few were his superiors. In the secession from the Wesleyan body, he became a leading man in the Reform societies, and when near the age of three score and ten years, was invited to minister to a London circuit, consisting of seven chapels, where he laboured for two years and three months. He then became minister to the Reform congregation at Great Horton, where, his strength failing in less than two years, he had to relinquish the work of his life, on which his heart had been fixed from early childhood

29th Vice Chancellor Bacon made an extension of time for one year under the injunction against the Corporation of Leeds, restraining them from discharging the sewage of the borough into the river Aire, the Corporation undertaking to purchase fifteen acres of land, or obtain compulsory powers to purchase the same next session, for the erection of works for the disposal of the sewage.

Her Majesty, at about half-past five o'clock this afternoon, having taken her accustomed drive, returned to Buckingham Palace, and had alighted at the west front of the building, when a youth, dressed as an artizan, between 17 and 18 years of age, presented a pistol towards her carriage Her Majesty observing the movement of the lad, lowered her head, and attempted to screen herself behind the framework of the carriage, and the attendants, who had dismounted, seized the lad and disarmed him On being taken into custody, he gave the name of O'Connor, and was rather demonstrative in his behaviour The pistol was found to be one of an old pattern with a flint lock It was not loaded, and even if it had been, it is believed that it could not have been fired In the prisoner's pocket was found a paper, the object of which was to obtain a pledge from the Queen for the release of certain prisoners described as "Fenians"

Mr. T Cabry, of York, left the service of the North-Eastern Railway Company, after being one of the principal engineers for the long period of thirty-five years On his retirement, the directors presented him with a gratuity of £1,000, and also a first-class free pass, granting him the privilege of travelling for life over the whole of the North-Eastern lines A testimonial was also presented to him

at his residence on the Mount, York. It consisted of an elegant silver dessert service of the swan pattern, the design having been prepared for the Paris Exhibition, a large centre-piece, an epergne with a suitable plateau, four compotiers, the whole weighing 250 ounces; and a gold-mounted Malacca walking cane, with massive ivory handle, the gold mounting bearing the monogram of Mr. Cabry. For Mrs. Cabry, a very handsome gold bracelet, set with diamonds and amethysts, was supplied by Mr. Streeter, the Court jeweller. On the epergne was the following inscription :—

"Presented to Thomas Cabry, Esq., C.E., by the officers and servants of the North-Eastern Railway Company, on his retirement from the service of the Company, 1871."

March 2nd. The result of the poll on the question of a site for a cemetery, at Pudsey, was announced by the chairman, Mr. William Merrit, to a large concourse of ratepayers. For Back Lane site 540; against it 464; majority for it 76. The announcement was received with great cheering.

Mr. William Macturk, M.D., of Bradford, died at his residence, Eldon Terrace, at two o'clock this afternoon, in his 77th year. The deceased, who was styled the father of the profession in Bradford, was generally esteemed for his many excellent qualities. He was born at South Cave, Yorkshire, in 1795. He graduated at Glasgow University, studied at Edinburgh and Glasgow, was a member of the Royal College of Physicians, and for four years practised as a surgeon at Scarborough. He came to Bradford in 1824, and married, in the following year, Catherine, daughter of Mr. John Rutherford, M.D., of Kinross, N.B., a lady of considerable fortune. His second wife, Beatrice, who survived him, was the daughter of Mr. Duncan Macdougall, of Ardentrive, Argyleshire. He left one son, Captain Macturk, of the Indian army, and three daughters. Along with the late Dr. Outhwaite, he took a large share in the establishment of the Bradford Infirmary and Dispensary, of which he was physician until the infirmities of age compelled him to seek some ease. He lived to see that institution, started in a humble way in Darley Street, expand into its present large proportions and prosperous condition. He took great interest in the establishment of the Bradford Fever Hospital, and one of his last public acts was to send a letter, accompanied by a donation and annual subscription, expressing his great regret that he could not be present at the opening ceremony, which event took place a few weeks back.

4th. The operatives employed in the flax trade in Leeds, numbering about 8,000, struck work, and, as the result, some of the largest flax mills in the kingdom were standing idle. The operatives had, three weeks previous, sent in notices to the employers, intimating that on the 1st of March they would require a reduction of hours of labour to nine per day. This, the masters resolved to resist, and the strike was the result.

5th. The new Infirmary, at the Bradford Workhouse, was formally opened by Mr. T. Barber, chairman of the Board of Guardians.

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6th. The Claimant in the Tichborne case was nonsuited, on this, the 103rd day of his trial. At the sitting of the Court Mr. Sergeant Ballantine asked the jury whether in the representation they made on Monday, the 4th, that they were agreed, they acted purely upon the opinion they entertained as to the tattoo marks, or upon the general view they took of the whole case? After half-an-hour's deliberation the jury intimated that their decision was based upon the entire evidence. Mr. Serjeant Ballantine then elected to be nonsuited. The Judge ordered the Claimant to be prosecuted for perjury; and the Attorney-General undertook that the cost of the prosecution should be borne by the Government. In the course of the afternoon the Claimant was arrested at the Waterloo Hotel and conveyed to Newgate. He was afterwards tried for perjury, and sentenced to 14 years imprisonment.

At a meeting of the Halifax Town Council, it was resolved that a granite pillar or slab should be erected in the Park, on which should be recorded the date of its opening, and also the time when the late Sir Francis Crossley presented 6,000 guineas for its endowment.

8th. Mr. James Harris, borough accountant at Bradford, was suspended, pending an investigation into his accounts, which resulted in finding a deficiency of £500.

The trustees of the Staleybridge Savings Bank determined to recoup all the depositors who had been defrauded by the late manager, Mr. Thomas Taylor. This was the more creditable to these gentlemen as they were not legally bound to refund the money thus abstracted, and had subscribed it among themselves. The sum amounted to £6,200. At the Manchester Assizes on the 15th, Taylor was found guilty of embezzlement, and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

11th. The Heckmondwike Local Board of Health resolved to purchase the plant of the Heckmondwike Gas Company.

16th. The New Brighton Abattoir, erected at Bolton Bridge, near Bradford, at a cost of between £5,000 and £6,000 by the butchers of Bradford, was formally opened this week.

The following local incident appeared in the *Leeds Mercury*:—The year 1536 was the date of one of the most interesting and one of the most authentic legends connected with Old London Bridge. In this year the nursemaid of Sir Wm. Hewet, a rich cloth-worker living on the bridge, playing with her master's little daughter out of one of the projecting windows, let the child fall into the river. Its instant death seemed certain, when Edward Osborne, a brave apprentice of Sir William's, leaped in and saved it. In due time the child so rescued grew into a blooming woman, and the belle of the bridge was courted by many great courtiers, foremost among whom was the Earl of Shrewsbury. But her father generously replied to all the amorous band, "No, Osborne saved her, and Osborne shall have her." So Osborne bore away the belle, and with her a large dowry, and in course of years Osborne became Lord Mayor, and was knighted by Queen Elizabeth. The great-grandson

of the brave apprentice was raised to the peerage by Charles the Second, and William of Orange made him the first Duke of Leeds. This Sir Edward Osborne, the antiquarians tell us, lived at his father-in-law's house in Philpot Lane, and was buried at St. Dennis, in Fenchurch Street. The Duke of Leeds still preserves, at Kiveton Castle, in Yorkshire, a fine portrait of Osborne's right-worshipful master, clad in black furred gown, scarlet doublet and sleeves, gold chain, and velvet bonnet. So, in many cases, the heraldic tree of our noblest peers has been grafted on the merchant's ink-stained deal desk.

Mr. Henry Harris, of Longwood, near Bingley, expired this morning, at the age of 83 years. The deceased, who was born in 1789, near London, had been resident in Bradford nearly 70 years. He was senior partner in the firm of Harris and Co., formerly well known as the "Old Bank." Originally founded in 1804 by deceased's uncle, and conducted under the style of Edward Peckover and Co., the name of the bank merged into "Harris and Co.," and the concern is now known as the Bradford Old Bank Limited, becoming a limited liability company in 1864. Deceased and his brother became connected with the bank in Mr. Peckover's time, and when it was transformed into a company he was appointed a director. Latterly, however, he had taken no active share in the business, had lived in comparative retirement, and his nephews took the principal share in the management. The late banker was a bachelor, a cheerful, good-hearted gentleman, ever ready with his purse and advice in the cause of charity and benevolence. His pleasant countenance, cheery voice, and genial *bonhomie* would be much missed by a large circle of friends, and the poor lost a considerate friend. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and before residing at Longwood he occupied Heaton Hall, near Bradford. He was connected with most of the charities, was treasurer of the Bradford Infirmary from its formation, gave a handsome donation to the Fever Hospital, was one of the founders of the gasworks, and, in fact, was one of the foremost gentlemen in the promotion of every good work for the advancement of the material and social interests of the town where he resided so long. He was a shrewd business man, and had the confidence of the mercantile community.

19th. A meeting of the standholders and cloth manufacturers of Leeds and the neighbourhood was held in the Coloured Cloth Hall, Park Row, to consider the proposal of the Corporation to obtain Parliamentary powers for taking the hall (erected 1758) for public improvements. Resolutions were passed calling upon the trustees to use every effort to keep the hall as at present, on the ground that it was admirably adapted for its purpose, and appointing a committee to confer with the trustees of the hall and to watch the interests of the standholders during the progress of the bill in Parliament. Another resolution was adopted, requesting the trustees to take no action as to the sale of the hall without obtaining the opinion of the standholders.

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20th. About five o'clock this evening an accident occurred to the Lancashire and Yorkshire passenger train, due at that hour in Leeds from Manchester. The scene of the accident was just past the Wortley junction, where the train was slackening for the collection of tickets at Holbeck. Two of the carriages were thrown off the line, and several of the passengers were injured. In the train were Colonel Hutchinson, Government Inspector of railways, and Mr. Thomas Jessop, surgeon, of Leeds, but they escaped unhurt.

22nd. Mr. Councillor Joseph Wright, of Leeds, one of the representatives for the West Ward, died at his residence, at Harehills. Mr. Wright had occupied a seat in the Council at intervals for a number of years, and the discharge of his public duties was marked by conscientious fidelity and good ability. His disposition was genial and engaging, his kindness of heart most striking, and it is almost needless to observe that he had a very wide circle of friends. Besides taking part in municipal business, he showed a warm sympathy for the distressed, and interested himself in the management of the Dispensary. He was also a member of the Infirmary Building Committee. His connection with the Leeds Smithfield Club, and his indefatigable efforts to sustain it in a good position, were also well known.

23rd. The boat race between the Oxford and Cambridge University eights was rowed on the Thames, from Putney to Mortlake. The weather was very unfavourable, snow falling a great part of the time. After a good race Cambridge again won for the third time in succession. The Cambridge crews had now won 13 races, against Oxford's 16. Time 21 mins. 14 secs.

Mr. Justice Quain, at the Leeds Assizes, during this week, sentenced a man named M'Gough to six months' imprisonment and twenty lashes, for having robbed and ill-treated a Beverley boatman, at Leeds, in December; and an Irish labourer, named Foggarty, was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude, with five years' police supervision, for wounding a detective-officer in the service of the North-Eastern Company, Leeds, in order to prevent his apprehension, and to twelve months' imprisonment for stealing a cask of chicory from one of the company's wherries in Templar Street.——Edward Brooke, formerly in an extensive way of business at Bradford, was convicted of forging and uttering a bill of exchange for £2,000, purporting to be accepted by Messrs. Broadbent and Co., spinners, of Great Horton. He was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.——In the Civil Court, a travelling hawker, who was injured by the accident at the Holbeck Station in November, recovered £1,000 from the North-Eastern Company. Before the accident he was a strong active man, earning £150 a year. By the accident he was permanently disabled.——Two men, named John Towey and Thos. Connor, were found guilty of robbing and assaulting a collier at Sheffield. The former was sentenced to seven years', and the latter to five years' penal servitude, and 20 lashes each.——Arthur Sutcliffe and Luke Shackleton, both dyers, were found guilty

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of assaulting and robbing John Whiteley, at Shuttleworth Lane, near Bradford, on March 4th. As a reason why he should not be severely punished, Shackleton naively announced that he had come out of prison only five days before his arrest. The Learned Judge was well-informed of his antecedents, and, reminding him that he had been six times in prison since 1867, his Lordship ordered that he should receive twenty lashes and ten years' penal servitude. The other man had not previously been convicted, and he received a shorter sentence—namely, five years' penal servitude and twenty lashes.——A cattle dealer, named Edward Rathmell, aged forty-two, who appeared, as the Judge remarked, to have led a regular career of forgery, was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude and five years' police supervision afterwards, for uttering a forged bill of exchange for £65 with intent to defraud Wm. Hall, at Leeds, on July 4th.——In the Civil Court, Elizabeth Wilkinson, a widow, sought compensation from the Midland Railway Company for herself and her two children for the loss of her husband, who was killed in September, at Sheffield, by an engine of the company running over him near the works of Messrs. Jessop and Sons, steel manufacturers, Brightside, Sheffield, where he was employed as a gas engineer. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, and awarded her £750, and £500 to her son and the same amount to her daughter—total £1,750. ——Peter Leonard was indicted for the murder of James Hudson, at Manningham. Between twelve and one o'clock on the morning of Feb. 16th, the deceased was on his way home, having just before parted with his brother at a public-house. He was quite sober, and was carrying a pair of corduroy trousers under his arm. As he was proceeding homeward, he was attacked by two men in the most brutal way and murdered for the hope of plunder. One of his assailants flung a stone which knocked him down, the other trampled upon and kicked him in a shocking manner, and his skull was fractured in three places. The prisoner was apprehended wearing the corduroy trousers stolen from the deceased, and a confession he afterwards made afforded a further clue to the murder. In that statement he implicated two other young men, named Dunn and McCue. Originally the last-named was committed on the charge, but the Grand Jury threw out the bill, the only evidence against him being Leonard's unsupported statement. The evidence and the prisoner's confession very clearly proved Leonard's guilt. The jury strongly recommended him to mercy on the ground of his age, and his Lordship promised to forward the presentment to the proper authorities. He then sentenced the prisoner to be hanged. ——James Feirest, slater, was charged with the murder of James Henry Whitehead, an underhand puddler, in Leeds, in November last. Deceased and a man named Oxley were drinking together in various beerhouses in the neighbourhood of Meadow Lane, and on these being closed they went to the Old George Hotel, in the same neighbourhood. This place they left between eleven and twelve, the worse for liquor. and, according to

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the deceased's statement, as he left the house hot words passed between him and the prisoner. There was, however, no confirmation of this. As they were going along Wilson Street to the Clarendon Hotel the two men were followed by the prisoner, who rushed at Whitehead, and during the struggle which ensued the deceased received several stabs, which caused his death at the Infirmary twenty-four hours afterwards. The prisoner was found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment —— April 2nd. Peter Green (19), soldier or cutler, was indicted for a criminal assault upon Ann Clarke, at Sheffield. He was found guilty, and sentenced to be kept in penal servitude for the term of his natural life.

24th. Valuable concessions to railway travellers were announced. In addition to the Midland and one or two other companies, the London and North-Western, the Great Northern, the Lancashire and Yorkshire, the Great Western, and the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Companies decided to attach third-class carriages to all their trains.

25th. The first wing of the new Smallpox Hospital, Burmantofts, Leeds, was completed, and ready for the admission of patients

An influential meeting of gentlemen interested in the worsted trade was held at Bradford, to consider the proposed introduction of the nine hours system into that district. The Mayor presided, and an interesting discussion took place upon the effect upon the trade if the hours of labour per week were reduced from sixty to fifty-four. A resolution was adopted to the effect that it was inexpedient to interfere with the hours of labour as by law established

28th At a meeting of the Leeds Town Council, Sir A. Fairbairn and other gentlemen attended to present a memorial, signed by more than 20,000 of the inhabitants, asking the Council not to recede from their resolution to purchase Roundhay Park as a place of recreation for the borough, and another petition was presented representing 8,000 or 10,000 children belonging to the Leeds Band of Hope League, with a similar prayer.

A most disastrous explosion occurred in a colliery at Atherton, a village a few miles from Bolton. The lives of twenty-six men and boys were sacrificed by the calamity, and eight other men and boys were injured so frightfully that recovery in several cases was not expected.

29th. Three colliers, named John Beevers, George Bradley, and Joseph Tipping, who in 1870 were sentenced at the West Riding Assizes to five years' penal servitude for being concerned in a serious riot at Thorncliffe, near Barnsley, received an unconditional pardon through the intervention of Mr. Mundella, M P.

A new Wesleyan Chapel was opened at Marsden. The foundation stone was laid on the 10th of June, 1871 The total cost of the building, including organ, (£150), was estimated at £1,500

30th. A gold chain and badge, as insignia of the office of Mayor

of the borough of Richmond, was purchased by subscription at a cost of £250, and presented to the Corporation.

The committee of the Leeds Mechanics' Institute decided to name the large lecture hall the "Albert Hall."

31st. Mr. William Sheepshanks, one of the oldest merchants and manufacturers of Leeds, and an extensive landowner of Yorkshire, expired at his residence, Harrogate, at the ripe age of 85 years. Mr. Sheepshanks was known, not in Leeds and Yorkshire only, but in all parts of the world where Yorkshire woollens penetrate, as the surviving partner in the old and famous firm, "Yorke and Sheepshanks;" and a life of enterprise, industry, integrity, and mercantile honour ended in the "merchant prince" dying a millionaire. Mr. Sheepshanks was born in 1788, and married Sarah, daughter of Mr. L. Nicholson, of Leeds, by whom he had one son and two daughters —namely, the Rev. Thomas Sheepshanks, vicar of Arthington; Sarah, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Rhodes, of Rawden Hill, near Otley; and Anne, the wife of the Baron de Ferriers, of Cheltenham. The deceased was the first merchant of Leeds who erected a mansion and showed the advantage of a residence at Harrogate, whilst he regularly attended to business at Leeds. This was long before the introduction of a railway between Leeds and Harrogate; but the formation of this line caused a great many merchants and others to follow the example of Mr. Sheepshanks. The deceased was a liberal contributor in the erection of Christ Church, High Harrogate; and in 1855 erected at his sole expense the beautiful Gothic church at Bilton, near Harrogate, from the designs of the eminent architect, Gilbert Scott, at an outlay of about £20,000, without the spire. The church of St. Peter, at Arthington, a handsome Gothic stone building, was erected in 1864 by Mr. Sheepshanks, the lord of the manor. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of Mr. Sheepshanks, by whom it was endowed. The yearly value is £140, and it is held by the Rev. T. Sheepshanks, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, only son of the deceased. There is a school for boys and girls, which has chiefly been supported by Mr. W. Sheepshanks. For many years Mr. Sheepshanks carried on at his own cost an infant school in Church Square, Harrogate, in schools erected by him, which had lately been purchased by trustees for girls' and infants' schools, so as to preclude the necessity for a School Board in Harrogate under the Elementary Schools Act. The deceased gentleman was one of the largest landowners in the neighbourhood of Harrogate and the Forest of Knaresbro'.

April 1st. Mr. Disraeli arrived in Manchester. A large crowd, estimated at 20,000, assembled at the London Road Station to welcome the Right Hon. Gentleman, and greeted his appearance with loud cheering. On the following day he addressed an audience of 6,000 people in the Free Trade Hall.

A large meeting was held at Rotherham, the Mayor in the chair, to consider the best means for obtaining direct Parliamentary representation for Rotherham.

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Another section of the Leeds Tramways—that from Boar Lane to the Cardigan Arms, Kirkstall—was opened.

A match at knur and spell for £50 a side was played at the Queen's Grounds, Barnsley, between Thos. Hooson, of Chapeltown, and George Oxspring, of Shore Green. The match was the best of thirty rises, with ½ oz. pot knurs. The match was a very exciting one, Hooson winning by 8 scores, Oxspring missing his 29th rise.

The foundation stone of a new church to be dedicated to St. Bartholomew, was laid at Armley, near Leeds, by Mr. J. F. Wilson.

About half-past eleven o'clock, an accident of a very alarming nature occurred at Berry Brow, two miles from Huddersfield, on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, whereby more than a dozen persons were injured. A train left Penistone at ten minutes past ten, and was due at Huddersfield at ten minutes to eleven. The train on arriving at Berry Brow was three-quarters of an hour late, owing doubtless to the Easter holidays and the inauguration of the new system in reference to the conveyance of third-class passengers, which had caused a great influx of passengers. The train, which was a long one and heavily laden, had only just drawn up alongside the platform, when a single engine which had that day been to Southport and Blackpool with excursionists from the Huddersfield and Holmfirth district, ran into the rear of the passenger train. Immediately the utmost consternation was caused amongst the passengers, and the confusion was very great. Men, women, and children gave utterance to their fright by screaming, and all were more or less agitated through the collision. The following were injured :—Joseph Hutchinson, Robert Watts, Mary Lee, Joe Jagger, Mellon Hirst, Mary Ann Price, B. Lodge, John R. Owen, and several others.

3rd. The new building of the West Riding Female Industrial Home, at St. John's, Wakefield, was opened.

4th. The strike in the Leeds flax trade ended. After a struggle extending over four weeks the hands gave way, and went in on the masters' terms, namely, 58½ hours per week, and an advance of wages.

An explosion of a very serious nature took place at the Bessemer Steel Manufactory of Messrs. Hampton, Ratcliff, and Co., the Phœnix Direct Steel Works, the Ickles, near Rotherham. The making of the Bessemer steel had just been completed, and the molten metal had been poured from the converter into a huge ladle, from which it was being poured into the ingot moulds. These moulds were lined with sand, and one of them had become by some means or other displaced, and when the molten steel was poured into it a quantity escaped from the bottom and ran into the pit. Here was a quantity of sand in a damp condition, and as soon as the metal came in contact with the sand it flew all over the place. A man named Joseph Robinson, who attended to the moulds, was most seriously burnt about the face, hands, chest, and the lower part of his body.

Another man named George Harrop, who attended to the ladle, was also very seriously burnt about the face, legs, and breast, and a quantity of the molten steel got into his ears, causing him most acute agony. These two men were at once removed in a cab to the Sheffield Infirmary. Two other men named John Facer, the foreman of the works, who was "teeming" the metal, and Charles Kelshaw, who was regulating the hydraulic lifts, were burnt, but not so seriously. Facer's cheeks were rather severely scorched, and the greater part of his whiskers and hair were burnt off, while Kelshaw sustained burns on the hands and face.

5th. Mr. John Wilson, of Leeds, died at his residence in Westmoreland, aged 71. For many years the deceased was leading partner in the firm of Wilson, Walker, and Co., Spanish leather dressers, Sheepscar, Leeds, and retired from the firm only a few weeks before. Until the last year or two Mr. Wilson took an active part in all public matters affecting the welfare of the town. He was a member of the Corporation, first as Councillor and then as Alderman, and in 1853 he was elected to the office of chief magistrate, as the successor of the late Mr. John Hope Shaw. He was also a magistrate of the borough. In politics he was a Liberal, and in religion he was an influential member of the Society of Friends.

Mr. Frederick Jackson died at his residence in Park Place, Leeds, at the age of sixty-one. His uprightness of character, unswerving integrity, and conscientious discharge of public and private duties, were such as would have conferred a lustre upon any rank in life; while his unostentatious manners, kindness of heart, and gentlemanly courtesy, gained him the respect of all who were brought within their influence. No small portion of his useful life was devoted to the service of his fellow-townsmen. He was one of the founders of the Leeds Permanent Benefit Building Society, and in 1848 was elected one of the trustees of the society, which office he filled up to the time of his death. He represented Mill Hill Ward on the Board of Guardians of the Leeds Union; was for some years a member of the Leeds General Infirmary Board; for a long period acted as one of the directors of the Leeds Mechanics' Institute; and was also a member of the Yorkshire Board of Education. His sympathy with the work of education was shown by the warm interest he took in the School of Art, and in other ways.

6th. The foundation stone of a new school and church institute in connection with All Saints' Church, Little Horton, Bradford, was laid this afternoon, by Mrs. F. S. Powell, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators.

8th. The Lending Department of the Leeds Central Free Library, in Croft's Chambers, Infirmary Street, was opened for the issue of books.

A fire was discovered at the Hembrigg Mill, Morley, occupied by Mr. Hirst, woollen manufacturer. The building was completely gutted in about two hours, and the roof fell in within the first hour. The fire brigades from Morley, Batley, and Birstal, were

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soon on the spot, but their efforts to extinguish the fire proved unavailing. The damage was estimated at £15,000.

9th. A grand bazaar, to liquidate a debt of £2,000 on the new building of the Leeds Church Institute, was opened in the Victoria Hall. The Vicar and the Mayor took part in the opening, and there was a large and fashionable gathering. The four days sales realized £3,016. 15s. 3d.

The annual Conference of the West Riding Congregational Union and Home Missionary Society, held its fifty-second anniversary at Sheffield. A proposal to unite the Congregational Associations of the North, East, and West Ridings into one society, to be called the Yorkshire Congregational Union and Home Missionary Society, was unanimously adopted by the Conference.

At a meeting of the Bradford Town Council, it was agreed to proceed with various street improvements. Of these the most important was the new street from Sun Bridge to Brick Lane, providing a main artery about a mile long, through the town.

11th. Arthur O'Connor was sentenced, at the Central Criminal Court, to one year's imprisonment and twenty lashes with a birch rod for the outrage on Her Majesty on Feb. 29th.

12th. The Bishop of Ripon opened the St. Augustine's School-Church, at the corner of Undercliffe Lane and Otley Road, Bradford.

Mr. Charles Brook, of Enderby Hall, Leicestershire, and Meltham Mills, near Huddersfield, forwarded to the vicar of Huddersfield the sum of £3,000, "for the benefit of Church of England schools in the Huddersfield School Board district, in which the pure Word of God shall not only be read but thoroughly taught." Mr. Brook also gave a similar sum for the same object to the town of Leicester.

The inhabitants of Bramley planted a certain portion of the Recreation Ground with trees, in addition to which they constructed walks along two sides of the ground. To complete the work, the Corporation put up a handsome railing at the entrance from Bramley Town Street.

13th. A series of mission services, which were to be held during the week in Huddersfield borough, were commenced.

14th. Mr. Keene, the Governor of Armley Gaol, Leeds, received a telegram from the Home Secretary (Mr. Bruce), stating that the young man, Patrick Leonard, condemned to death for the murder of James Hudson, at Bradford, would be reprieved, and the document arrived by the Great Northern train due in Leeds at 2.15 on the morning of the 15th. When Mr. Keene entered the condemned cell for the purpose of informing Leonard that a respite had been received from the Home Secretary, the convict handed to him the following confession, the first part of which appeared to have been written previous to the postscript, at a time when he could have had no knowledge that the sentence would not be carried out:—

Borough Gaol, Leeds. April 11th, 1872.

I, Patrick Leonard, do solemnly affirm that Thomas Dunn and Philip

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McCue were not with me at the time of the fatal assault upon James Hudson, on the morning of the 16th February last. They had nothing to do with that fatal affair, nor did they know that it was going to take place. I spoke falsely when I said that Thomas Dunn threw the stone that killed the deceased, and also when I accused Phil. McCue of kicking him. I am sincerely sorry for having thus spoken falsely of them, and now beg their forgiveness.

(Signed) Patrick Leonard.

P.S.—I also declare that the deceased, James Hudson, was struck only once by a stone which I threw at him with the intention of stunning him. I did not beat or kick him, nor did I see anyone else do so. I had no intention of killing Jas. Hudson, and I now deeply regret and am sincerely sorry for what I did on the night that proved his last.

Patrick Leonard.

Mr. Keene then informed him that the following reprieve had been received :—

Whitehall, 14th April, 1872.

Sir,—I am to signify to you the Queen's command that the execution of the sentence of death passed upon Patrick Leonard, now in the prison at Leeds, be respited until further signification of Her Majesty's pleasure.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

H. A. Bruce.

P.S. You will acknowledge the receipt hereof.

The High Sheriff of the county of York, and all others whom it may concern.

On Mr. Keene pointing out to him that he ought to be thankful, seeing he had had such a narrow escape, Leonard briefly intimated that such was his feeling. The sentence was afterwards commuted to penal servitude for life.

16th. The foundation stone was laid of new National Schools for the parish of St. Mary's, in Leeds.

17th. A violent storm burst over Leeds, accompanied by hail, rain, and a remarkable flash of lightning, followed by a tremendous peal of thunder. The mill chimney of Messrs. Rishworth Brothers, corn millers, Sykes Place, York Street, was struck by the lightning, and the main gas-pipe broken. The escaped gas ignited, and the woodwork was set on fire, but the flames were extinguished before much damage was done. About seventy squares of glass were broken in the mill close by, and several in the Parish Church National School suffered in the same way. The electricity also slightly affected the telegraph, but the storm was of very brief duration.

23rd. Mr. Joseph Mason Tennant, died at his residence, Grosvenor Terrace, Headingley, aged 74 years. The town of Leeds seldom possessed a more devoted servant to those offices which the necessities of the poor and indigent impose upon the benevolent and well-to-do. His name was associated with many philanthropic works, but the greatest lustre is conferred upon it by his long and valued connection with the Leeds Infirmary, of which useful institution he was the hon. treasurer for many years. In this office he became so wedded to the institution and its prosperity that he seldom passed a day without spending some portion of it within its walls. He assisted in carrying out great alterations in the old institution in Infirmary

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Street to suit it to increasing demands upon its accommodation, and also took a prominent part in forwarding the erection of the splendid new General Infirmary. For many years he was Vicar's churchwarden of the Leeds Parish Church, and took a warm interest in the furtherance of all Church work. He was one of the Pious Use trustees, a trustee of the Leeds Grammar School, and of the Leeds Savings Bank, as well as an Income-tax Commissioner. He was on the commission of the peace for the borough, but never qualified, and was also a deputy-lieutenant of the county. His father was thrice Mayor of Leeds during the time of the unreformed Corporation.

A large tubular boiler exploded at the ironworks of Messrs. Edgar, Neill, and Johnson, Rotherham, doing great damage to property, and serious injury to three men who were standing about thirty feet off.

24th. A large number of building sites in New Market Street and Call Lane, belonging to the Leeds Town Council, were disposed of by auction, and realized various prices, the maximum of which was £20 per square yard.

The Ladies' Challenge Cup, subscribed for by the ladies of Leeds, became the property of Sergeant Columbine, of the Leeds Rifles. The cup was publicly presented to the Leeds Enfield Rifle Club, in the Victoria Hall, by Lady Fairbairn, in 1867, and had since been competed for on 23 occasions. The conditions were that it was to be shot for five times a year, and to become the property of any member winning it five times. This having been accomplished by Sergeant Columbine, the cup became his absolute property. The cup was won once by Corp. Webb, Private Eddison, Private J. W. Collier, Lieut. J. W. Hill, Sergt.-Instructor Barnham, Colour-Sergt. Mould, Private William Lucas, Private S. O. Wilcock, Corp. A. F. Smith, Sergt. A. Fowler, Private B. Holt; it was won twice by Colour-Sergeant Musgrave, Sergt. S. Rusby, and Colour-Sergt. W. W. Sowry, and five times by Sergt. Columbine.

A new Wesleyan Chapel and schoolrooms, in the centre of the village, at Sherburn, were opened.

25th. The public funeral of Lord Mayo, late Governor-General of India, took place at Dublin.

The Leeds Improvement Bill was before the committee of the House of Commons, and the only opposition was that of the North-Eastern Railway Company, which claimed certain exemptions with regard to the amount at which they should be rated. The committee decided that the clauses affecting the company must be so amended as to assess them for the £150,000 proposed to be raised at one-fourth their value. This amendment having been inserted, the remaining clauses were gone through, and the bill ordered to be reported.

26th. Mrs. Barr, widow of the late Mr. Robert Barr, of Leeds, gave to charitable and other institutions the sum of £1,590 17s. 5d., received by her from the Leeds Corporation for fees due to the late Mr. Barr, as Clerk to the Magistrates.

The six days' sale of Mr. Gillot's pictures, realized 180,000

guineas. The collection included some of Turner's, which fetched upwards of 14,000 guineas. "The meeting of the waters," by Turner, realized 4,350 guineas, and another, "The chess players," by Muller, 3,950 guineas.

27th. A grand reception was held in the Albert Hall, South Kensington, in celebration of the opening of the International Exhibition of 1872, of works of art, science, and industry. The Duke of Edinburgh represented the Queen on the occasion, and was accompanied by the Princess Louise and other members of the royal family.

30th. A valuable gold watch and chain was presented to Mr. John Waite, tweed manufacturer, Otley Gill, near Guiseley, by several of the leading merchants of Leeds and Manchester. Mr. Waite (who was a self-made man) was one of the largest manufacturers in Yorkshire, and owed his high position to the determination on his part to produce what was termed in the trade "honest goods," *i.e.*, manufactured without "shoddy," and at such prices as to be within the means of the very humblest classes.

May 1st. The body of a boy named Henry Smith was found on Wibsey Common, Bradford, this morning. The lad seemed to have been murdered with a large stone, which was lying near. The inquest held on the body a few days afterwards resulted in a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown.

The new hospital for the borough of Halifax, situate at Stoney Royd, in the grounds purchased for the borough cemetery, was formally opened.

The advent of the "merry month of May" was celebrated at Otley in the old-fashioned style. The day was all that could be desired—warm, sunny, and with hardly a breath of wind. The quaint old town, in the midst of scenery such as few places can boast, was a scene of unwonted bustle and excitement. The raising of the Maypole was an event that seldom occurs, and the inhabitants made the most of it, while a large number of people from Leeds, Bradford, and the neighbouring villages, swelled the concourse in the streets. This was the fifth Maypole that had been reared in the memory of the "oldest inhabitant." The new Maypole was a grand "stick" of pitch pine, 71 feet long, 8 inches thick at the top, and 18 inches at the bottom, nicely proportioned throughout, but rather shorter than was intended by 8 or 9 feet, which was unfortunately cut off in mistake. It was procured from Hull. It was surmounted by iron work, bearing the four points of the compass, and by a vane, indicating to the inhabitants "the way the wind blows." To prevent disaster from lightning, Mr. Francis Wood, of Bradford, who fitted the iron work, attached a lightning conductor to the pole. The process of raising the pole occupied a considerable time, and was watched by a large crowd of people. It is erected on the open space known as the Cross Green, the old site. When the pole was raised, a procession was formed. First came Supt. Croft and a detachment of police, followed by the band of the

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Otley Engineers Volunteers, the May Queen (Miss Croft), attired in flowing white garments, wearing a gilded crown and mounted on a pony gaily caparisoned. A platform, placed on a wherry, held 33 young girls, dressed in white, each one holding a coloured riband, attached to a miniature Maypole, the latter surmounted with a bouquet and adorned with garlands of flowers. Next came the fire engines of the town, the carts and horses of the Leeds Corporation engaged in the new waterworks in the Washburn valley, and other vehicles, all decorated with flowers and gay ribands, the occupants carrying banners. The procession was closed with a number of nondescript figures riding donkeys, and wielding bladders, with which they belaboured their not too willing steeds, causing great laughter by their amusing antics. The procession passed through the principal streets, the bells of the Parish Church ringing out a merry peal as the cavalcade approached. Returning to the Maypole, the festivities were continued. The town was gay with flags, banners, and festoons. One banner, stretched across the Poole Road, indicated, in recognition of one of the principal trades of Otley, that "There is nothing like leather." The afternoon was observed as a holiday, and there was general rejoicing.

The Bradford Canal was re-opened, after having been closed five years. Deriving its principal supply from the foul waters of the Bradford beck, the canal had become a pestiferous nuisance, and was put down by an injunction in Chancery, obtained by a few public-spirited inhabitants of Bradford. It had been said the water was so foul that when a light was applied a blaze flickered over the surface. In the five years that had intervened the valley had changed its aspect from a beautiful rural spot into a busy scene of manufacturing industry right away from Bradford to Shipley. Hundreds of mansions and cottages had been built on the slopes, and in the bottom of the valley various industries had sprung into existence. The necessity of the canal being re-opened to accommodate the stone and other heavy traffic of the district became evident. In exactly a hundred years from the time the canal was first opened, a new company took it in hand. They made terms with the old company and the Corporation of Bradford, and are pledged to keep the water pure. The canal was cleaned out and thoroughly repaired, arrangements were made for supplying it with water, and this afternoon the first section, from Windhill, near the junction with the Leeds and Liverpool Canal to Frizinghall, was opened. The good old barge, The William, of Shipley, belonging to Messrs. Denby, of Shipley, was freighted with a miscellaneous cargo of people. The directors and their friends from Leeds and Bradford occupied the forecastle and poop, the waist was filled with men, women, and children, and with the Saltaire Band, a Union Jack floating aloft on a tall pole. Amidst the cheers of thousands of people who lined the banks, and the strains of the band playing "Hail, smiling morn," the William was towed gently along the canal to Frizinghall.

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2nd. Mr. Edward Ross, a well-known rifle shot, made a score never before equalled, at all events in public. In shooting off an undecided tie with Capt. Fenton, another crack shot, for the National Association Cup of 1870, Mr. Ross won the match with the following score :—Out of 25 shots at 200 yards, 24 were bull's eyes and one a centre; out of 25 shots at 600 yards, 23 were bull's eyes and 2 centres—giving a total of 197 points out of a possible score of 200.

Telegrams were received in London from Zanzibar, announcing the safety of Dr. Livingstone. He was said to be at Ujiji, where he had been joined by Mr. Stanley, a gentleman sent out by the *New York Herald.*

The foundation stone of the Midland Counties Middle-class Idiot Asylum was laid at Knowle, a village midway between Birmingham and Warwick.

A public meeting of the ratepayers of Otley resolved to recommend the Local Board to make an application to Parliament, to purchase the gasworks, build a covered market, and to remove the cattle fair to a more suitable place.

A large meeting in support of Home Rule for Ireland was held at St. George's Hall, Bradford.

3rd. The Bradford Parish Church Schools, erected in Captain Street, by the congregation of the parish church, were formally opened.

8th. The Leeds Corporation entered into an agreement with the Wooden Pavement Company to pave Commercial Street with wooden pavement, similar to that laid down in Ludgate Hill, London.

9th. The opening of the new workhouse erected at Hill Top, Armley, for the Bramley Union, was celebrated by a dinner in the large dining hall attached to the building, and was attended by the members of the Board of Guardians for the Union, several of their officers, and a number of the principal residents in the district. The area of the land on the Workhouse estate, including the site of the buildings, is 16 acres, 14 of which were glebe land, and cost £2,125, the rest having been acquired from Mr. Wilson for £454, the total cost of the land thus being £2,579. The outlay on the main building, boundary wall, dining hall, porter's lodge, board room, offices, receiving and vagrant wards, and the necessary out-offices, was estimated at £9,275 10s.; on the infirmary and imbecile wards, &c., £2,755 10s.; on the entrance gates, roads, architect's commission, and clerk of the works, £900; making a total of £15,510, or about £70 per bed, including the site, but exclusive of about £1,300 for furniture and fittings.

10th. Mr. John Harpin, chairman of the Holmfirth bench of magistrates, and lieutenant of the 32nd West Yorkshire Rifle Corps, died at his residence at Birkhouse, near Holmfirth, aged 51. He was a kind-hearted and generous man, highly respected by all who knew him.

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11th. Of the eighteen largest English towns, Leeds had the highest rate of mortality, 27·6 per thousand, the average being only 21·4. Bristol had the lowest rate, 15·7, followed by Hull, 19·2. Of Bradford the rate was 21·3, and Sheffield 20·6.

The Clayton (Bradford) Liberal Club was inaugurated in the General Baptist School, Clayton. The event was one of great interest to the Liberals in the village and neighbourhood, and they mustered in force. 750 persons partook of tea, and the meeting in the evening was presided over by the Rev. J. A. Andrews.

12th. Mr. Samuel Clapham, died at his residence, 17 Park Place, Leeds, at the age of 84. At the commencement of his business career he was in business in Leeds as a merchant. Afterwards he removed to Bradford, where, in conjunction with the late Mr. Whittaker, he carried on a highly successful business as a worsted manufacturer. On his retirement from commercial pursuits he returned to Leeds, where he continued to reside up to the time of his death. For many years he was an active member of the board of the Leeds General Infirmary, and a large portion of his time and attention was devoted to the public service in various ways.

14th. Two busts of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, generously presented to the Leeds Corporation by Mr. Kitson, of Elmete Hall, were temporarily placed in the vestibule of the Town Hall. The busts were of pure white marble, and were of great value as works of art. Mr. Noble was the sculptor.

An incident of a very terrible nature occurred in the New Winnings Colliery, near Sheffield. A miner named William Hawley, who resided at Darnhall, and who worked in the pit, had returned to his employment at two o'clock this afternoon, after an illness which had laid him up for several days. Shortly before nine o'clock in the evening the man was seized with a fit, but he quickly recovered and proceeded with his work. He was engaged in pushing a "corf" of coal up an incline known as a "jinney gate," when he slipped and fell, hurting his chest. He rose from the ground and commenced pushing the corf along with his head, when one of his mates who stood near told him that he should not act in that way. He, however, continued to push the corf in the same way, remarking that "he hoped he might sink into hell flames if he pushed another." Immediately after saying this the unfortunate man fell to the ground. He was raised up by a man named Sampson King, and some water was given him, but he expired in a few seconds.

15th. The Local Government Board, London, reported as the result of an enquiry by Mr. Morgan, C.E., on the sanitary state of Horsforth, "that default of the Horsforth sewer authority in providing sufficient drainage had been fully proved, and that the greatest indifference had been shown by that authority to the numerous complaints made at various times for the removal of offensive nuisances."

16th. Died, Mr. William Marshall, of Patterdale Hall, Westmoreland. He was the eldest son of the late Mr. John Marshall,

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of Headingley, near Leeds (some time M.P. for Yorkshire, and founder and head of the eminent firm of flax spinners and manufacturers at Leeds), and was born on the 26th of May, 1796, so that he had almost completed his seventy-sixth year. He was called to the Bar nearly 50 years ago, and was a magistrate for both Cumberland and Westmoreland, and a Deputy-Lieutenant of the former county. He sat in the Liberal interest for Petersfield and Beverley in two Parliaments before the first Reform Bill, and represented Carlisle and East Cumberland for upwards of 32 years previous to his retirement from public life at the last general election.

In carrying out the decision of the Sanitary Committee of the Leeds Town Council, and the order of the Council, in accordance with the sanitary clauses of the "Leeds Corporation Gas and Improvements, &c., Acts, 1870," notices were given to the occupiers of about 150 tenements in the neighbourhood of Old Post Office Yard, East Lane, and Wellington Yard, Kirkgate, that at the end of eight weeks the Council would take possession of the premises in order that they might be demolished.

The Local Government Act was adopted at Rothwell.

17th. A new Wesleyan Chapel, at Frizinghall, built at a cost of upwards of £2,000, was opened.

18th. Mrs. Austin, a native of Scotland, and the widow of a sea captain, who had acquired a considerable notoriety on account of the many wonderful feats of pedestrianism she had performed, died at a lodging-house in Water Lane, Sheffield, aged 97 years. Her career had been of a somewhat remarkable character. Little was known in Sheffield of her early life, but since the death of her husband, who was lost at sea, she had obtained a livelihood by knitting fancy wool work, and hawking the articles of her handicraft about the country. Sheffield and Manchester had been her principal places of abode for the last twenty years. Her mode of access to these places was not by railway, but always on foot. Her Sheffield friends said that she treated it as an easy task to walk from Sheffield to Manchester half a dozen times in twelve months. Upon her arrival in Manchester, after completing one of these journeys, she was apprehended for "wandering abroad," but when placed before the magistrates on the following day she narrated her travels, and excited the sympathy and compassion of the sitting justices. They ordered her to be discharged, provided her with a new rig-out of clothing, and gave her sufficient money to pay her railway fare back to Sheffield. Her longest walking tour was from Greenock, on the Clyde, to Truro, in Cornwall, in the 92nd year of her age, with the view of finding or hearing something of her husband's relations. She was unsuccessful, and, being on the verge of destitution, she trudged back to London, and laid her case before the then Lord Mayor. He listened to her appeal, and generously paid her railway fare back to the north. She was an exceedingly small woman, standing about four feet high, and weighing between four and five stones.

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20th. Prince Arthur opened the Sefton Park, at Liverpool. The outlay which the Corporation of the borough had made upon the park was half a million sterling.

Lady F. C. Cavendish laid the foundation stone of a temperance hall for Skipton. Her husband, Lord F. C. Cavendish, M.P., was present at the evening meeting in the Town Hall, and presided.

The Roundhay Park was thrown open to the public of Leeds and the visitors to the town, on Whit-Monday and Tuesday, May 20 and 21.

21st. A bronze statue, by Noble, of Mr. James Ramsden, the first Mayor of Barrow, was unveiled, the ceremony being accompanied by great festivity.

22nd. Six men engaged in draining work at Frodingham, near Beverley, were struck by lightning. One was killed and the others seriously injured.

Died, Mr. Andrew Sherlock Lawson, of Aldbrough Manor, near Boroughbridge. Mr. Lawson was a magistrate for the North and West Ridings, and in his magisterial duties always introduced that gentlemanly kindness and urbanity which endeared him to his colleagues on the bench. His usefulness was not confined to magisterial duties, as there was no local improvement or public institution of which he was not a benefactor, and he was a liberal supporter and an active friend of the British and Foreign Bible Society, Church Missionary Society, and many other religious institutions. The poor and the sick also lost a sincere friend.

23rd. The return to Parliament of Mr. F. S. Powell, as one of the representatives of the Northern Division of the West Riding, was celebrated by a Conservative banquet in St. George's Hall, Bradford. The chair was taken by Mr. J. Farrer, of Ingleboro', and speeches were delivered by the guest of the evening, by Mr. Gathorne Hardy, M.P., by Mr. G. Ward Hunt, M.P., and others.

24th. Great excitement was caused in Dewsbury by the apprehension of the Rev. Father Kenny, Roman Catholic priest, for being drunk and riotous. He was seen staggering about Dewsbury Bank, and followed two men, one of whom he forced on his knees and compelled to beg pardon for some imaginary offence. He struck the man, and also hit another person who returned the blow.

Mr. Cowling Ackroyd, died at his residence, Carlton Place, Bradford, aged 71 years. He was born in the year 1800, Bradford being at that time but a comparatively small village. His parents lived at Goodmansend, now known by the name of Bridge Street, where the Neptune Inn stands, and from their windows the road might be seen lined with hundreds of old Bradfordians anxious to catch a glimpse of the prisoners as they were brought in vans from Wakefield to be tried at the sessions, which were then held in the old Piece Hall. Mr. Ackroyd commenced business with his brothers under the name of Thomas Ackroyd and Co., who at that time were doing a very large trade, running as they did Great Horton Mill, Cliffe Mill, and the mill at Clayton Heights, Mr. Ackroyd being

acknowledged as the wool-buyer, and as such travelled a good deal in the neighbouring county of Lincoln, and was universally respected. Eventually the brothers dissolved partnership, Thomas going to Birkenshaw, and Robert to the mills at Field Head, which he built, while the deceased still kept on the Great Horton Mills. He was at this time held in high estimation in the town, such being the esteem in which he was held that he acted as arbitrator in a great many cases where the local railway companies wished to acquire land. He took a very active part in politics, and had the honour of proposing Messrs. John Hardy, Gathorne Hardy, and H. W. Wickham as members for Bradford. He was very fond of agriculture. He was a trustee of the old Piece Hall, a commissioner of taxes, for a long time parish constable of Great Horton, and latterly a town councillor. He was a sincere friend to all with whom he came in contact.

25th. A wing of the Clyde Sheet Iron Works, Sheffield, fell and injured six men working there. The accident was caused by one of the girders supporting the building snapping. An examination of the fractured girder disclosed a flaw which had been covered in simply with lead.

26th. The funeral of Mr. Joseph Parker, of Accommodation Road, Richmond Hill, Leeds, a teetotaller of about thirty years' standing, and who was well known as an advocate of the temperance cause, took place at the Burmantofts Cemetery in presence of a large concourse of people. A procession of the Good Templars accompanied the relatives of deceased to the cemetery, and, after the funeral service at the grave side had been read by Mr. George Ward, of Leeds (agent of the United Kingdom Alliance), Dr. Lees delivered a funeral oration to an audience numbering upwards of five thousand.

Mr. Christopher Kemplay died at Leeds, in the 68th year of his age. The name of Mr. Kemplay was better known as that of the proprietor for many years of the *Leeds Intelligencer*, than that of an active public man, but in the quiet unostentatious way which marked every act of his life he did take a part in all the great political movements of his time. He was not, however, a party man. He was Conservative, from the earnest conviction that the principles of this political party were best calculated to secure tne true interests of the country. He was a Churchman, because he believed in its teachings and in the necessity of the union between Church and State. But above all, he was a Christian gentleman. Neither as a Conservative nor as a Churchman did he ever forget what was due to those who differed from him. In his private life as in his public life, he was a man of scrupulous honour. Mr. Kemplay continued sole proprietor of the *Leeds Intelligencer* until the end of June, 1866, when he disposed of the goodwill of his journal to the Conservative Newspaper Company (Limited), after which the paper was issued as a daily, under its present title of the *Yorkshire Post and Leeds Intelligencer*. On the 30th of June, Mr. Kemplay entertained the

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whole of his employés at Harewood, on which occasion he was presented with a silver salver, bearing the following inscription :—

"Presented to Christopher Kemplay, Esq., as a token of gratitude and respect from the literary staff, clerks, and other employes on the *Leeds Intelligencer* weekly newspaper. 30th June, 1866."

Mr. Kemplay was born at Leeds, in September, 1804, and was a son of the late Mr. Richard Kemplay. He commenced his education under his father and finished it at the Grammar School, Ripon. He commenced his journalistic career as editor of the *Yorkshire Gazette*, his connection with that paper extending over some years. He devoted much of his leisure to the study of, and in 1869 published a work on "Comets : their constitution and phases ; being an attempt to explain the phenomena on known principles of physical laws." This work, which was marked by much ability, was inscribed to the President and Council of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society, and included the matter of a paper read before that society.

27th. A serious colliery explosion occurred at Normanton, at the St. John's Colliery, by which several colliers were severely burnt.

The corner stone of the new chapel and dining hall connected with the Halifax Poorhouse, was laid by the Chairman of the Board of Guardians, Mr. T. Gaukroger, in the presence of a numerous assembly, consisting of the members of the board, visitors, ladies, and the inmates of the Union.

A large meeting of ratepayers of Horsforth was held for the third time, to consider the propriety of adopting the Local Government Act of 1858, with a view to improve the sanitary arrangements of the place. Mr. W. S. Stanhope, of Cannon Hall, attended and recommended the adoption of the Act. A letter from Mr. F. S. Powell, M.P., taking the same view also, was read, but ultimately the resolution to adopt the Act was lost by a large majority. A poll was demanded, which took place on June 21st, when 576 votes for the adoption of the Act were given, and 531 against.

29th. Mr. James Seaton was elected hon. surgeon to the Leeds Infirmary in the place of Mr. S. Hey, who retired after many years of valuable service. Mr. C. G. Wheelhouse became senior surgeon of the institution by the retirement of Mr. Hey.

The Derby was run at Epsom, and, after an exciting race, was won by a head by Mr. Savile's Cremorne, which was second favourite ; Mr. Payne's Makeshift colt, or Brother to Flurry, which hardly had a place in the betting, was second, and Lcrd Falmouth's Queen's Messenger, another favourite, third. Mr. J. Dawson's Prince Charlie, the chief favourite, was far behind.

A very numerous gathering of the parishioners of St. Mary's, Scarborough, took place this evening, at the Wheelhouse and Buckle's Almshouses, the object of which was to exchange farewells with the Rev. W. O. Blunt, curate, and to present to him a testimonial of their affectionate regard, on the occasion of his leaving Scarborough. The presentation of the testimonial was made by Mr. Sykes. The articles comprised a silver salver, a set of silver-gilt

salts, a silver fish slice and fork, a silver-mounted crystal epergne, and a handsome timepiece set in polished black marble. The value of the whole was about £40. Mr. Blunt had been appointed to the living of Muncaster.

A splendid new building, situate on the Stannary estate, at Halifax, in which the operations of the Dean Clough Institute were to be carried on, was opened by Mr. John Crossley, the building having been erected by the firm of which that gentleman was the head at a cost of £6,000.

30th. In the House of Commons, the debate on the third reading of the Ballot Bill took place. When the division was taken, 274 voted for it and 216 against it.

The Leeds Tramways Bill was read a third time in the House of Commons, and passed.

June 1st. At a meeting of the West Riding colliery proprietors, held at the Queen Hotel, Leeds, it was decided to advance the price of all descriptions of best coal 2s. per ton, and slack 1s. per ton, at the pit mouth. This was the third advance since October last, making an advance of 4s. 9d. per ton in house coal in Leeds and district. The result of this rise was that the colliers demanded increased wages, which had to be conceded. The demand for coal both for home manufacture and export had rapidly increased, whilst the supply was said to be restricted by the miners, and the result was a coal famine, with a corresponding advance in the price.

4th. Active operations were commenced in the formation of the line of railway intended to be laid between Scarbro' and Whitby. The work was begun at a point near the Scarbro' New Cemetery.

5th. The Duke of Edinburgh opened the Dublin Exhibition of Arts, Industries, and Manufactures.

At a special meeting of the Leeds Town Council, a resolution was passed approving of a conditional arrangement with the North-Eastern Railway for the price to be paid for land required for the line which the company proposed to construct to Roundhay Park. The company were to give £200 per acre for the land required, should they obtain Parliamentary authority to make the line.

8th. The demolition of the nests of old buildings bordering the old canal basin at Bradford was commenced, preparatory to the filling up of the basin, and the formation of streets across the land, connected with the new road down the valley.

A town's meeting, called by the Mayor of Leeds, in pursuance of a numerously-signed requisition, was held in the Corn Exchange, this afternoon, in support of the acquisition for Leeds of Roundhay Park. The Corn Exchange was filled, and the proceedings were of a most enthusiastic nature. After a vigorous speech from the Mayor, the only resolution submitted to the meeting was moved by Sir Andrew Fairbairn, seconded by Mr. James Holroyd, and supported by others. It thanked the Corporation for their efforts to secure the park, expressed surprise and regret at the opposition before the House of Lords Committee, urged the Corporation to carry out their

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engagements, and authorized the Mayor to sign a petition to the House of Lords in support of the purchase. The resolution was adopted.

The trades unionists of Bradford mustered in great force for the purpose of protesting against the operation of the Criminal Laws Amendment Act. Thirty-two societies, having an aggregate of 4,500 members, were represented.

The election of the first Local Board of Health for the township of Pudsey, took place.

10th. The International boat race between the London and Atalanta crews was rowed this afternoon, and resulted in the easy victory of the English crew, who led from the beginning.

In the engineering trades of Sheffield an agitation was commenced for an advance of wages. When the men secured the adoption of the nine hours movement in the early part of the year, the wages remained as before, at thirty shillings a week. The demand now made was for an advance of two shillings per week.

14th. A very distressing accident occurred in Morecambe Bay. Seven of the children of Mr. E. Atkinson, surgeon, Leeds, were staying at Silverdale, in charge of the governess, Miss Rodier, and a nurse. Four of the older boys, this afternoon, were on the beach amusing themselves by wading. They appeared to have got near a pool locally known as Jack Scout's Point. This was about ten yards wide, gradually sloping down for some distance, and then sinking two feet plumb. The little fellows, unconscious of the treacherous nature of the shore at this point, were wading there, when one of them, Wm. Hey Atkinson, aged eight, suddenly disappeared in the water. Hearing the cries of his companions, Miss Rodier rushed into the water in the hope of being able to rescue the boy, and in so doing she also was drowned.

15th. By a fire which occurred at the large cotton mill of Messrs. Armitage and Rigby, Warrington, damage estimated at £80,000 was done.

This morning, in a quiet, unostentatious manner, and without any formal ceremony, the Bradford Free Library was thrown open to the public.

16th. Two Bradford young men, named George Newby and John Bannister, were drowned at Ilkley. One of them was bathing in the river Wharfe, between Ilkley and Denton, when he was seen to be sinking by a companion, who partially stripped and attempted to rescue him. He was himself dragged to the bottom by his sinking friend, and both were drowned.

17th. The corner stone of St. Peter's National Schools, Hunslet Moor, Leeds, was laid by Mr. W. J. Armitage, of Farnley, in the presence of a great assemblage.

18th. A thunderstorm of great severity burst over the Northern and Midland Counties, in some instances causing loss of life, and everywhere doing damage to property. At the Thackley end of the Apperley Bridge tunnel on the Midland railway, owing to the heavy

rains, a mill reservoir burst, and flooded the line to such an extent as to stop all the traffic for several hours. At the other end of the same tunnel the parapet gave way, and several heavy stones fell on to the line. The Midland train from London due in Leeds at 10.3 p.m., was detained three hours and a half near Kettering by the flooding of the line. At Halifax, a young man named Bould Alexander Halliwell, aged about twenty years, employed at the works of Messrs. Lightowler, Lower Wade Street, was killed by the lightning. At Bradford and district, farmers and others suffered severely by the loss of cattle killed by the lightning, and by their sheep and pigs being drowned. A hailstone was picked up near the Town Hall, Bradford; it was three quarters of an inch long, of the same width, and half an inch thick. A woman sitting sewing had a necklace which she wore shattered, but was herself uninjured. A man named John Dillon, was also killed by the lightning, near York.

At a meeting of the colliers in the Leeds district, it was decided to go in at an advance of 15 per cent. on the wages paid before they came out.

The Prince of Wales Colliery, at Pontefract, was the scene of a serious accident. A train of blasting powder had been laid, and the men brought to the top, but as the train did not explode, in three quarters of an hour they again descended, contrary to the rules. The men who went down were J. Webster, master sinker; Jno. Holland, and Robert Vinicombe. On arriving at the bottom Webster began to draw out the shot, and was doing this when an explosion took place. He was killed upon the spot. Holland was injured so severely that his life was despaired of, and Vinicombe had his face greatly marked.

20th. Vice-Chancellor Sir J. Bacon gave judgment in the case of Hirst *v.* Denham, which raised an important point affecting the title of woollen cloth manufacturers to the exclusive use of a specific name identifying a particular class of goods. The plaintiff, Mr. Joseph Hirst, was a manufacturer at Huddersfield, and made what were called 6-4 coatings and trousers, applying to the cloth certain fancy names by which it was well known in the country. These names were "Turin," "Sefton," "Leopold," and "Liverpool." The plaintiff, in addition, to distinguish the colours, employed numbers, and since 1860 he had also affixed to his goods a coloured ticket of peculiar design, which, he contended, was known as his trade mark. He therefore claimed the exclusive use of the four names mentioned, and of the ticket for marking the goods. The defendant also carried on business near Huddersfield, and Mr. Hirst complained that he had used the names given above to designate cloths of an inferior quality, and also that he had adopted the use of figures to distinguish the cloths, and affixed tickets of precisely similar design. The plaintiff therefore applied for an injunction restraining the defendant from selling or exposing or advertising any pieces of cloth with the four names given, or using any of them for

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the purpose of describing his cloth, or from affixing to it any ticket being an imitation of the ticket used by the plaintiff. His Honor reviewed the evidence given before him and said he had come to the conclusion that the plaintiff was entitled to the relief asked for, and that the injunction must issue.

21st. Roundhay Park, Leeds, was secured for the inhabitants of the town. The Committee of the House of Lords to which the Improvement Bill was submitted, and which was called upon to pass judgment on the unexpected opposition to the purchase of the Park, unanimously declared the preamble of the Bill to be proved.

22nd. Died, Mrs. Ellis, (wife of the late Rev. Wm. Ellis, who had died but a few days before). Her birthplace was Richmond, in Yorkshire. She was of a Quaker family of the name of Stickney, and was best known as the authoress of "The Women of England," "The Daughters of England," and many other works."

There was a demonstration on Woodhouse Moor, under the auspices of the Leeds District Trades Council, with the object of protesting against the Criminal Law Amendment Act. About 2,000 members of the different trades in Leeds joined in the procession.

25th. The Education Department refused to sanction the plan of the Halifax School Board for the erection of two schools in the borough, one in Pellon Lane, and the other at Siddal.

Lord Milton, one of the representatives of the Southern Division of the West Riding, resigned his seat by formally applying for the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds.

In the House of Lords, the Ballot Bill, as amended by their Lordships, was read a third time and passed.

27th. The workmen employed on the site of the old Commercial Buildings, at the corner of Park Row and Boar Lane, Leeds, in making the excavation for the new Exchange and News-Room, came to the foundation stone of the demolished buildings. On removing an immense slab of stone covering the cavity, a large brass plate, forming a sort of cap for the cavity, was seen and removed, and the cases containing the coins, documents, and newspapers deposited 46 years before were found intact. The brass plate bore the following inscription:—

The first stone of the
LEEDS COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS
was laid by
LEPTON DOBSON, Esq.,
On or near the site of the ancient Castle of Leeds, on Thursday,
the 18th day of May, Anno Dom. 1826.
Being the seventh year of the reign of His present Most
Gracious Majesty,
KING GEORGE THE FOURTH.

And underneath this plate, in the cavity of that stone, there was at the same time deposited the following coins of his present Majesty:—A double sovereign, a sovereign, and a half sovereign of gold; a crown, a half-crown, a shilling, a sixpence, a fourpence, a threepence, a twopence, and a penny of silver; a penny, a half-penny, and a farthing of copper; a list of the subscribers to the Commercial Buildings; a directory of the borough of Leeds

and the neighbourhood for 1826; a *London Courier* newspaper for the 16th May, 1826; a *London Morning Chronicle* newspaper for the 17th May, 1826; the *Leeds Intelligencer* newspaper of this day; a *Leeds Mercury* newspaper for the 13th May, 1826; a *Leeds Independent* newspaper for the 16th May, 1826; and a *Leeds Patriot* newspaper for the 13th May, 1826.

The Buildings are to be erected by subscription, under the direction of a committee of the subscribers, consisting of the following gentlemen :—

Lepton Dobson, Esq., Chairman.

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|---|---|
| Geo. Banks, Esq. | Mr. Thos. Geo. Jaques. |
| Christopher Beckett, Esq. | Mr. Richard Kemplay. |
| John Hill, Esq. | Mr. John Marshall. |
| Benjamin Sadler, Esq. | Mr. Richard Ecroyd Payne. |
| Adam Hunter, M.D. | Mr. Thomas Benson Pease. |
| Mr. Wm. Aldam. | Mr. Geo. Rawson. |
| Mr. Edward Baines. | Mr. Peter Rhodes. |
| Mr. Chas. Barr. | Mr. Thos. Teale. |
| Mr. John Cawood. | Mr. Thos. Wm. Tottie. |
| Mr. James Holdforth. | Mr. Jonathan Wilks. |

Christopher Beckett, Esq., Treasurer.
John Clark, Esq., Architect, Edinburgh.
Messrs. Smith & Moore, Solicitors.

At a meeting of representatives of the Leeds master bricklayers and their men, who had been on strike for some weeks, an agreement was come to, bringing the dispute to a satisfactory termination.

The Doncaster Agricultural Society held its first exhibition in the grounds of Nether Hall College, Doncaster.

29th. The Neptune Works, a button manufactory at Sheffield, occupied by Messrs. Guest and Son, was completely destroyed by fire. The damage was estimated at several thousand pounds.

A new boys' school, to accommodate 300 scholars, attached to St. Stephen's Church, Bowling Old Lane, Bradford, was formally opened.

July 1st. At the Neepsend Gas Works, Sheffield, Mr. Shepherd, contractor; John Goldsbury, bricklayer; and Henry Connor, an apprentice, were precipitated down a chimney by the failure of the hoisting apparatus. Goldsbury died, and Connor was seriously injured.

2nd. The Grimston Park Estate, containing an area of 2,875 acres, situate near Tadcaster, the property of Lord Londesborough, was sold by auction, at London. It was purchased for £265,000 by Mr. John Fielden, of Dobroyd Castle, Todmorden.

3rd. A town's meeting was held in the Victoria Hall, Leeds, on the subject of the Government Licensing Bill. The Mayor presided, and there was a large attendance, both the licensed victuallers' and the Permissive Bill interests being strongly represented. Similar meetings were held about this time in most of the large towns in the kingdom.

A great strike in the northern iron trade took place, the whole of the ironworks at Stockton and Middlesbrough being stopped in consequence of a dispute with the puddlers on a question of wages, the men having demanded an advance of 15 per cent.

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Despatches received from Mr. Stanley, who was sent out by the *New York Herald* on a search expedition for Dr. Livingstone, were published, from which it appeared that the renowned English traveller was alive and well, and that, after many years of arduous toil in the centre of Africa, he had discovered that the river Chambezi was the source of the Nile, and that the great river was 2,600 miles long. Mr. Stanley met Dr. Livingstone in November, at Ujiji, where he had been obliged to retire, weary and destitute, through his men having mutinied and deserted him. After 28 days pleasantly spent in explorations, both returned to Ujiji, and spent the Christmas Day together. On the following day they left for Unyanyembe, and arriving there stayed together till March 14, when Mr. Stanley, with letters from Dr. Livingstone, started for the coast, leaving the traveller to finish his explorations. Dr. Livingstone estimated that he would require 16 or 18 months to complete his task.

Mr. Roberts, in sinking a well on his premises, situate just within the boundary of Pudsey, discovered an excellent bed of coal, of the Bruntcliffe seam, more than seven feet in thickness, and of easy depth.

4th. A fire broke out at the Heckmondwike Iron Company's works, and before it was extinguished did damage to the amount of between £4,000 and £5,000.

6th. The proceeds of a gala at Horsforth, on behalf of the Convalescent Home at Cookridge, near Leeds, realized £320. Encouraged by this result, the committee resolved to make the festival annual, and to hold it in succession in each of the following villages :—Rawden, Yeadon, Pudsey, Calverley, and Farsley.

7th. A mill was destroyed by fire at Newsome, near Huddersfield. The building was a three-storey one, eighteen windows long, occupied by Messrs. Taylor and Lodge, woollen manufacturers. The damage was estimated at £10,000.

8th. The election of a representative for the South West Riding, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Viscount Milton, took place at Wakefield. There was only one candidate, Mr. Walter Spencer Stanhope, of Cannon Hall, and he was declared duly elected. This was the last Parliamentary election under the old system that took place in the kingdom.

The first prize at the Wimbledon meeting fell to a Yorkshireman, —Sergt. Metcalfe, of the 12th North York Volunteers,—who won the Prince of Wales's prize, valued at £100.

At the Borough Court, Bradford, William Davis, plasterer, and James Watson, of Gisburne, also a plasterer, were each fined 5s., with 6s. costs, and in default of payment were ordered to sit six hours in the stocks. The sentence was duly carried out. The prisoners were locked up in the stocks in front of the Court-house, in Hall Ings, and there they sat until half-past four, exposed to the gaze of hundreds of spectators, who flocked to the spot to witness the unusual spectacle. As rain was falling heavily, and the prisoners

seemed to have had enough of the stocks, two of the magistrates—Ald. Mark Dawson and Mr. H. Mitchell—ordered their release before the expiration of the whole time.

9th. An Exhibition of Works of Art and Science, at Bramley, was formally opened by the Mayor of Leeds (Mr. Ald. Barran). The ceremony commenced with a public luncheon, attended by about 140 persons, in the Wesley Place Schoolroom.

10th. Damage to the amount of about £8,000 was done by a fire at Pedley Factory, Paddock, near Huddersfield.

John Dearden, boatman, about sixty years of age, residing in Old Hall Street, Burmantofts, Leeds, was given into the custody of the police on a charge of shooting his wife. The deed was committed with a six-barrelled revolver, one of the barrels of which was discharged, the ball taking effect in the head. He was committed to the Assizes for trial.

A woman named Ruth Hollins, aged 45, was found dead in bed, in Camplin's Yard, Eastmoor, Wakefield. The suspected murderer, a man named Townend, with whom the woman lived, committed suicide.

Mr. Charles Brook, of Meltham Mills, near Huddersfield, and of Enderby Hall, Leicestershire, died, aged 59. Mr. Brook's unbounded generosity was well known. He built, endowed, and gave to the town of Huddersfield a large and handsome Convalescent Home; restored the church at Meltham Mills; built and endowed a church at Enderby, and recently gave £3,000 each to the schools at Leicester and Huddersfield. In addition to these, there was hardly any charity against which his purse was closed, and he always gave munificently. The deceased gentleman was a county magistrate, both in the West Riding and in Leicestershire, and senior partner in the celebrated firm of Jonas Brook and Bros., cotton thread manufacturers, of Meltham Mills. He was in the best sense one of the worthies of Yorkshire. The memory of his name will live in the hearts of all who knew him, and it will remain in after generations as the noblest memorial of a life spent in the work which God had given him to do.

11th. A storm of extraordinary intensity passed over a large part of the country. The thunder was extremely loud, the lightning very vivid, and the rain fell in torrents. In the neighbourhood of Wigan the rain caused a landslip which stopped the railway traffic for some time. In Leeds, the lightning struck the house of Mr. Thos. Joy, Golden Cross Inn, North Street, and caused serious damage. The inmates, at the time the building was struck, had narrow escapes, as the house and the contents of the various rooms were more or less damaged. The centre stack of chimneys on the roof was struck at about half-past three o'clock, and the mass of bricks forced through the roof and partially into the street. The lightning, after striking the chimney stack, descended the chimney into a bed room on the top story. Here the gas piping had been taken up by the lightning in its course, and followed through every

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room of the three stories till it reached the cellar. At the time the lightning entered the first bed room, Miss Kate Joy, daughter of the landlord, was standing near the gas piping. The lead piping was instantly fused and scattered over the room, a quantity falling upon her dress. The whole of the glass in the room was broken, and a quantity of bricks falling down the chimney damaged the floor. Passing along the pipe the fluid diverged into an adjoining bed room on the same story. Here, as elsewhere, no trace of the original gas piping remained. In this room, seven squares of glass were broken, the ceiling damaged, and an engraving of Kirkstall Abbey had the gilt framework completely blackened, and the engraving partially burned. On the second floor the junction of the gas pipe was severed, and the lightning entering Mr. Joy's private sitting room, passed from there direct to the cellar. In the neighbourhood of Barnsley, the damage done by the storm was estimated at some thousands of pounds. In many places the grass only cut a day or two before was washed away, whilst the embankments of canals and railways were very seriously injured. There was a landslip on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway near to Crigglestone, which stopped the traffic between that place and Barnsley for fifteen hours. At Worsbro' the lightning struck a large chimney belonging to the Mitchell Ironworks and Waggon Building Company Limited, causing it to fall on the sheds below with a terrific crash. At Tingle Bridge, near Elsecar, the canal banks were overflowed, covering the fields around. In Barnsley, some of the houses were swept quite clean of their internals, whilst at Monk Bretton and other places the cut grass and garden produce were carried away by the force of the water. The storm was succeeded by a very heavy rainfall, which caused immense floods in the lower parts of Sheffield and all along the valley of the Don, doing great damage. In many instances whole fields were swept of their crops, and entire stacks of hay were seen floating upon the swollen rivers. Houses were flooded, works stopped, roads washed into a very primitive condition, and, worse than all, several persons were drowned. All the rivers were very much swollen, and when the continuous rainfall of Friday night and Saturday morning (12th and 13th) came, their banks were speedily submerged, and much of the low lands at Attercliffe, Brightside, and in the direction of Rotherham were more or less covered with water. The Don rose several feet, and in its course through the town rushed like a mountain torrent. The weir near Lady's bridge could scarcely be seen, and the buttresses of the bridge in Blonk Street were only just visible. The river, at its highest, reached the windows of the works just below Lady's bridge, into which the water rushed at a great rate. In a very little time the works had several feet of water in them, and a portion of the machinery was altogether hidden. During the whole of the 13th, Masbro' Bridge was lined with people, who watched with great interest the impetuous tide as it rolled along, carrying with it quantities of timber, baskets, barrels, &c., which it had in its wild

course stolen from the various works and warehouses on its banks.

12th. Died, the Rev. T. R. Dent, M.A., Vicar of St. Jude's Church, Hunslet Road, Leeds. For a quarter of a century this district had been the scene of the Rev. Gentleman's labours. Throughout the whole of that time he carried out the work of Christ in visiting the sick and dying, and in other offices of the Church, with an unwearying patience which ceased only with his life.

13th. The various rivers in and around Manchester were flooded to such an extent that several hundreds of thousands of pounds damage was done. Many houses were flooded, and the Medlock was so swollen that about a fourth part of the Roman Catholic portion of the Philip's Park Cemetery was washed away, and fifty or sixty corpses were sent down the stream, but most of them were recovered. Thirty-one bodies were taken to the Fairfield Police Station, and twenty were re-interred. So high were the floods in Ancoats district that the inhabitants had to be taken out of the windows.

14th. The Venerable Vicar of Halifax and Archdeacon of Craven, the Rev. Dr. Musgrave, completed his 80th year, on which occasion the congregation of the Halifax Parish Church, to show their affection and esteem, presented to him an address signed by over 800 members of the congregation.

15th. At Wimbledon, Captain Pixley, of the Victoria Rifles, won the Ladies' Any Rifle Prize; and Lieut. Eddison, Seventh West York (Leeds), won the St. George's Dragon Cup, worth £50. For the Henry Prizes, the first was won by Colour-Sergeant Hall, 14th Salop; and the second by Private Thompson, First West York. The ties for the Windmill Prize, were also shot off. In the second stage of the Albert, Mr. Edward Ross, of the London Scottish, made 11 bull's eyes out of 15 shots, scoring 56 out of a possible 60 at 1,000 yards—an unprecedented performance. He won the £100 prize, and also won the Wimbledon Cup with 14 consecutive bull's eyes, at 1,000 yards. Cambridge won the Chancellor's Plate, beating Oxford by 55 points, the score being—Cambridge 520, Oxford 465.

The annual demonstration of the South Yorkshire miners took place at Barnsley. More than 9,000 miners were present. It was stated that the accounts of the association showed a balance in their favour for the ten months of £6,000.

16th. The polling on the proposition of the Headingley and Burley Burial Board to purchase of the trustees of the late Earl of Cardigan 15 acres of land for a cemetery, at £500 per acre, was concluded, with the result that 46 voted in favour of the proposition, and 298 against.

17th. The new Church of England schools for Bishophill and Clementhorpe, York, were opened by his Grace the Archbishop.

Nine hundred table-knife hafters struck work at Sheffield, consequent on the masters' refusal to make an advance of wages.

18th. The Leeds Improvement Bill, which contained clauses for the purchase of Roundhay Park, and the Ballot Bill, received the Royal assent.

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20th. The Governor, Mr. H. Douglas, and all the other officers of the Leeds Union Workhouse, met in the committee room of that institution to present to Thomas Land, Esq., the medical officer, a massive marble clock and two elegant bronze vases of classical design, as a mark of their high appreciation of his kindliness and cordial co-operation during the twelve years he had held that office, from which he was now retiring; also a handsome lady's ebony workbox, beautifully inlaid with pearl, as a present to Mrs. Land.

22nd. A destructive fire broke out in the Alexandra Mill, East Parade, Keighley, the property of Messrs. J. and W. Bland, machine makers, which was in the occupation of Messrs. J. and H. Smith and James Collingham, worsted spinners. The damage sustained by building and machinery was estimated at upwards of £20,000.

The Claimant to the Tichborne estates arrived in Leeds, in prosecution of his canvassing tour to raise funds. He was accompanied by Mr. G. H. Whalley, and Mr. Guildford Onslow, two Members of Parliament. The claimant was entertained at dinner by the committe at the Queen's Hotel, and in the evening was present at a meeting in the Victoria Hall.

22nd and 23rd. The first annual exhibition of the Bramley Floral and Horticultural Society was held.

23rd. Miss Wreaks resigned the office of Postmistress of Sheffield, held by her since 1843. Mr. T. Mawson was afterwards appointed Post-Master in her place.

26th. The Sheffield Tramways Bill received the Royal assent.

27th. The town of Boroughbridge was the scene of a great demonstration to celebrate the abolition of an ancient and inequitable toll, levied for centuries at the bridge and at each entrance to the town at fairs. A committee had succeeded in abrogating the unpopular impost. The collecting of the toll ceased on Wednesday, July 24th.

After considerable correspondence between the representatives of the Archbishop of York and the Local Board of Otley in reference to the stallage question, the board notified that they had succeeded in obtaining the grant of the manorial rights in the market place, streets, and tolls, and that in future, applications in respect of the same would have to be made to the Local Board.

29th. The Land Tax Commissioners for the Wapentake of Claro, sitting at Knaresbro', on the application of Mr. William Middelton, of Stockeld Park and of Myddelton Lodge, Ilkley, granted relief from a double assessment of land tax upon the manors and estates of Myddelton and Stockeld. The tax was a double, or "Papist' tax, imposed in the year 1692.

A destructive fire broke out in the worsted mill occupied by Messrs. Isaac Briggs and Sons, Back Lane, Wakefield. The mill was gutted, and a large quantity of valuable machinery rendered worthless. The damage was estimated at £10,000.

A singular atmospherical phenomenon was witnessed between one and two o'clock this afternoon in Leeds. The sky in the early part

of the morning was bright and clear, but soon after mid-day distant sounds of thunder were heard. In the central part of the town little or no rain fell between one and two o'clock; in Boar Lane, Briggate, and the immediate neighbourhood the pavement remained perfectly dry, but in North Street, Camp Road, Meanwood Road, and the neighbourhood of Sheepscar, a perfect hurricane of wind, accompanied by a tremendous shower of hail and rain, prevailed for a short time. Large pieces of ice were picked up. Whilst Boar Lane and Briggate presented every appearance of a long-continued drought, in some parts of North Street the occupants of cellars could be seen emptying their dwellings of the overflow of surface water. Thunder was heard in the afternoon, and in the evening heavy showers fell. At Bradford there was a short but sharp thunderstorm.

The puddlers, millmen, and other workmen employed at the Parkgate Ironworks, near Rotherham, came out on strike on the ground that the manager had failed to keep a promise made to pay the puddlers 2s. per ton, and 20 per cent. advance to millmen and others. At the end of a few days the company conceded the demands of the men.

30th. A fire destroyed the flour mill occupied by Messrs. Coulson and Son, of Hull, at Bridlington Quay. The damage was estimated at £4,500.

31st. The Cawood Bridge, an elegant iron structure, connecting the York side of the river Ouse, at Kelfield, with the town of Cawood, and built on the swivel principle, was opened.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the first of the Board Schools to be erected by the Leeds School Board under the Elementary Education Act, took place on the site of the intended building in Bewerley Street, Dewsbury Road. There was a large concourse of spectators, all of whom appeared to take great interest in the event. The stone was laid by Sir A. Fairbairn, Chairman of the Board. The inscription on the trowel was as follows:—"The Leeds School Board, 1870;" and on the mallet were engraved the words:—"The Leeds School Board, Bewerley Street School, Foundation Stone laid by Sir Andrew Fairbairn, 31st July, 1872."

An extensive fire occurred at Messrs. Hunt and Son's Chemical Works, Castleford, by which damage was done to the extent of about £2,000. A young man, named Craven, who had been watching the fire, fell into the river and was drowned.

August 1st. The exhibition of works of art, opened at Bramley on the 9th July, closed. The total number of visitors during the time in which the exhibition had been open was 23,000, the total receipts being £1,100. Mr. John Holmes, of Methley, was a considerable contributor to the exhibition, and by the interest he took in it contributed greatly to its success.

The 1st of August saw another advance in the price of coal, which had now reached a point hitherto unknown in the history of the trade. Last year steam coal was sold in South Yorkshire at from 7s. to 8s., and Silkstone 9s. to 10s. per ton. The Barnsley steam

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coal had now advanced at most places to 16s. per ton, whilst Silkstones was higher. From the price-list of one of the principal collieries getting the Silkstone bed, the prices from the 1st of August were as follows :—Best coal 20s., Wallsend (a term borrowed from the North of England) 18s., hards 16s., nuts 15s., cobbles 12s., and slack 8s. per ton. The price of coke advanced 5s. per ton, the price having advanced in 12 months from 10s. and 14s. to 30s. and 35s.

2nd. Mr. Stanley, the discoverer of Livingstone, arrived in London.

3rd. A distressing collision happened on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, near Clifton Junction, about four miles from Manchester, between an express train from the last-mentioned place to Southport and a coal train which was coming out of a siding, killing five persons and injuring 19 others.

An old building, at the corner of Kirkgate and Dale Street, Bradford, occupied for many years by Messrs. Chapman and Co., tailors, was being demolished to make way for a handsome new building. It was formerly occupied by Mr. Sharp, a famous medical man in his day—the Abernethy of Bradford—before it was altered into a shop. It was impossible to get at the age of this old structure, but it was obvious, from an examination of the vaulted cellars, that when it was built the present level of the street was considerably lower than it is at the present time. The house seemed to have fronted to Kirkgate, and the cellar must have looked on to green fields on the north and east sides, as the openings where windows existed still remained. The old premises were substantially constructed; one of the gable walls was 29 inches thick; the beams of the floor were of oak, in a good state of preservation, and the roof beams were also of oak, the stone slates fastened on with stout oak pins, as fresh almost as when they were first used. It appeared to have been a kind of small fortress, for when it came to be razed a draw well was discovered in the cellar. Several silver coins were found in a good state of preservation, namely, a shilling of Charles II., dated 1663; a half-crown of James II., dated 1685; two half-crowns of William III., date obliterated; and a crown piece of Queen Anne, dated 1707. This interesting old pile was one of the last relics that remained of old Bradford.

At the Leeds Assizes, David Booth, aged 45, formerly the postmaster of Kirkburton, who had pleaded guilty to a number of acts of forgery and embezzlement in connection with his late appointment, was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.——5th. Joseph Law (44), slater, was charged with wounding Mary Barnes (a widow, with whom he had been living in Pond Street, Sheffield), with intent to do her grievous bodily harm, on the 2nd May last. He was found guilty, and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude, to be followed by three years' police supervision.——6th. Edward Barker, a fork grinder at Sheffield, was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude for savagely attacking a woman named Unwin, a neighbour.——7th. John Dearden was charged with having wilfully murdered his

wife, Minnie Dearden, at Leeds, on the 10th ult., by shooting her with a revolver. The defence was that the prisoner shot his wife accidentally, and the jury, apparently adopting that view of the transaction, acquitted him.——10th. Wm. Shaughnessy (18), a wire roller, was charged with committing a brutal assault on Ann Clark, an elderly woman, on Dec. 26th, who at the time was keeping house for Thos. Wales, a small shopkeeper, living in Cambridge Street, Sheffield. He was found guilty and sentenced to penal servitude for life.

5th. J. B. Johnson, champion of England, swam a mile in Mr. Warner's lake, the Welsh Harp, Hendon, for a wager of £200, in 26 minutes, the fastest time on record, thus beating his time in the recent championship race by 2m. 30s.

6th. Mr. Isaac Wright, J. P., of Bradford, died suddenly, in his 73rd year. He was a native of Bradford. He learned the business of a woolstapler with Mr. W. Rouse, and acted as wool buyer for the firm until he commenced business for himself, first in Kirkgate and afterwards in Bermondsey, but he had been out of business a few years, having acquired a handsome fortune. Mr. Wright filled several public offices. He was thrice Mayor of Bradford, in 1859-60, 1860-61, and 1861-62. He had for many years been chairman of the Bradford Exchange Company and a director of the Bradford Banking Company. For nine years he was churchwarden at the parish church, and when he retired was presented with a piece of plate valued at eighty guineas. His sudden death caused a profound feeling of regret at Bradford.

Two men named Richard Halliday and Michael Coleman were killed and another very seriously injured at the Inland Bonding Warehouse, in Gibbet Street, Halifax. It had been deemed necessary to strengthen the supports of the upper floor, and to do this a wall was being built in the cellar. As the workmen were engaged, one of the pillars gave way, completely bringing down the iron girders and burying three men. Two of them when removed were dead, and the third was much injured.

The Town Clerk of Halifax (Mr. A. C. Foster) attended the Halifax Borough Police Court, and introduced Mr. C. T. Clarkson, of Whitby, tothe Justices, as the appointed successor to Mr. Pearson, as chief-constable.

The Leeds Tramways Bill received the Royal assent.

7th. Mr. Childers, M.P., having accepted the office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, a new writ for Pontefract was ordered by the House of Commons. The election took place on the 15th, and was the first parliamentary election in the kingdom under the provisions of the Ballot Act. The result was :—for Mr. Childers, 658 ; for Lord Pollington, 578.

The Parkin Jeffcock Memorial Church, at Mortomley, was opened by the Archbishop of York.

A terrific storm of lightning and thunder passed over many parts of the country, not only doing great damage to property, but also

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destroying life. It inflicted severe damage at Woolwich. The shell foundry in the Royal Arsenal was 18 inches under water, and everything on the floor was spoiled. The streets and roads round about Greenwich were inundated. Much damage was inflicted by the lightning. Several persons were struck At Sittingbourne, two cows were killed. At Middlesbro', Sarah Simpson, the wife of a brass founder, was killed whilst making hay. The Hyde Park Sail and Rope Works, Glasgow, were set on fire by lightning, and damage done to the amount of about £4,000. Thirteen men were struck down by lightning whilst sheltering under an iron steamship at Govan. Most of them were injured, and some severely so. At Bridgwater some buildings were seriously damaged, and in other places much damage was done. In the Valley of the Wharfe, and at the town of Harrogate, the watery descent was heavy and prolonged, and many cases of flooding took place in consequence. The George Hotel, at Harrogate, suffered greatly in this respect. At Pannal station, the platform was almost entirely carried away by the water.

8th. The Sheffield Corporation resolved to take advantage of the Tramways Act and construct tramways, leasing them to the company.

The Queen's prize of £100 at the Shoeburyness artillery meeting was won by the Second Detachment of the 4th West York, or Sheffield Corps. The Prince of Wales's was also carried off by a Yorkshire corps—the 2nd West York (Bradford). The prize badges for repository drill were won by the 7th West York (Batley) and the 2nd West York (Bradford).

9th. The new workhouse which had been erected on a site at Crosland Moor for the Huddersfield Poor Law Union was opened.

The Duke of Leeds died at his country seat, Gogmagog Hills, near Cambridge, aged 70. The Duke's eldest son, George Godolphin, Marquis of Carmarthen, who was born in 1828, and who married in 1861 Fanny Georgiana, second daughter of the fourth Baron Rivers, succeeded to the title.

Two men lost their lives, and another man was seriously injured at Seaham Colliery. By an unfortunate misunderstanding, two men who had been repairing damage to the shafting, placed the cage in which they intended to ascend in the wrong slide, and the result was a collision between it and the descending cage. Two men who were at the top of the descending cage were thrown to the bottom of the shaft and killed instantaneously. The third occupant of the cage saved himself from falling, but received severe injuries.

10th. The New Licensing Act received the Royal assent. The principal and most important change which the Act effected related to the hours of opening and closing. In London, on ordinary days the hours of closing were to be from twelve p.m. to five a.m., and on Sundays all houses were to be shut until one p.m., from three to six p.m., and finally at eleven p.m. Beyond London and the places subject to the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Board of Works, or beyond the four-mile radius from Charing Cross, on

ordinary days the hours of closing were to be from eleven p.m. to six a.m.; and on Sundays all houses were to be shut until half-past twelve p.m., from half-past two to six p.m., and finally at ten o'clock at night. Licensed houses in towns containing a population of not more than 2,500 were to be closed at 10 p.m. both on Sundays and week-days. The act came into force on the prorogation of Parliament, and began to be enforced in various parts of the country on the 15th.

The foundation stone of the St. Joseph's New Roman Catholic Schools, to be erected on Beacon Hill, Halifax, at the place known as the "Bloody Field," was laid by Mr. Lister, of Shibden Hall.

12th. The new Act to prevent steam whistles or trumpets in any manufactory to call workmen or to dismiss them, which received the Royal assent on the 6th, was issued. Without the permission of the sanitary authority the use of the same rendered persons liable to a penalty of £5, and to a fine of 40s. for every day the offence was continued.

The Leeds Model Band gained the first prize of £22 10s., and a bombardon, value £18 18s., at the West Hartlepool band contest.

13th. The Bradford Town Council agreed to accept the offer of Lady Rosse to sell 9,784 yards of land for the improvement and extension of Lister Park at 3s. per yard. It was also proposed to purchase the Low Close Farm, Horton, consisting of 17A. 1R. 4P., for £9,000, as a park for that part of the town. It was also resolved to place a clock in the New Town Hall, with a large hour bell and four bells to chime the quarters, at a cost of £2,248 15s.; also that carillas should be placed in the tower to play fourteen tunes, this involving a further outlay of £1,765.

14th. At a meeting of the Leeds Town Council, it was decided to carry out the provisions of the Ballot Act, by dividing the borough into polling districts for election purposes. Two deputations, the first of which Mr. H. B. Legg was the spokesman, requested the Council to accept on behalf of the town of a portrait of Mr. Ald. Kelsall, painted by Mr. Waller, of London, and subscribed for by a number of ratepayers as a memorial of the worthy Alderman's long and valued services as Town Councillor, and as formerly Mayor of the borough. The portrait was accepted. The other deputation, which was headed by Mr. Edward Butler, presented two memorials against the sale of intoxicating liquors in Roundhay Park on the occasion of the opening ceremony. It was resolved, by 30 votes against 16, that wine, beer, and other refreshments should be allowed to be sold on the occasion of the opening ceremony, but no spirits.

15th. A new chapel in connection with the United Wesleyans at Netherthong, was opened. The building had cost about £900.

16th. Acting upon instructions received from the Chief Constable, the Leeds police-officers visited the various public-houses and taps in the borough, and communicated to the owners the provisions of the new Licensing Act in regard to early closing, and that "on and

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after" this evening they would have to close their premises at eleven o'clock and not reopen till six in the morning. By half-past eleven Briggate was comparatively deserted, and the streets remarkably clear.

There was an important land sale at Ilkley, the property of Mr. William Middelton. The property submitted for sale was westward of Ilkley, and near the celebrated resort of visitors, the Panorama Rocks.

21st. The new church of St. James, Thornton, Bradford, was consecrated by the Bishop of Ripon, and the corner stone of a new infant school was laid by Mr. F. S. Powell, M.P. The new church was to take the place of the old edifice on the opposite side of the road, which was built in the year 1612. The cost of the structure was about £5,060.

24th. J. B. Johnson, of Leeds, started from Dover at a quarter to eleven this morning to swim to Calais. The water was rough and cold, and the current very strong, and after swimming nearly ten miles in an hour and fifty-five minutes, the surgeon who was on board the accompanying steamer saw that the circulation was failing, and advised Johnson to come out of the water, as it would be physically impossible to accomplish the feat. Johnson accordingly got on board the steamer Palmerston, apparently fresh and strong, but shivering with cold and his legs numbed. The steamer then proceeded to Calais, where the party were enthusiastically received and fêted by the Mayor.

This morning two 'buses containing clerks and other officials of the Sheffield Water Company went to Baslow. One of these was driven by Mr. B. Thompson, of Sheffield. On the return journey, when the 'buses were near Abbeydale, Mr. Thompson leaned over the "boot" of his 'bus to put on the break. In doing this he overbalanced himself and fell between the "boot" and the horses. This frightened the animals and they started off at a terrific pace. Mr. Thompson was kicked on the head, and was also run over by two of the wheels. Death was instantaneous. The 'bus had not proceeded far when one of the wheels came off. Before that happened, however, several of the passengers jumped from the top of the vehicle, and in doing so three of them were seriously injured.

25th. About six o'clock this morning a fire, involving immense destruction of property, broke out in the goods warehouse of the North-Eastern Railway Company, Wellington Street, Leeds. Roughly estimated, the damage to buildings and merchandise amounted to the sum of £150,000.

Mr. William Charles Trevor, solicitor, Gisborough, was appointed Deputy-Clerk of the Peace of the North Riding of Yorkshire, in the place of the late Mr. T. T. Trevor.

26th. A terrible accident happened at Outlane, near Huddersfield, on the occasion of a grand steeplechase. A large grand stand, capable of holding 400 persons, which was apparently quite safe, gave way without a moment's warning, and great confusion was caused. Many persons were seriously injured.

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There was a strike of power-loom weavers at the works of Messrs. Richardson and Co., Barnsley.

27th. The Mayor of Bradford (Mr. M. W. Thompson) and other members of the Corporation, met at Oxenhope, near Keighley, on the occasion of the turning of the first sod of Leeshaw reservoir.

A "tame wasp" was exhibited by Sir John Lubbock at a sitting of the British Association.

The chief constable of Bradford issued a notice in pursuance of the Act 35 and 36 Vic., c. 61, that no person must employ, without the consent of the local authority, any steam whistle, steam trumpet, or buzzer, under a penalty of 40s.

28th. A largely attended meeting was held in the Music Hall, Leeds, to discuss the question of the high price of meat. The Mayor was in the chair. Resolutions were adopted condemning the restrictions on the import of foreign cattle.

31st. The colliery proprietors of West Yorkshire held a meeting at Leeds to consider the demand of the miners for a further advance of 25 per cent. The meeting resolved unanimously to give an advance of 15 per cent. only.

September 2nd. The members of the Burmese Embassy arrived at Bradford, from Manchester, and proceeded to Saltaire, where they were entertained by Sir Titus Salt. The Burmese and party afterwards returned to Bradford, and finished up the programme of the day by a visit to the Theatre Royal. They also visited Low Moor.

The cattle plague broke out at Yapham, a small village about two miles from Pocklington, at the foot of the Yorkshire Wolds.

3rd. Canterbury Cathedral, founded in 1070-86 by Archbishop Lanfranc, narrowly escaped the fate of the original edifice erected by St. Augustine, which in 1067 was almost destroyed by fire. This morning the east end of the structure was discovered to be in flames. Thomas à Beckett's shrine and the priceless historic monuments and relics contained within the ancient building were threatened with destruction; and although everything capable of being removed was rescued from the flames, the damage done was great, being estimated at £30,000. The roof of the Trinity Chapel was entirely destroyed; but Beckett's tomb escaped uninjured.

4th. The Burmese Ambassadors visited Halifax. Accompanied by the Mayor and other gentlemen, they inspected the works of Messrs. John Crossley and Sons, Dean Clough, and had explained the various processes of carpet manufacture carried on in that extensive establishment. They also visited the card works of Messrs. Whiteley, and the worsted spinning manufactory of Messrs. Holdsworth and Co. Subsequently their Excellencies were entertained at luncheon by Mr. John Crossley, at Manor Heath. On the following day the Members of the Embassy visited Sheffield.

At the Halifax Town Hall, and in the presence of a considerable number of the members of the Council, the Mayor (Mr. J. D. Hutchinson) presented an illuminated address to Mr. Thomas Collinson, late Alderman of the borough, on the occasion of his

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retirement from the Town Council, after having been connected with it for 21 years, of which period he had been 15 years chairman of the Board of Works Committee. The address was on vellum, and bore the signatures of the Mayor, the Town Clerk, and every other member of the Corporation.

In consequence of the demands of the miners of the West Yorkshire collieries for a further advance of wages, the colliery owners and coal merchants of the district resolved to raise the price of best coal by no less than five shillings and tenpence per ton.

5th. The Local Government Act was adopted at Churwell, near Leeds.

6th. The Leeds Town Council had their attention directed to the approaching visit of Prince Arthur to open Roundhay Park, and the sum of £1,000 was granted to the Mayor to meet the increased expenditure which had been found necessary.

7th. The Hospital for South Yorkshire, erected at Wadsley, at a cost of £100,000, and capable of accommodating 750 patients, was formally opened.

8th. The Rev. Sir T. E. W. Blomefield, Bart., on the occasion of his resignation of the vicarage of All Saints' Church, Pontefract, was presented by his parishioners and his friends with a very handsome silver salver, weighing upwards of 100 ounces. A few days afterwards he was presented with an elegant engraved silver salver, and Lady Blomefield with a silver card basket, subscribed for by 165 persons, on the occasion of the rev. gentleman having accepted the mastership of Hemsworth Hospital.

9th. The cattle plague again made its appearance in the East Riding and fourteen beasts attacked with the disease were killed at Bridlington. The Privy Council issued an Order closing all cattle markets in the East Riding and in the city of York until further notice.

10th. A new Jewish Synagogue, situate in North Church Street, Sheffield, was opened by the Chief Rabbi, the Rev. Dr. Saddler.

11th. The Great Yorkshire race, the Doncaster St. Leger, was run. There were 17 horses started, the "favourites" up to that time being Prince Charlie and Drummond. They were both defeated by Wenlock, Prince Charlie being second, and Vanderdecken third.

A Life Boat, named "Lady Leigh," was presented to Scarbro'. The lifeboat and its equipment were the gift to the National Lifeboat Institution by the Freemasons of Warwickshire, of which Lord Leigh was the Provincial Grand Master.

Wm. Varley, who was engaged in the battle of Waterloo, died at Pudsey, aged 79. He was born there in August, 1793, and when sixteen years of age joined the 2nd West York Militia, and continued in that regiment until the 4th of May, 1812, when he volunteered into the renowned 33rd Foot, well known in Yorkshire by the name of the "Havercake lads," receiving the sum of £10 as bounty. The first engagement in which he took part was at Marksome, in

Holland, under General Gibbs, on the 2nd of January, 1813. He was at the siege of Antwerp, on the 13th of February, in the same year; and on the 9th and 10th of March, 1814, he was at the storming at Bergenop-Zoom, in Holland, under General Sir Thos. Graham. On the 16th, 17th, and 18th of June, 1815, he was present at Waterloo, where he received a slight wound upon the left knee, and on the 24th of June, 1816, while stationed at Manchester, he received the sum of £2 11s. 3d. as "Waterloo prize money." Afterwards he also received a Waterloo medal and a pension.

At a meeting of the Sheffield Board of Guardians, Mr. Bennett, one of the relieving officers, stated that an old woman named Mary Horne, living in Court 5, Trinity Street, a recipient of out-relief, had passed her 104th birthday. She had been receiving relief seventeen years. Her son, whom she called her "boy," was 69 years of age.

12th. The commodious chapel erected by the Old Wesleyans at Holmfirth was opened. It had cost £5,200 and was erected upon the site of the old chapel.

13th. The new street, called Quebec Street, between Wellington Street and King Street, Leeds, was completed and opened to the public.

16th. A verdict was returned, at Sheffield, of manslaughter against Hugh Robertson, *alias* "Scotty Jack," for kicking an old woman named Catherine Ward to death on the night of the 14th, at a lodging house in Water Lane.

17th. Mr. John Edward Dibb, barrister-at-law, Deputy-Registrar of Deeds for the West Riding, and an alderman of the Town Council of Wakefield, died, aged 60 years. He was called to the bar on the 7th June, 1869. He did not practise as a barrister, but was well known on this circuit. The previous November he was elected an alderman of the Town Council. Formerly he was a member of the Board of Guardians, an overseer of the poor and a churchwarden—in fact, he had served in almost every public office in the town. He took great interest in the restoration of the Parish Church, and was a teacher in the Trinity Church Sunday School. He manifested a warm interest in Church missions, in the Clayton Hospital, and other public institutions, and his liberal and generous aid was always extended to the deserving poor.

Two men, named James Wilby, and Joseph Wigglesworth, were killed by the fall of a large crane at the stone-yard of Messrs. Akeroyd, Crown Point, Leeds. A third workman named Suther land, was also seriously injured.

19th. The beautiful Park at Roundhay, Leeds, was this day opened by His Royal Highness, Prince Arthur. It had recently been purchased by the Leeds Corporation at a cost of £139,000, and consisted of 773 acres of land; three or four hundred of which it was intended to devote in perpetuity to the uses of the inhabitants of Leeds. As a public park it stands unrivalled, covering a larger space than Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens combined, and

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possessing attractions in the undulation of the ground and the combination of wood and water of a very striking character. The Waterloo Lake, an extent of water of about 35 acres, and varying in depth to about 60 feet, was constructed by blocking up a valley forming a portion of the grounds, and completed in 1815; the Upper Lake covers an area of five acres. The opening ceremony was an event of very popular interest, and the day being fine, nearly the whole population turned out to witness the ceremonies; in addition to which the surrounding towns and villages sent their thousands and tens of thousands. The welcome His Royal Highness (as the representative of the Queen) received, was enthusiastic and general. The streets were brilliant with endless flags, flowers, and other decorations, and Royal acclamations filled the air with a continuous sound during the whole route of the procession. The Royal party left Harewood House, escorted by the Harewood troop of the Yorkshire (Princess of Wales's Own) Hussars, under the command of Captain the Hon. Viscount Lascelles. In the first carriage were His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, the Earl of Harewood, Lord Chesham, and Sir Howard Elphinstone. In that which followed were the Hon. Gerald Lascelles, Lord Folkestone, Mr. Montague Guest, M.P., and Major Pickard. The escort from Harewood accompanied the Royal party as far as the Chained Bull, at Moortown, where they were relieved by the Leeds troop of the same splendid regiment, under the command of Captain W. B. Denison; Captain Sir Andrew Fairbairn and Lieut. R. D. Marshall being with the escort. The Town Hall was reached at 11.30., and the scene in the Victoria Hall, in connection with the presentation of the Corporation's address, which was signed "John Barran, Mayor," was exceedingly brilliant. The members of the Council, arrayed in their scarlet and purple robes, occupied a position to the right of the daïs, while the borough and local magistrates, mayors of other corporate towns and invited guests were accommodated on the left. The red and blue of the civic dignitaries, the brilliant Oriental costume of the Burmese Ambassadors, the uniforms of field officers, foreign consuls, and the magnificence of the Town Hall decorations, heightened by the gorgeous colours of the dresses of the ladies, altogether gave a scene of elegance rarely beheld. At 12.30 the procession started on its way to the park, from the Town Hall, down East Parade, King Street, Wellington Street, Boar Lane, Briggate, to Sheepscar, the gaily-decorated streets being filled by enthusiastic crowds. The Park at the opening ceremony was a sight to be remembered. The glorious expanse of the Waterloo Lake glistened in the brilliant sunshine till it looked like one vast sheet of burnished silver, and the vast crowd of men, women, and children, estimated at more than one hundred thousand, gave a grand effect to the whole scene. At the Park the Bishop of Ripon offered up a suitable prayer, and a second address was presented to the Prince, who then declared the Park open. In the evening there was a magnificent display of fireworks in the park, and the Town Hall and most of the public

buildings were brilliantly illuminated. The day's rejoicings were concluded by a ball in the Victoria Hall, given by the Mayor (John Barran, Esq.,) in honour of the Prince, which exceeded in every respect anything of the kind ever witnessed in the North of England. His Royal Highness, the Burmese Ambassadors, and a distinguished list of company were present. The visit of Prince Arthur to Leeds was brought to a close on the 20th. His Royal Highness in the morning—accompanied, as on the previous day, by the Earl of Harewood, whose guest he had been—drove from Harewood to the site of the New Exchange (the site of the Old Commercial Buildings), in Boar Lane, the streets along the route being lined with spectators. On arriving at the site, the Prince was received by the Mayor, and introduced by him to Mr. O. Nussey, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Exchange, the foundation stone of which the Prince had undertaken to lay. The Vicar commenced the ceremony by prayer, and Mr. Nussey, on behalf of the directors of the Exchange, then presented to His Royal Highness an address thanking him for consenting to lay the stone. The Prince briefly replied, and Mr. Nussey then presented to him a handsome trowel and mallet, with which His Royal Highness proceeded to lay the stone. After a few words from the Mayor, the Prince departed, amidst immense cheering; the band of the Rifles, which had played the National Anthem on his arrival, giving "Rule Britannia" as he left. Subsequently Mr. Nussey and the directors entertained the principal guests invited to the ceremony at a luncheon in the Queen Hotel. The Burmese Ambassadors were present, and speeches were made by Sir J. Pakington, the Mayor, Mr. Baines, M.P., Mr. Wheelhouse, M.P., and also by the Chief Ambassador, who spoke in Burmese, his remarks being interpreted by the *Attache*.

21st. The cattle plague made its appearance in the neighbourhood of Richmond. It had been found necessary to slaughter a great many animals in the East Riding to prevent the spread of the plague.

The members of the Burmese Embassy, who were on a visit to Leeds, visited the Cloth Hall, the Town Hall, the Infirmary, and other places of interest in the town, accompanied by Mr. O. Nussey, the Chairman of the Leeds Exchange Company.

Lieut.-Colonel Layard, Chief Constable of the East Riding of Yorkshire, died. He had held the office since the establishment of the constabulary 15 years ago.

23rd. The Hon. G. E. Lascelles, Registrar of Deeds and Wills for the West Riding, appointed Mr. Pickard as his deputy, in place of the late John Edward Dibb, Esq.

A boiler explosion took place at Highfield Mill, Staincliffe, near Dewsbury, doing great damage and creating immense excitement. Joseph Barker and John Fearnley, who were employed at the works were very seriously scalded.

24th. Her Majesty, through Mr. Goschen, the Minister in atten-

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dance at Balmoral, communicated to the Mayor of Leeds, Mr. Barran, the gratification she experienced in learning from Prince Arthur of his warm and loyal reception on the occasion of the recent visit of his Royal Highness.

25th. A new window of stained glass was placed in the chancel of Trinity Church, Knaresbro', to the memory of the late Mr. Forster, Mr. Kay, and Mr. Iles, and thirteen choristers, who had died since the church was built.

26th. At an influential meeting held in the Grand Jury Room of the Leeds Town Hall, it was decided to invite the inhabitants of the borough to unite in presenting a testimonial to Mr. Ald. Barran, in recognition of the valuable services he had rendered during his Mayoralty.

28th. A storm of great violence prevailed, and many accidents to shipping were reported. At Sunderland, a woman, accompanied by her two boys, was on the pier, when a sudden gust of wind blew the little fellows into the sea, and both of them were drowned. The river Aire became much swollen, and two vessels lying near Victoria Bridge, Leeds, drifted from their moorings, and came in contact with the temporary bridge which had been erected for use during the construction of the Leeds New Bridge. One of the piles was broken by the collision, but the traffic was only temporarily interrupted.

The premises recently occupied as the workhouse of the Bramley Union, were opened as a "British Workman."

October 2nd. The New Unitarian Chapel, situate at Northgate End, Halifax, and on the site of the old one, was opened with a religious service. The total cost of the building was £4,000.

Mr. Justice Willes committed suicide by shooting himself, at Otterspool, near Watford. The Learned Judge had suffered much from gout, and the disease, it was thought, had flown to his head.

There was great stagnation in the building trade about this time on account of the high cost of material. Bricks advanced 5s. per thousand.

3rd. The ancient Parish Church of Knaresborough was formally reopened, after having undergone a thorough and handsome restoration, at a cost of nearly £6,000. A special service was held, at which the Bishop of Ripon preached.

Returns were collected by the police from more than two hundred towns as to the working of the new Licensing Act, showing that in nearly nine-tenths of the places reported upon, the hours specified in the Act were adopted, and that the new law had given general satisfaction and done good.

A freehold shop and buildings, in Kirkgate, Bradford, occupied by Mr. Bootes, draper, and Mr. Davies, plumber, were sold by auction. The property was adjacent to the new Covered Market. It realized £5,500, or at the rate of £25 per yard.

5th. The Mayor of Huddersfield laid the foundation of the shaft

and culvert of the Corporation Waterworks, at Blackmoor Foot, in the presence of Mr. Hawksley, C.E., who inspected and certified the works in due form. There was a good attendance of the members of the Corporation, friends, and officials, who afterwards partook of a luncheon at the Queen Hotel, Huddersfield.

The hairdressers and chimney sweeps of Sheffield announced an increase in their charges."

6th. Mr. Michael Thomas Sadler, the oldest medical practitioner in Barnsley, died in the 72nd year of his age. He had a very extensive private practice, as well as holding some public appointments, was a frequent contributor to several of the leading medical journals, and in 1869 published a work entitled "The Bible the People's Charter." Deceased was not only respected, but revered by old and young for his genial kindness and deep sympathy for the poor.

7th. A dreadful explosion, by which 34 persons were killed, and a many, more or less injured, occurred at the Morley Main Colliery, belonging to Messrs. W. Ackroyd Brothers. The pit in which the accident took place was called the "Deep Pit," and was one of three where about 500 men and boys were employed. About 150 descended the pit this morning, and there were between 50 and 60 men and lads engaged in that part of the workings where the explosion occurred. The following is the list of those killed:—Men.—John Addison, Thomas Seddon, George Preston, Mark Wroe, John Ratcliffe, Joshua Teasdale, Thos. Auty, George Hirst, Wm. Purkis, James Pickersgill, Henry Townend, Matthew Spence, James Howarth, George Hardy, Jas. Hardy, George Bell, Joe Armitage, Wm. Marsten, John Powell, John Mitchell, Emmanuel Page, John Tomlinson, John Roberts, George Almond. Youths.—Henry Broadbent, Joseph Singleton, Jas. Butterfield, Wm. Pickersgill, Walter Earnshaw, Robert Hedley, Noah Preston, George Parker, Geo. Carson, James William Waite. On the 23rd, the adjourned inquest as to the cause of the disaster was held at the Royal Hotel, Morley. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the explosion was accidentally caused by a large accumulation of gas in the goaf, which travelled to a naked light in a portion of the pit where the men were allowed to use naked lights. The jury added the opinion that they considered there had been carelessness on the part of some persons in charge of the workings, and that more care was necessary in the ventilation of the pit.

8th. The twelfth Church Congress opened in Leeds, and was the most successful of these annual gatherings yet held. The number of visitors was very large—in fact, greatly in excess of those present at any former meeting, and amongst them were a great many distinguished churchmen and laymen. The business of the Congress was preceded by a service in the Parish Church. The members of Congress walked to the Church from the Church Institute in procession, and were accompanied by the Mayor of Leeds (Mr. Ald. Barran) and members of the Corporation. The sermon was preached

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by the Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of all Ireland. At two o'clock in the afternoon the inaugural address was delivered by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Ripon, in the Victoria Hall; after which a meeting for the reading of papers was held in the same room. At seven in the evening two more meetings for the reading and discussion of papers were held, one in the Victoria Hall, the other in the Albert Hall, Mechanics' Institution. The meetings were continued from day to day until the 11th. On the 10th, several papers of special interest were read, the authors being the Revs. E. Garbett, Dr. Irons, Prebendary Plumptre, Archdeacon Bickersteth, the Dean of Chester, Professor Westcott, Professor Stubbs, Archdeacon Jones, Sir F. A. G. Ouseley, Bart., and Dr. Stainer. In the subsequent discussions the appointed speakers were the Marquis of Salisbury, Rev. F. F. Goe, Mr. R. Brett, Bishop Ryan, Rev. J. H. Iles, the Bishop of Lichfield, Bishop Piers Claughton, Rev. Canon Barry, Rev. Professor Palmer, and Mr. John Hullah. The proceedings of the day were concluded by a meeting for working men in the Victoria Hall, which was crowded. The Bishop of Ripon presided, and addresses were delivered by the Bishops of Winchester, Oxford, and Manchester; Rev. Canon Tristram, Mr. Birley, M.P., Mr. Cross, M.P., and other gentlemen. The concluding meetings took place in the Mechanics' Institute, on the 11th, and long discussions took place on the subject of Church schools and elementary education, upon which papers were read by Canon Melville, Canon Prescott, and the Rev. Dr. Hessey.

A vacancy was created in the representation of the borough of Richmond, by the appointment of Sir Roundell Palmer to the Lord Chancellorship.

12th. A new church, dedicated to St. John, and which had cost about £3,000, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Ripon at Newsome, near Huddersfield.

13th. The Darfield Main Colliery, near Barnsley, one of the largest coal mines in the district, caught fire owing to an accident to the machinery, which caused the air to be reversed, so that the fire was driven out of the furnace. There was no loss of human life by the disaster, but forty-five horses and ponies were killed, and the destruction of property in other ways was very great. A few days afterwards about 500 men who were employed there, with their families, commenced leaving the district. Both shafts of the colliery were sealed up.

21st. The Midland Railway Company completed a handsome new Custom House, adjacent to the Bradford station. The building, which is in the Classical style, was erected from the designs of Mr. Lee, architect to the company, Derby. The Custom House adjoins the new bonding warehouse, and has frontages to Canal Road and the station.

An accident of an alarming character took place at Mr. Hengler's Circus, at Sheffield. During some acrobatic performances, a gallery,

which ran across the passage from the stables to the arena, suddenly gave way, and from 30 to 40 persons were precipitated to the ground, a distance of about fourteen feet. A panic seized the remainder of the spectators, and a great many rushed from the building. Mr. Hengler and his company rendered prompt assistance to the unfortunate people, who were struggling and screaming amongst the beams and boarding of the broken gallery. In a short time they were all rescued, when it was found that Richard Kneeshaw was suffering from broken back; George Brook, compound dislocation of ankle joint; Thos. Anson, fracture of both legs; Thomas Woodhouse, injury to hip; and Angelina Gamble, concussion of the spine. Miss Emery, one of the performers, was also much shaken and crushed. Fourteen persons altogether were taken to the Infirmary and Public Hospital. Richard Kneeshaw died from his injuries a few days afterwards.

The vexed question as to the site of the proposed cemetery at Pudsey, was settled by the purchase of 14 acres of land at Back Lane.

A serious accident occurred at Footit's Circus, whilst the company were conducting a performance at Castleford. A number of seats gave way, precipitating several of the spectators to the ground, including an infant, who was killed on the spot.

22nd. Major Bower, 4th King's Own Regiment, was elected Chief Constable of the East Riding. Major Bower received 40 votes, and Capt. Barthope 27.

A very shocking case of cruelty to a lunatic was investigated at Howden by direction of the Lunacy Commissioners. John Vollans was charged with receiving, boarding, and lodging for profit his sister, Elizabeth Vollans, a lunatic, without having obtained an order and certificate, and also with neglecting and cruelly ill-treating her. The defendant was committed for trial to York Assizes.

Mr. A. M. Fowler, the surveyor for the borough of Leeds, was elected surveyor for the borough of Salford, at a salary of £600 per annum.

23rd. A complimentary dinner was given at the Queen's Hotel by the directors of the Leeds Royal Exchange, to Mr. Obadiah Nussey, the chairman, in recognition of his services in the formation of the Company, and of the manner in which he arranged the reception of His Royal Highness Prince Arthur on the occasion of laying the first stone of the new building on the 20th September. The chair was occupied by the Mayor, the Vice-Chairman being Mr. James Stables.

The Marquis of Ripon, Grand Master of England and Provincial Grand Master of West Yorkshire, with full Masonic honours laid the foundation stone of St. Stephen's Church, at East Hardwicke, near Pontefract. There was a very imposing assemblage of the brethren of the craft from Leeds, Bradford, Huddersfield, Halifax, and other towns, and a procession was formed at the Town Hall, in which the different lodges took part, together with the

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distinguished visitors who had been invited, including Lord Houghton, the Right Hon. H. C. E. Childers, Mr. Waterhouse, M.P., the Rev. Sir T. Blomefield, Bart., and others. There was luncheon afterwards, over which the Marquis of Ripon presided.

24th. Continuous rains overflowed the banks of the rivers Trent and Derwent and their tributaries, and a large area of land in the low-lying districts in the Midland Counties was inundated.

The completion of the extensive restorations in Ripon Cathedral was celebrated by a special service in the Minster, at which the Dean of York preached. The Bishop of Ripon and other dignitaries of the diocese were present, also the Marquis of Ripon, Lord Teignmouth, Earl de Grey, and the Mayor and Corporation of Ripon in their official robes. There was a large congregation. Afterwards there was a public luncheon in the Town Hall, presided over by the Marquis of Ripon, and at which there was a very distinguished party present. The restoration had cost about £40,000, and had been in progress ten years under the direction of Sir Gilbert Scott.

The Japanese Ambassadors arrived at Bradford, and addresses were presented to them by the Corporation and the Chamber of Commerce.

A complimentary dinner was given at Bowman's Hotel, Howden, to Mr. Thomas Clark, J.P., senior magistrate of the Howdenshire district, and chairman of the Board of Guardians since 1837. His portrait was presented to him as a recognition of his public services to the county and neighbourhood. The Rev. W. Hutchinson, M.A., Vicar of Howden, presided.

25th. The South Parade Wesleyan Chapel, Halifax, was reopened after extensive alterations and improvements, effected at a cost of over £2,300.

26th. The new Convalescent Home, at Saltburn, was opened for the reception of patients. The building, adapted for receiving 50 patients, is a noble monument of the munificence of the members of the Pease family, of Darlington, by whom it had been erected at a cost of upwards of £12,000.

28th. The new Co-operative Hall, Heckmondwike, was opened. The hall and stores had cost £9,000.

The Queen of Holland arrived at the Leeds Station from Manchester, *en route* to Cornhill, on a visit to Lady Waterford at Ford Castle.

30th. The new Hall erected by the Howden Market Hall Company, was formally opened by a dinner in the large hall.

The Bradford Town Council resolved to accept the offer of the trustees of Mr. Noble to sell the fee simple of inheritance of Well Close Farm, Horton, for £9,800, for the purposes of a park and recreation ground for the Horton district.

31st. The Bradford New Covered Market was formally opened by the Mayor of Bradford (Mr. M. W. Thompson). The new building, erected in the classical style, from the designs of Messrs. Lockwood and Mawson, architects, Bradford and London, has a frontage of

180 feet to Kirkgate, is 50 feet in height, and has a long frontage to Darley Street. The total area proposed to be covered was 5,520 yards, and of this, 2,670 square yards were occupied by buildings, and the remainder, 2,850 yards in extent, had still to be commenced. The cost already had been £17,000, and it was expected that a similar amount would be required to complete the work.

At the annual dinner given by the Master Cutler of Sheffield, which took place this evening, the Japanese Embassy were present, and the chief member of it responded to the toast of "The Mikado and the members of the Embassy." The toast of the House of Lords was proposed by Mr. Roebuck, formerly Member for Sheffield, and was responded to by Lord Denman. Mr. W. B. Beaumont, M.P., spoke in acknowledgment of the toast of the House of Commons, and Mr. W. S. Stanhope, M.P., and Mr. Mundella, M.P., in reply to that of the West Riding and Borough Members.

The Local Government Act was adopted at Gomersal.

November 1st. The provisions of the Ballot Act were brought into operation throughout the country on the occasion of the annual election of Town Councillors. The working of the Act was considered satisfactory.

A new wing recently added to the Sheffield General Infirmary, at a cost of £12,000, was opened by a luncheon in one of the rooms of the ward, at which a large number of ladies and gentlemen were present. Mr. J. A. Roebuck presided.

Sergeant Gilbert H. Bates, of Saybrook, Illinois, arrived at Glasgow, by the steamship Europa. He had crossed the Atlantic to test the feeling of the English people towards the Americans. For that purpose he had undertaken to carry the flag of the United States from one end of England to the other, without being molested. Mr. Thomas J. Ward, a leading merchant in Saybrook, offered to bet 1,000 dols. to 100 dols. that the proposal could not be carried out, hence the challenge.

A very painful feeling had been caused in the district around Pickering, arising out of the disappearance of a farmer, named Joseph Wood, who resided on his own land, near the above-named town, and of one of his sons, aged 9 years. They had been missing since the 17th May last, and it was supposed that they had gone to Liverpool. On this day, Nov. 2nd, the discovery of some articles of dress belonging to the father caused a pond near the house to be searched, when nearly the whole of the clothing said to have been worn by him when last seen alive, and portions of two human hands were found, but not the body of which they had formed a portion. The remaining parts of Mr. Wood's body were afterwards discovered buried on a farm at Lastingham, occupied by Robert Charter, a small farmer who had been assisting Mr. Wood, and who had slept in the house the night Mr. Wood disappeared. Charter, who was a cousin of the missing man, was afterwards apprehended, along with his son, Charles Charter, a young man, aged about twenty-five, and at the coroner's inquest, held on the 16th, a verdict of

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wilful murder was returned against Robert Charter, and he was committed to the Assizes for trial.

4th. Three persons—a labourer named James Gray, and his wife, and son—while returning from the statute fair at Rotherham, late this night, lost their lives by falling into a canal in the Don Valley, at a spot about four miles from the above-named town.

5th. A railway accident occurred about nine o'clock this evening at the Arthington station of the North-Eastern Railway. The passenger train for the North, which left the above station a little after nine o'clock, came in contact with a coal truck which had somehow run from a siding on to the main line. The collision threw the engine off the line, and it came in contact with a house occupied by a man named John Clapham, watchman at the viaduct, who was sitting at supper with his wife and son. The house was knocked down, and Clapham was killed, and his wife and son seriously injured. Mrs. Tennant, of Knaresborough, was also seriously injured. The guard, the driver, and several passengers were also hurt, but not seriously.

An attempt on the part of the police to prevent the celebration at Skipton of the anniversary of Gunpowder Plot in a manner congenial to the tastes of the juvenile population of that town led to a collision between the members of the force and some of the inhabitants, which resulted in serious injury to a few persons.

The *Leeds Daily News* was first published.

6th. The election of a Member for the representation of the borough of Richmond, vacant by the elevation of Sir Roundell Palmer to the peerage, took place, the result being—Mr. Lawrence Dundas, 314; Mr. C. E. Brunskill Cooke, 228.

8th. The inhabitants of Upper Bradfield, near Sheffield, were greatly alarmed this night by a riot amongst the bricklayers and navvies employed in the construction of the dams to the Sheffield Waterworks Company. The Bradfield statutes were held on this day, and at night about 100 of the company's men were drinking at a public house and began fighting. Five police-officers were sent for, and on their arrival a very violent attack was made upon them, and also upon the Police Station. Many persons were injured.

A list of the munificent legacies to be paid to charitable and benevolent institutions in Yorkshire and elsewhere, under the will of the late Mrs. Thomas Tennant, of Leeds, was published. They included a sum of £10,000 given to the Leeds General Infirmary; of £5,000 each to the Wilberforce School for the Blind at York, and the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Institution; of £3,000 each to the Leeds House of Recovery and the Doncaster Deaf and Dumb School; of £2,000 each to the Christian Knowledge Society, the Society for Promoting the Employment of Additional Curates, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; of £1,000 to the Leeds Hospital for Women and Children; of £2,500 each for the permanent augmentation of the stipends of the incumbents of two Leeds

churches (St. Mary's, Quarry Hill, and Christ Church, Meadow Lane,); and of £4,500 to be invested for the benefit of the Day and Sunday schools of the National Society in Leeds. The legacies thus left by this benevolent lady amounted to the large sum of £47,300.

A munificent gift was conferred upon the town of Darlington by the family of the late Mr. Joseph Pease. Mr. J. W. Pease, M.P., in a letter to the Darlington Town Council, and read at their meeting, stated that in compliance with what were known to be the views of the deceased gentleman, his sons had purchased and planted 14 acres of ground, which they now offered to the borough as a cemetery for the use of the large and increasing population at the north end of the town. The offer was accepted, and the thanks of the Council were presented to Mr. J. W. Pease, M.P., and his brothers for this generous bequest, which represented a sum of about £15,000.

9th. A prospectus was issued of a proposed narrow-gauge railway for connecting Leeds with its principal northern suburbs—the railway to embrace in its circuit about ten miles. It was proposed that the line should go by Roundhay Park, Moor Allerton, Weetwood, and Headingley.

ELECTION OF MAYORS:—Barnsley, Ald. Newman; Batley, Ald. John Jubb; Beverley, Mr. John Almack; Bradford, Mr. M. W. Thompson; Dewsbury, Mr. John Bates; Doncaster, Mr. C. Clark; Halifax, Mr. J. J. Wayman; Huddersfield, Mr. Wright Mellor; Hull, Ald. Jameson; Leeds, Ald. Oxley; Middlesbro', Mr. Robert Stephenson; Pontefract, Mr. Wm. Mathers; Richmond, Mr. C. Other; Ripon, Ald. Kearsley; Rotherham, Ald. Habershon; Scarbro', Mr. Joseph Williamson; Sheffield, Ald. Fairburn; Wakefield, Mr. J. W. Haigh; York, Ald. H. Steward, Lord Mayor.

A fire broke out in the logwood grinding mill belonging to Mr. H. B. Taylor, at Rashcliffe, Huddersfield, and inflicted damage to the extent of more than £7,000.

10th. A great fire ocurred at Boston, United States, and extended to the business part of the city, and an area of from 60 to 70 acres was destroyed. There was great loss of life, and the damage was estimated at 80,000,000 dollars.

Riots took place at Hull on account of the early closing of public-houses. The crowd was very violent, and several of the offenders were brought up at the Police Court and sent to prison.

11th. A reservoir at Lily Lane Mill, Halifax, burst its embankment, and flooded many houses near the mill. Great damage was done to a quantity of silk stored in some railway arches, into which the water found access; and also to other property.

12th. The steamer Herald, bound from Hull to Dantsic, was run down by a vessel unknown. Only one man, a fireman, named Thomas Atherton, escaped out of a crew of about twenty hands.

13th. Mr. G. A. Cayley, of Hovingham, was elected Registrar of Deeds, &c., for the North Riding, by 581 votes, against 315 for Mr. Crompton.

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Sir Andrew Fairbairn, as chairman of the Leeds School Board, laid the foundation stone of a new school in South Accommodation Road, for 638 children, and Mr. Jowitt, a member of the board, laid the first stone of another on Primrose Hill, for 645 children, the cost of the former being estimated at about £8,000, and that of the latter £6,477.

15th. The Leeds School Board, for the first time, put the compulsory powers of the Education Act in force. At the Town Hall, five parents were ordered to pay penalties varying from 1s. to 5s. for not sending their children to school.

The power-loom linen manufacturers of Barnsley, with the exception of one firm, gave their workmen notice to leave at the end of fourteen days, the notice to expire on the 30th inst. This united action on the part of the employers resulted from the strike some time previous of the hands of Messrs. Richardson and Co., in support of a demand for an advance of wages to the extent of 15 per cent. The workmen to whom notice had now been given contributed to the support of those on strike.

The Talbot Hotel estate, fronting to Kirkgate and Piece Hall Yard, Bradford, comprising the Talbot Hotel, was sold by auction by Mr. J. Buckley Sharp, and realized £17. 5s. per yard.

Mr. J. E. Champney, nephew of Col. Akroyd, M.P., while walking along a busy thoroughfare in Halifax, was shot in the back and slightly wounded by a damask weaver named James Whitehead, aged fifty-one, who had been discharged for incapacity by the firm of Messrs. James Akroyd and Sons Limited, of which Mr. Champney was a director.

16th. The flooring of a passage leading into the Oddfellows' Hall, at Halifax, gave way, and precipitated about 100 boys into a vault beneath, eleven of whom were seriously injured.

17th. Died, aged 94 years, Sir Thomas Beckett, Bart., at his family seat, Somerby Park, Gainsbro', Lincolnshire. Sir Thomas was Lord of eight parts of the Manor of Leeds, and was the oldest of living baronets, having been born in 1779. Sir Thomas in the earlier years of his life lived in Leeds, the residence of his father (Sir John, the first baronet) being at Gledhow. For a number of years the deceased—then Mr. Beckett—carried on business as a merchant. He was twice Mayor of Leeds, in 1775 and 1797. In 1825 he married Caroline, the daughter of Mr. Joseph Beckett, of Barnsley. He left Leeds in 1836. By the death of his brother, the Right Hon. Sir John Beckett, the baronetcy and estates devolved upon him, and at the same time he became a partner in Beckett's Bank at Leeds. He retired in 1861, and since then had passed his life in a quiet and well-earned repose on his estates at Somerby. He was a Deputy-Lieutenant and magistrate for Lincolnshire and the West Riding of Yorkshire. Edmund Denison, Esq., who succeeded to the Beckett Baronetcy, resumed the name of Beckett only, but his sons, Mr. Denison, Q.C., and Mr. C. B. Denison, M.P., and Miss Denison did not.

1872.—November.

The west bank of the river Hull, at Hempholme, near Beverley, burst, overflowing the country for miles round.

18th. At a meeting of the Leeds Town Council, Dr. M. K. Robinson was appointed Medical Officer of Health under the provisions of the Public Health Act.

The floods in the east of Yorkshire were very severe. The country between Malton and Scarborough, a distance of twenty miles, was described as a continuous lake, and the inundations did great damage to the sown wheat and other property. The rainfall, too, was most remarkable. The average at Malton had been about 27 inches, and the wettest year was 1860, when it reached 34½ inches; but up to this time 1872 had given 36 inches, so that the year had been one of unprecedented floods and rain.

Newtown Corn Mill, the property of the London and North Western Railway, and situate a short distance off the north-east end of Huddersfield Railway Station, was almost destroyed by fire, the damage being estimated at several thousands of pounds. On the 23rd, at the same place, a shocking accident occurred. The weight of a mass of ruins, which had been left on the top floor, and which was being removed by workmen, caused the flooring to fall in, while Mr. Thomas Whiteley, cotton spinner, one of the occupiers of the premises, and Mr. Fawcett, a member of the Town Council, and the head of the firm of W. Fawcett and Son, builders, were standing beneath. Both were buried in the ruins, and Mr. Whiteley was taken out seriously injured, and Mr. Fawcett so much hurt that he died shortly afterwards.

20th. This morning, a worsted mill, known as Providence Mill, situated near the Parish Church, Bingley, was destroyed by fire. The damage was estimated at £12,000.

This evening Ald. Carter, M.P., was entertained at a banquet in the Victoria Hall, Leeds, at which there was a large attendance of his supporters. Ald. Marsden presided.

22nd. A great landslip occurred near the Roman Catholic College at Ampleforth, Yorkshire, by which some acres of clay land glided off the face of the oolite, destroying the road between Oswaldkirk and Ampleforth.

23rd. A fire broke out on the premises belonging to Messrs. Gomersall Brothers, woollen manufacturers, Ashworth Road, Dewsbury, which destroyed two mills, and did damage to the amount of about £15,000.

At Harewood House, the residence of the Earl of Harewood, Mr. George Lane Fox was presented by the members of the Bramham Moor Hunt with a magnificent service of plate, purchased by subscription at the cost of about 3,000 guineas, together with a handsomely-mounted address, as a mark of appreciation of his character as a country gentleman, and in recognition of his services as master of the Bramham Moor Hounds for nearly a quarter of a century. The presentation was made at a breakfast attended by the members of the hunt and others to the number of about 200. The

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Earl of Hareword presented the testimonial, and Mr. Lane Fox in accepting it spoke with great feeling of his long and pleasant connection with the Bramham Moor Hunt.

Died, at Claremont, in his 81st year, Sir John Bowring, the great linguist, and eminent also in literature.

26th. Rainstorms which had coursed over Yorkshire for several days were experienced in all their severity throughout the valley of the Aire. An incessant downpour had swollen the watercourses to an unusual volume, and in many parts of the district the weight of the Aire and its feeders caused the river to rise above its natural boundaries, and to place a vast tract of country under water. Immense sheets of water met the eye of the traveller on the Midland line between Leeds and the hill country beyond Settle, and throughout a wide section of Yorkshire it was evident that Aquarius had been omnipotent. Hundreds of trees and thousands of yards of hedges were partially submerged; the water dashing round their blackened trunks, and nothing was seen above the waste of waters but the skeleton outlines of their leafless branches as they rocked to and fro in obedience to the gale. Between Kirkstall and Apperley, and especially in the portion of Airedale connecting Bingley with Keighley, the rain clouds had deluged the country on both sides of the river. For no inconsiderable portion of the valley it was impossible for the stranger to mark the natural boundary of the Aire, so extensive had been the trespass of the flood waters into the riparian pastures. The almost uninterrupted rainfall had evidently brought down the hill sides of Airedale from the wild moorlands beyond millions of gallons of flood waters which it was impossible that the ordinary river channel could carry off. The neighbourhood of Kildwick, Steeton, and Skipton, all bore evidence to the same fact from the numberless fields that were either wholly or partially under water.

At Luddenden, two girls named Sarah Greenwood and Ellen Horsfall, were accidentally drowned in the beck between Peel House Mill and the Church.

27th. The first sod was cut of a proposed branch line of railway from Clayton West to Shepley.

The new clock placed in the tower of St. Chad's Church, Far Headingley, and constructed from the plans of Mr. E. B. Denison, Q.C., was set going. The clock has an external dial, six feet and a half in diameter, and was the only time-keeper in Leeds or neighbourhood with the full Cambridge or Westminster chimes.

29th. At a meeting of most of the principal members of the medical profession in Leeds, this evening—Dr. Chadwick presiding—it was resolved to form a society, to be called the Leeds Medico-Chirurgical Society, whose object should be to promote the study of medicine and surgery among practitioners by the communication of clinical and therapeutical facts, and by the exhibition of pathological specimens, and by discussions thereon.

Sir Tatton Sykes laid the foundation stone of a new church at Kirby-Grindalyth.

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The extensive carpet works of Messrs. Cooke, Sons, and Law, Liversedge, were the scene of an extensive fire. The amount of property destroyed was estimated at £2,000.

The rainfall for November registered at Malton had reached 4·88 inches, being the wettest November on record. Rain fell on 46 out of the 61 days of the two months October and November. At Driffield and the neighbourhood, some thousands of acres were under water.

December 2nd. At Beverley, in accordance with the will of the late Mr. Thomas Clarkson, one hundred old men, over 55 years of age, were presented with a gratuity of 5s. each, in the south transept of the Minster.

A numerously attended and influential meeting, to organize the Yorkshire International Arbitration Association, was held in the Philosophical Hall, Leeds, under the presidency of Mr. J. Dent Dent, M.P. The Archbishop of York was elected president.

A colliery explosion occurred at the Featherstone Main Colliery, near Pontefract, owned by Mr. John Shaw, by which the underground night steward, William Phenox, who had taken off the top of his safety lamp—this causing the explosion—and two boys, named John Cawthorn and Thomas Livsey, lost their lives.

3rd. A shocking murder was committed in Back George Street, Leeds, the victim being an old man upwards of 70 years of age named Peter Dooker, whose wife was also seriously assaulted by the murderer—a young man named John Morris. At the coroner's inquest, a verdict of wilful murder was returned against Morris, and he was committed to the assizes for trial. A policeman named Kay, who had arrested him at considerable personal risk, was complimented by the jury on his creditable conduct.

4th. At the annual soirée of the Leeds Young Men's Christian Association, held in the Victoria Hall, Mr. E. Baines, M.P., opened the proceedings, and introduced Mr. Baron Pigott, who distributed the prizes, &c., won by members of the association.

The old and plain building known as "Salem Chapel," situate in North Parade, Halifax, having been pulled down to make way for a new and more handsome structure, which had now been completed, the dedicatory services commenced this day.

5th. Mr. Ald. Barran, lately Mayor of Leeds, was entertained at a luncheon at the Queen's Hotel, and presented with a very handsome testimonial, consisting of four pieces of silver plate, purchased at a cost of nearly £1,400, raised by subscription, in acknowledgment of his services as Mayor for two years, and more especially in connection with the opening of Roundhay Park and the reception of Prince Arthur. Mr. W. B. Denison presided, and the Mayor of Leeds, Mr. Baines, M.P., the Rev. Canon Woodford, Sir Andrew Fairbairn, and a large company were also present. The chairman, in proposing the health of Mr. Barran, reviewed the chief events of his mayoralty, and spoke warmly of the services recognised by the testimonial, which was then presented, together with an address,

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in the name of the subscribers. Mr. Barran responded to the toast, and accepted the testimonial and address in suitable terms. Speeches were afterwards made by Mr. Baines, M.P., Sir A. Fairbairn, and other gentlemen.

Vice-Chancellor Malins sanctioned a return of £5 per share to the shareholders of the Leeds Banking Company.

The nave and aisles of the fine old church at Hedon, which had been undergoing restoration, being completed, was opened to the public. The cost of the restoration was upwards of £2,000.

6th. At the West Riding Gaol Delivery, in Leeds, Annie Bishop (30), married, a milliner, was indicted for the wilful murder of John Worthington, at Sheffield, on the 26th October. She was found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to twelve years' penal servitude.——James Whitehead (50), weaver, was indicted for feloniously shooting at John Edward Champney, with intent to kill and murder, at Halifax, on the 15th of November. The prisoner was sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude.

8th. Hemsworth Hall, near Wakefield, the seat of Mr. William Henry Leatham, was entered by burglars during the night, and a quantity of silver plate and other things were carried off. Mr. Leatham and his family set great store on the piece of silver plate. It was presented to Mr. Leatham on the 1st of July, 1862, by 3,762 non-electors of the borough of Wakefield. [See "Annals," vol. 2, page 46.]

9th. Died, at Spennithorpe Rectory, in the 82nd year of his age, Marmaduke Wyvill, Esq., of Constable Burton, who many years ago took a leading part in the politics of the Northern Counties, and who held a seat in the unreformed House of Commons in two successive Parliaments.

10th. The new and handsome church of St. Bartholomew, erected in memory of the late Mr. Charles Hardy, on a site in Hall Lane, Ripleyville, Bradford, (given by Mr. H. W. Ripley,) at a cost of £7,500, of which the Hardy family had contributed £4,000, was consecrated this day by the Bishop of Ripon. After the service a luncheon was given, presided over by Mr. H. W. Ripley, and at which were present the Bishop of Ripon, Mr. F. S. Powell, M.P., Mr. John Hardy, M.P., Mr. John Rand, and the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, M.P.

The Havelock Works, Walker Street, Sheffield, were almost totally destroyed by fire.

11th. The Fifth Avenue Hotel, one of the principal hotels of the city of New York was destroyed by fire, and twenty-one female servants in the upper part of the building were either suffocated or burnt.

A numerously attended meeting in support of the Permissive Bill was held in the Victoria Hall, Leeds, the chair being occupied by Ald. Joy. The principal speakers were Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., and Mr. J. G. Marshall.

Mr. Robert Frost, of Lyddon Terrace, Leeds, died, aged 82.

He had long been a resident in Leeds, and was best known by the interest he took in the Leeds Infirmary and in the Dispensary. He was chairman of the Board of the latter institution, as well as a member of the Infirmary Weekly Board. From the foundation of the Leeds Club he was its chairman, and continued in that office a long time. Mr. Frost was a native of Hull, and spent some time in Spain in business pursuits. In the early days of the Midland Railway Company he was its secretary.

A new Volunteers Drill Hall, situate in St. Andrew Gate, York, was opened.

13th. A terrible explosion of petroleum happened at Mirfield Railway Station, this morning. One of several casks of petroleum on a truck was found to be leaking. On a goods inspector, named Frank Booth, approaching with a light to examine it, a terrible explosion took place, and the fire extended along the train, burning twelve waggons. Booth was so severely burned that he died in the evening. An assistant named Stead, who was with him, fortunately escaped uninjured.

At an aquatic performance in London, Mr. J. B. Johnson, of Leeds, the champion swimmer, performed the extraordinary feat of remaining under water 3 minutes 10 seconds.

14th. The Rev. Canon Greenwell, of Durham, and with him Mr. J. F. Spurr, of Scarborough, Mr. Tindale, of Bridlington, and other archæologists, completed the opening of two large tumuli on Flixton Wold, in the vicinity of Hunmanby, near Filey, and upon the estates of the Rev. R. Mitford Taylor, vicar of Hunmanby. The site was one of the most engaging of the Yorkshire Wolds, being on the slope of a most strikingly beautiful valley which had retained its pristine charms, having never yet come under the plough. The first barrow opened disclosed a "food-vessel," which no doubt accompanied the remains of a young child which had gone almost wholly to decay. The remains of other two children were found with similar results. The other discoveries were—the body of a child unburnt, the body of an adult, having the head to S.S.E., and the hands upon the chest; and the body of a young person. There was a large quantity of burnt bones in close proximity, then a body on the left side and upon the surface level, the head being to the E.S.E., and the hands upon the knees. Before the face was a richly ornamented "drinking-cup" of novel type in the North of England. At the N.N.W. of centre, at 1 ft. above the surface. was the body of a large-framed man upon the left side. In another grave was found a body, with what had evidently pinned the garment, a curved pin, seven inches long, and made from the tusk of a boar, three holes being bored through the broad and flat end. Below the head was a knife, also made from the tusk of a boar. Numerous human remains with ornaments were found. In one grave was found the body of a young woman of about 19 years, laid on the right side, head to the south, and hands up to the face. Below the head was a flint scraper, and at the elbows three beads of bone. all having

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the pattern of a cross differently arranged. Below the pelvis was a fourth bead, of similar shape but plain, along with a bronze drill, square at the centre, and tapering off to both ends. At the face was a food-vessel. Flat slabs of chalk were set round the body. The whole skeleton was in perfect preservation, the teeth were like pearls, and the bones of a beautiful warm tint. All were carefully preserved, as Canon Greenwell intended to have the whole properly articulated. At the bottom of the grave, on the left side, was the skeleton of a man, the hands being each on the opposite elbow. Half of a flint knife and a round scraper were near the head. The barrows proved to be equally as interesting as any yet opened in the East Riding.

The foundation stone of a branch store of the Leeds Industrial Flour and Provision Society, was laid in Town Street, Bramley, by Mr. Speed, president.

15th. Died, aged 83 years, Viscountess Beaconsfield, wife of Mr. Disraeli.

16th. A serious collision took place this morning, near Low Moor Station, on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, between two passenger trains from Huddersfield, during a dense fog, one being an express. Several of the passengers were severely shaken. Mr. Timothy Bates, of Crosland Moor, near Huddersfield, was the most severely injured.

A storm of mingled rain and snow this evening extended over a wide area. It caused an almost complete interruption of telegraphic communication between the principal towns of the kingdom. A gale blew with terrible force on the north-east coast. At Scarbro' the smacks Galilee, Victor, General Lee, and Maiden Queen, broke from their moorings and received much damage. The first was pitched right on the stone work near the fish market. Railway traffic was greatly delayed, and serious accidents occurred on many lines.

Above a million American oysters were dropped on the Cleethorpes oyster beds at the mouth of the Humber. These oysters filled 850 barrels, which were brought over by steamer to Liverpool and forwarded by railway to Grimsby, making 22 truck loads. On arriving the barrels were opened and discharged into three lighters and taken out to the beds.

17th. The marriage of Sir Henry Tufton, Bart. (the owner of Skipton Castle), of Hothfield Place, Kent, took place. In the evening there were lighted on Rombalds Moor, Yorkshire, two very large bonfires in commemoration of the event.

20th. At the Leeds Borough Gaol, three prisoners, named Henry Harrison, George Wood, and Septimus Townsley, each received twenty lashes of the "cat," in addition to a sentence of six years' penal servitude passed upon them at the recent gaol delivery, for having robbed and brutally ill-used a farm labourer named Stoddart, near Bradford.

An alarming railway collision took place within a short distance

of York. The train to which the accident occurred was that leaving London for Newcastle at 5.30 p.m., and which consisted of nine or ten carriages, there being a great many passengers, most of whom were more or less shaken and great alarm prevailed. Mr. W. C. Warren, engineer, Cheltenham, who was proceeding to Darlington, sustained injuries of so serious a character as to render it necessary to leave him in one of the waiting rooms, where he received the requisite medical attendance.

21st. A herbalist, named Jackson, was charged at the Hull Police Court with obtaining £170 under false pretences from a farmer, of Easington, named Richardson, by selling him quack medicines. It appeared from the evidence that the defendant had supplied the prosecutor with various remedies, under such titles as "elixir of life," "manna of the wilderness," and "sediment of gum," as well as roots of trees, said to have grown in gold and silver mines; and the defendant was stated to have paid him £25 for those things. The prisoner was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Mr. F. A. Hooper, M.A., (Oxford), was elected to the head-mastership of the Grammar School, Ripon.

22nd. This morning, when John Mitchell, the hanger-on at the Farmers' Pit, near Churwell, went to his work, he found in the chimney of a workman's cabin on the bank, the skeleton of a man who had evidently been roasted to death. It was impossible to identify the remains, but they were supposed to be those of a man named George Watkinson, aged 21 years, a labourer, who had been employed on the pit bank. It was presumed, that failing to get admission to the cabin by the door, it being fastened, he climbed to the top of the chimney, and went down. A large fire would be burning at this time, and the unfortunate fellow being unable to extricate himself from his frightful position was slowly roasted to death. In order to get the body out of the chimney some of the brickwork had to be removed.

23rd. There were 456 known thieves and depredators, 9 receivers of stolen goods, and 242 suspected persons in Leeds, at this time, as shown by the Chief Constable's report.

Lord Stourton died suddenly at his residence, Allerton Park, near Knaresborough, (his lordship's wife, Lady Stourton, having also died suddenly a short time before). Charles, 18th Baron Stourton, was born July 13th, 1802. He married the Hon. Mary Lucy, seventh daughter of the sixth Baron Clifford, in 1825, and succeeded his father in the peerage in 1846.

25th. The services at the Leeds Parish Church, (Christmas Day), possessed more than ordinary interest, arising from the fact that the beautiful new reredos, the gift of a member of the congregation, was uncovered for the first time. It is an exquisite work of art, built mainly of alabaster and marble, and was erected by Mr. Earp, from the designs of Mr. G. E. Street, R.A.

Christmas Day.—A very remarkable entertainment in its way

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was given by Sir Sydney Waterlow, the Lord Mayor of London, in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House. He invited the whole of his relations, 210 in number, to dine with him, and 186 of them accepted the invitation, and were present on the occasion. His father, in his eighty-third year, had the peculiar gratification of dining at the same table with his 13 sons and daughters, 49 grandchildren, and 14 great grandchildren. The Lord Mayor was supported by his four sons and four daughters, his four brothers and six sisters, 17 nephews, 22 nieces, 29 cousins, and one grandson. On the other hand, the Lady Mayoress was surrounded by her step mother, four brothers, three sisters, 12 nephews, 12 nieces, and 41 cousins.

Mr. W. S. Banks, of the firm of Iansons, Banks, and Hick, solicitors, Wakefield, died at his residence in Northgate, about three o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Banks, who was a self-made man, was well known amongst the legal profession. He was the author of "Walks in Yorkshire," and some other similar works.

Mr. Joseph Padgett, Tranfield Lodge, Guiseley, gave an excellent dinner at his residence to 130 aged inhabitants of the township of Guiseley, all of whom were kindly invited irrespective of creed or social position.

26th. A mule-spinner named Joseph Nothers, who resided in Boynton Street, Quarry Hill, Leeds, quarrelled with his wife, when she snatched up a carving knife and launched it at him. It struck the unfortunate man on the neck and inflicted a fearful wound, from which he bled to death before medical assistance was available. A verdict of manslaughter was returned against his wife: she was committed to the Assizes, and suffered a short term of imprisonment.

27th. Mr. James Duncan died at his residence, Westbourne Lodge, Otley, aged 47. The deceased gentleman was the senior partner in the well-known firm of Messrs. Ackroyd and Co., worsted spinners, &c., Otley. He was greatly esteemed by all classes of society for his many public and social virtues, and occupied numerous important public positions in the town. One of his last acts of benevolence was the erection of a spacious and beautiful school in connection with the firm.

28th. A man named Samuel Turner was taken in custody at Hull, charged with having attempted to murder his wife, who was discovered unconscious in bed with three serious wounds on her, inflicted by her husband this morning. He was committed to the Assizes for trial.

The corner stone of the new schools in connection with St. Mary's church, Laister Dyke, was laid by Mr. F. S. Powell, M.P.

31st. The Rev. John Blomefield, vicar of St. George's, Leeds, was nominated to the vicarage of All Saints', Knightsbridge.

John Masterman, one of the few remaining Waterloo veterans, died, aged 75, at his residence in Headingley, Leeds. The deceased was a sergeant of the Royal Horse Artillery, and had been in receipt of a pension since 1815. He was orderly sergeant to His

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Grace the late Duke of Wellington, and was wounded in four places at the battle of Waterloo. So serious were his injuries on that memorable occasion that he was supposed to have been killed. Some fellow soldiers were indeed in the act of carrying him away to be buried with the dead when a spent shot smashed the board upon which he was being carried. The fall so caused, revived to some extent his vital powers, and a bugler, who happened to pass at the moment, and saw that the wounded sergeant was still in life, secured for him the benefit of medical assistance, after which he recovered.

The floods in Yorkshire caused great destruction to property. The ancient village of Runswick, famous as a fishing place, had a landslip which totally destroyed many houses, rendering many families homeless. At Robin Hood's Bay, there was a very heavy landslip from the flagstaff, 30 or 40 yards on the beach, and the old road was rendered impassable.

1873. January 1st. The Mayor of Bradford (Mr. M. W. Thompson) gave a donation of £500 to the Bradford Church Institute. This was the third donation of a like amount which his worship had given to the institute.

In Leeds, during 1872, there were 145 fine days, and 221 rainy days. The depth of rain that fell was 41·38 inches, or 69 per cent. above the average annual depth, and 29 per cent. and 20 per cent. respectively above the two maxima of the previous 23 years.

At the usual New Year's Day meeting of the Leeds Town Council, the main subject under discussion was a proposal by the Corporate Property Committee to convert the mansion in Roundhay Park into a first-class hotel. A large and influential deputation had an interview with the Council on the matter and presented a memorial, signed by 11,000 inhabitants, strongly objecting to the scheme, and urging that no intoxicating liquors should be sold in the Park. In the course of a long debate, Mr. Ald. Tatham moved, as an amendment, that the mansion should be sold for the purposes of a private residence, but this was rejected by a great majority, and ultimately the proposal made by the committee was carried by a majority of 14—the votes being 34 to 20. At the same meeting the sum of £400 was granted for the improvement of Woodhouse Moor, and the extension of the Headingley Tramway to the Three Horse Shoes was ordered.

3rd. The east bank of the river Hull burst near Leven Lock, Beverley, and through an aperture, about 36 feet wide and several feet deep, the water rushed with great fury. The flood extended for miles along the carrs.

Died, aged 64 years, Mr. W. J. Horn, of Carwood, and Bridge Street, Sheffield. He left by his will, legacies amounting to £17,500 to local and other charities.

4th. Three men named Wm. Leatherland, David Taylor, and George Robinson, were killed at the Woolley Colliery, near Barnsley, by the breaking of a capstan rope, which supported a scaffold on which they were standing.

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The friends of Mr. T. Harrison, foreman at the Steam Plough Works, Leeds, dined together at the Bull's Head Hotel, Holbeck, and afterwards presented him with a valuable timepiece, vases, and an illuminated address, on the occasion of his retiring from the above works on account of failing health.

5th. The restoration of St. Mark's Church, Woodhouse, Leeds, having been completed, the church was re-opened this day.

As a boatman named John Spendler, whose boat was lying at the Smithy Bridge Colliery, near Barnsley, was wheeling some slack to the boilers, one of them exploded, and his body was blown across the canal, a distance of 84 yards, and utterly shattered to pieces. Another man named Keith was also injured.

St. Martin's Church, York, after being closed for upwards of eighteen months, to undergo restoration, was re-opened for divine worship. The church is at least 500 years old.

6th. An alarming accident occurred this evening on the Midland Railway, midway between Wakefield and Barnsley, to the express from Leeds to London, by which a number of passengers were seriously injured. The tyre of one of the fore wheels of the locomotive came off, when not only the engine and tender but all the carriages went off the line, and about a quarter of a mile of the rails were torn in pieces, and the line blocked for several hours.

A very interesting paper, entitled "Old Yorkshire Customs," by Simeon Rayner, appeared at this time in the *Yorkshire Magazine*, from which the following is extracted.—"In 1736 wages were only eightpence a day for a weaver, of fifteen hours. Early in the morning the workmen were called by a trumpet blown in the streets. The dress of the men very often consisted of coarse grey hose, leather breeches, drab vest and coat, gay-coloured neckerchief, beaver hat, and often a striped wolsey apron, and, once rigged out, it would do almost for a generation. The dress of the fairer sex rarely rose above a gay-coloured print, the plainest of a cottage or a coalscuttle bonnet, and a plain or fancy shawl. Their food consisted of very plain fare—such as porridge, bacon, salt beef, and havercake (haver Scandinavian for oats), now called oatcake, in fact, so largely was this wholesome article of food used that a regiment of soldiers (the 33d), raised principally in Yorkshire, was called the "Havercake Lads;" wheat bread was considered a rare treat to be favoured with. When a pig was killed it was usual for a goodly portion of it to be distributed among their friends and kinsfolk. Occasionally an ox or a cow was killed, and part having been distributed, a large portion of the remainder was salted and hung up to dry. The villagers, having few sweets or luxuries, such as is common in this age of luxuries, grew up hale, hearty, and strong; they thought little of walking forty or fifty miles a day."

The remains of Captain Bonar, of the Royal Artillery, stationed at the Sheffield Barracks, were interred in the Sheffield General Cemetery with military honours, and in the presence of not less than 50,000 people. So dense was the crowd that many persons were knocked down and trampled upon.

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7th. A destructive fire occurred at Dyehouse Mill, near Horbury. The greater portion of the premises and much valuable machinery were destroyed. The loss was estimated at upwards of £14,000.

At a large meeting of inhabitants of Ilkley, held this evening, Mr. J. Thompson, chairman of the Local Board, presiding, a resolution was passed in opposition to the proposal to establish a military encampment on Ilkley Moor, and a memorial to the Secretary for War against it was adopted.

9th. The foundation stones of the first three schools projected by the Dewsbury School Board, were laid this day with public ceremonies. Mr. Serjeant Simon, M.P., laid the stone of the school in Carlton Street. The Rev. G. G. Waddington, clerk to the Board, laid the stone of the school at Dewsbury Moor; and Mr. J. Bates, the Mayor, laid that of the school in Boothroyd Lane. The occasion was afterwards celebrated by a banquet, at which the Mayor presided, and Mr. Serjeant Simon, M.P., and Mr. Illingworth, M.P., spoke.

At a special meeting of the Leeds Town Council, Mr. Alfred W. Morant, of Norwich, was appointed borough engineer and surveyor, having been selected from seventy candidates, in the place of Mr. Alfred Mountain Fowler, who had accepted a similar appointment at Salford.

The death of the Emperor Napoleon the Third, took place at Chislehurst, in Kent. He was in the 65th year of his age. His Majesty had slept well, and the pulse was so strong and regular in the morning that his medical attendants decided on performing a third operation for lithotrity at noon. Shortly after ten, however, signs of sinking appeared, the heart's action suddenly failed, and death took place at a quarter to eleven.

10th. The Bradford School for Little Boys, situated in the parish of Horton Kirby, Kent, near the Farningham Road Station of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, was opened this day with some ceremony by the Mayor of Bradford, Mr. M. W. Thompson.

11th. At a meeting of delegates held at Leeds, Mr. A. McDonald, President of the National Miners' Association, was presented with a sum of nearly £1,500, which had been contributed by the miners of Great Britain, as a token of their esteem for his character, and gratitude for his services on their behalf.

The returns with respect to the tonnage of coal by railway to London during 1872, showed the quantity carried by all lines during the past year was 4,999,268 tons, or an increase of 550,127 tons over the quantity forwarded in 1871.

Died, in the 56th year of his age, Mr. Robert Barratt, solicitor, at his residence, Northgate, Wakefield. He was well-known in the legal profession as a careful, painstaking, and able advocate and solicitor, and he was greatly respected by all who knew him.

13th. Mr. Weatherill, of Guisborough, died this day, aged 65 years. The deceased had practised as a solicitor in Guisborough for nearly forty years. He was said to be a sound lawyer, and held

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many public offices in connection with the law and local administration. He was also Captain Commandant of the 20th North Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers.

The annual Congress of the National Trades Union was opened in Leeds. Upwards of 100 delegates, representing about 600,000 members of the Union, assembled.

In taking down some old buildings at Bramley, near Leeds, a curiosity in the shape of a "Witch Box," was found secreted on the top of an oaken beam in the roof. The box was in a good state of preservation, neatly lined, and contained a rusty nail wrapped in cotton wick, and about half a dozen pins in an upright position, with a little spare cotton wick for the use of the witches. Behind the door of the house was nailed an old horse shoe, which was formerly considered to be a charm against witches.

14th. An explosion of fire damp took place this morning at the Black Flat Pit, Clifton, near Brighouse, a colliery belonging to the Low Moor Iron Company. Nine men and boys were burned, four of whom named Henry Stansfield, Friend Wood, John Denton, and Josh. Beevers, died from the injuries they received. At the time of the explosion there were upwards of 100 workmen in the mine.

15th. Mr. George Green Ianson was appointed magistrate's clerk at Wakefield, vice Mr. W. S. Banks, deceased.

16th. A handsome testimonial was presented to Dr. John Pearson Bell, of Hull, by his brother Freemasons in the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire, consisting of a silver epergne and silver salver, valued at upwards of 250 guineas.

The annual distribution of Turner's charity took place at the Guildhall, Beverley, this day, when 36 domestic female servants received a gratuity of ten guineas each for long and faithful servitude.

The declaration of the first poll taken under the Municipal Corporation (Borough Funds Act) to ascertain the wishes of the ratepayers of Sheffield as to prosecuting the Corporation Water Bill and opposing the Sheffield Water Company's Bill, was given this day by the Mayor (Mr. J. Fairburn). For the Corporation bill, 11,401; against, 5,979; majority for, 5,422. For the company's bill, 5,534; against, 11,351; majority against, 5,817.

17th. The inquiry under a Municipal Election Petition, at Huddersfield, resulted in the Commissioner (Mr. J. J. Cleave) declaring the respondents (Mr. Henry Barker and Mr. Thomas Binns) to be duly elected for the North Ward.

This evening a fire was discovered in a spinning factory in connection with the mill premises of Messrs. Joseph Jubb, Jun., and Co., at Carlinghow, Batley. The damage amounted to nearly £3,000.

18th. Lord Lytton, widely known as Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, died in his 67th year.

22nd. Mr. George Greenwood Tetley, J.P., of the eminent firm of Messrs. Rennie, Tetley, and Co., stuff merchants, Leeds Road, Bradford, died suddenly in his 68th year. The deceased had been

in business in Bradford for 40 years, and was one of the founders of the firm with which he was connected. He sat regularly on the bench up to a short time previous to his death, as one of the borough justices. For a considerable time he was a Commissioner of Income-tax. He formerly resided at Daisy Bank, Daisy Hill, near Bradford, but afterwards sold the house and estate there to Mr. Illingworth, M.P., when he removed to Addingham. He was a member of the Independent body, and when a resident at Bradford worshipped at Salem Chapel. He was a gentleman of retiring disposition, and of quiet, unobtrusive manners.

A terrible collision occurred off Dungeness, in the English Channel, this night, about eleven o'clock. The ship "Northfleet," Captain Knowles, 895 tons register, bound from London to Hobart Town, with a cargo of railway iron and emigrants, was at anchor with mast-head light burning, when she was run into by a large Spanish steamer, named the Murillo, and sunk about three-quarters of an hour afterwards. Although entreated to stand by the ship the steamer bore away and left the poor creatures to their fate. Out of the 412 passengers and crew only 85 persons were saved. The wife of the captain was among the survivors. One man was shot in the leg by the captain, who endeavoured to prevent the passengers from crowding into the boats, and the unfortunate commander, who displayed the greatest heroism, went down with his vessel. Mrs. Knowles, a woman and her baby, and a little girl, were the only females saved out of between 40 and 50 women who were on board.

23rd. A new school, which, with a master's house, had been erected at Arthington by the Rev. Thomas Sheepshanks, of Arthington Hall, at a cost of about £1,600, was this day formally opened with a pleasing social gathering.

A special meeting of the Leeds Town Council was held this day to take into consideration words used by Mr. Wm. Barker, of Bramley, at a Liberal meeting at Stanningley, to the effect that the Town Council (of which he was a member) "were a corrupt lot." Mr. Barker was strongly censured for having made a charge which he could not substantiate.

24th. The Leeds Corporation accepted the tender of Messrs. Fearnley and Wilson, contractors, for the erection of a new bridge to substitute the old Wellington Bridge, in Wellington Road, at a cost of £3,150.

*25th. A violent collision took place at Wrenthorpe Junction, near* Wakefield, between the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company's train from Westgate and a train from Bradford. Many of the carriages were smashed, and a large number of passengers in both trains were badly injured, including a number of woollen manufacturers from Ossett and other places who were on their way to attend the cloth market at Leeds.

A new Sunday School was opened at Hunslet Carr, Leeds, in connection with the Methodist New Connection.

As some workmen were digging at the top of the Grange Field, at

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Monk-hill, Pontefract, they came upon the remnants of upwards of thirty skeletons, buried in various postures, and only one or two feet below the surface. A number of skeletons of horses were also dug up alongside those of the human beings. The bodies had evidently been laid on the rocks where they were found, and covered over with a thin layer of soil, and were most probably the remains of soldiers hastily interred by the wayside in the Civil Wars.

The Rev. James Pridie, of Halifax, who was pastor of Sion Congregational Chapel in that town from 1829 to 1858, died, in the 87th year of his age. Mr. Pridie commenced his ministry at Pendleton, Manchester, in the year 1814. He was greatly respected and esteemed.

26th. A fire occurred at Drummond's mill, Lumb Lane, Bradford, doing damage to the extent of £3,000.

27th. The first School Board School erected in Yorkshire was opened this day at Attercliffe, Sheffield.

28th. One of the most important estates in the immediate neighbourhood of Huddersfield that had been brought into the market for many years past was this day offered for sale by auction, by Messrs. Eddison and Taylor, at the George Hotel, Huddersfield. Considerable interest was manifested in the result of the sale, which, together with the property being situated partly in the borough of Huddersfield, being freehold, remarkably well adapted for subdivision for residential purposes, and contiguous to the estates of Sir John William Ramsden, Bart, drew together a large and influential company. The property for sale was part of the estate of the late Mr. Thomas Firth, and was known as the Fell Greave, Woodside, Bell's Cottage, and Bradley Gate estates, and although divided into five lots was offered in its entirety. The biddings commenced at £15,000, which speedily ran up to £20,000. From this point advances were more slowly obtained, and, after considerable efforts on the part of the auctioneer to obtain a further sum, the estate was bought by Captain Graham on behalf of Sir J. W. Ramsden, for £25,000.

29th. A meeting was held in the Working Men's Hall, Leeds, to present to the Rev. John Blomefield a testimonial, consisting of an illuminated address.

Earl de Grey, the only son of the Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon, attained his majority this day, and the event was fittingly celebrated at Studley Royal. The Mayor and Corporation of Ripon presented addresses to the Marquis and Marchioness congratulating them on the gratifying event, and to the Earl. The latter also received an address from his father's tenantry, who were subsequently entertained at dinner. In the evening there was a ball at Studley Royal, at which a large number of county families assembled. The members of the De Grey and Ripon Lodge of Freemasons presented an address to the Marquis of Ripon, Grand Master of England and Provincial Grand Master of West Yorkshire, and a beautiful

cabinet made of oak taken from Ripon Minster during the recent restoration.

30th. During this night, silver plate, estimated to be of the value of from £200 to £300, was stolen from the officers' mess-room at York Barracks.

February 1st. A good bed of coal, from twenty inches to about half a yard in thickness, was found on the moor edge called Hob Nook, situated about half a mile west of Haworth, adjoining the road to the village of Stanbury.

3rd. The Rev. John Blomefield, who had been presented to the living of All Saints' Church, Knightsbridge, London, and who was leaving St. George's, Leeds, of which he had been the pastor for fifteen years, was entertained, together with Mrs. Blomefield, at breakfast at the Great Northern Railway Station Hotel, Leeds, this day, by a large number of his late parishioners. Mr. Stables (who occupied the chair) presented, in the name of the subscribers, to the rev. gentleman an illuminated address, a purse of 550 guineas, and a silver tea and coffee service, and a gold bracelet to Mrs. Blomefield.

4th. The best coals were quoted in London at 48s. per ton—the retail dealers having advanced the price at one bound by 8s. per ton.

An immense fall of rock and sandstone occurred near to Mill Hill Toll-bar, Pontefract, on the high road to Doncaster, and computed at 100 tons weight. Trees and rubbish, to the depth of several yards, completely blocked up the road, and all traffic was thereby stopped for a considerable time.

Wentworth Castle, near Barnsley, the seat of Mr. F. W. T. V. Wentworth. narrowly escaped destruction by fire, with all its precious artistic and other collections. The fire, which was caused by the ignition of a beam carried across a stack of chimneys, was discovered in a store room just in time by a passing policeman, and was promptly extinguished before much damage was done.

5th. The woollen mill of Mr. Edwin Firth, situate in Bradford Road, Dewsbury, was almost totally destroyed, with its contents, by a fire. The damage was estimated at about £3,000.

Mr. James Milnes Gaskell, of Thornes House, Wakefield, died at his residence in Park Lane, London, aged 63 years. He was the only son of the late Mr. Benjamin Gaskell, of Thornes House, Wakefield, who for many years represented Maldon in Parliament. He was born in November, 1810, and was educated at Oxford, and Mr. Gladstone, the Premier, was his companion at college. He was a deputy-lieutenant of the West Riding, and patron of the living of Wenlock. He represented Wenlock from 1832 until the general election in 1868, when he retired. He was a Lord of the Treasury from 1841 to 1846.

6th. Mr. Henry Brown, of Daisy Hill, Rawdon, gave the sum of £5,000 to found a scholarship in connection with the Bradford Grammar School

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Mr. George Lane Fox, of Bramham Park, was appointed High Sheriff of Yorkshire.

7th. A disastrous collision took place outside the Humber. A French lugger and a Grimsby smack, the Waterloo, came into collision, and the crew of the foreigner, ten or twelve in number, were with one exception drowned, the lugger sinking immediately. The Waterloo did her best for the rescue of the drowning men.

A fire occurred on the premises of Messrs. Wild and Crossley, in Sovereign Street, Leeds. The damage was estimated at between £2,000 and £3,000.

Four inquests were held by the Leeds borough coroner this day, and somewhat singularly the parties were all tailors, named William Vest, John Shovelin, John Donoghan, and another.

A new National School was opened at the pleasant village of Skelton, four miles from York.

8th. The price of coal at Scarbro' was 30s. per ton, and in some instances more than that sum was demanded. In London the price was fifty shillings per ton.

A report and balance-sheet of the Leeds Banking Company was issued by Mr. Wm. Turquand, the official liquidator, showing the result of the liquidation up to 31st December, 1872. With a trifling exception, the whole of the liabilities of the bank had been discharged. The realisation of the assets, after providing for the payment of the sum of £4,000 voted as remuneration to the committee, had allowed of the return to the contributories up to this time of £5 per share, representing a sum of £11,980; and the liquidator expected that the assets would permit eventually of a further return of a similar amount.

9th. Mr. Thomas Greenwood, the senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Greenwood and Batley, machine makers, Leeds, died aged 65 years. His life is a forcible example of what may be done by self-help and industry. Hailing from Gildersome, where he had been employed as a joiner, he commenced business in Leeds in 1833, in conjunction with his brother as machine makers, but his brother dying soon afterwards, Mr. Thomas Greenwood appeared to be fully thrown on his own resources. He now sought employment in the drawing office of Sir Peter Fairbairn, where Mr. Batley was cashier. Sir Peter at this time devoted himself nearly altogether to the manufacture of flax machinery, and this staple business was continued up to the breaking out of the Russian war in 1854. So much did this war interfere with the ordinary business of the firm that nearly every order was countermanded, and it therefore became a question how to utilise the existing machinery and keep the men fully employed. Mr. Greenwood, being a man of energetic mind, and of considerable foresight, conceived the idea of preparing machinery for the making of Enfield rifles, and otherwise develop the manufacture of small arms. At that time, the Enfield workshop was altogether overlooked and superintended by Americans, and Mr. Greenwood, seeing that there was an opening for independent

enterprise, and having the advantage of a full knowledge of that particular line of business, persuaded his employer, Sir Peter Fairbairn, to undertake the making of tools for the manufacture of small arms. Mr. Greenwood having thus obtained the connection for the firm, proceeded to develop the business to an extent of which he then was scarcely conscious. The tools for making small arms and cartridges soon became a very important branch of Fairbairn's business, and this continued to be a specialty during the time the war lasted. In 1856, Mr. Greenwood and Mr. Batley left Sir Peter Fairbairn, and commenced business on their own account at Lord and Brook's old workshop in Low Fold, Bank, christening the place by the name of the Albion Foundry. Subsequently, they built a large and extensive range of premises in Armley Road, and by way of preserving the old association, they called their new undertaking in that district "the Albion Works," at the same time keeping up their humbler establishment in East Street. Messrs. Greenwood and Batley also were well-known all over the civilized world for their silk spinning machines, Switzerland, Italy, and France, only representing a part of their trade, which soon became cosmopolitan in its character. At both their establishments, they employed about 1,800 hands, principally engaged in the production of machines for making small arms for artillery purposes, and general ordnance. Mr. Greenwood shortly afterwards connected himself with the National Small Arms and Ammunition Company at Birmingham, besides being a director and leading man in other commercial enterprises, including the Wood Pavement Company. He was the first to introduce the Saturday half holdiday into Leeds, and the inauguration of that event was the cause of much rejoicing, his house at Burley being *en fete* on the occasion, and hundreds of the workpeople of the firm going thither with bands of music to thank him for the concession he had so voluntarily made. His reputation, after his connexion with the Enfield small arms business, became world wide. Mr. Greenwood was one of those men who commanded the attention and respect of his workpeople, and if you passed with him through the various rooms of the establishment, you would hear the men respectfully address him, and always appear to be on friendly and encouraging relations with him. Sometimes, with his piece of chalk, he would sketch out on the wall an outline of what he wanted perfecting into practice, and even the skilled hands had to acknowledge that, though the sketch was rough, it was correct in a workable and scientific point of view, and they confessed they had only themselves to blame if they were not able to carry out his conception. Thus this became a kind of second training schoolmaster for his employès. At the same time he was never beyond receiving advice from his men, and was never either curt or severe; but, on the contrary, always manifested a great amount of interest, good feeling, and intelligence, when any new suggestion was brought before him. It is not too much to say that he was thoroughly loved by his hands, for, though he maintained

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his position as an employer, he had always a kind and cheering word to say to the men, especially to those whom he had known for years, and whom he had indoctrinated into his own habits of thought and work. He was a member of the Society of Scientific Engineers, and took a very great deal of interest in its proceedings. In 1872 he went over to America. He also travelled to Russia to establish a small arms manufactory in that kingdom, and this was one of the largest orders his firm ever received. When Mr. Greenwood left Leeds, a few months before his death, to take up his residence near London, his workpeople unanimously subscribed to present him with a life-size portrait and address, as a mark of their respect for him; and to show the general esteem in which he was held, the employès of several other firms in the town also requested to be allowed to contribute to the fund. Mr. Greenwood was at one time a member of the town council and chairman of the Leeds Board of Overseers. His remains were brought from London for interment in the family vault at Woodhouse Cemetery, and were accompanied to the grave by about 1,600 workpeople, these representing both the East Street and the Armley Road establishments.

15th. Early this morning, the Parish Church of St. Peter, Gildersome, was totally destroyed by fire. The building was not insured, and had been reopened only in August previous, after undergoing additions and improvements which cost about £1,300. The fire was supposed to have originated with a stove used for keeping damp from the new organ.

17th. The Bradford Free Library was opened for borrowers of books, and contained about 13,000 volumes in the various departments of literature.

19th. Mr. Robert Robinson, solicitor, who for the long space of 48 years efficiently discharged the duties of clerk to the Dean and Chapter of Ripon Cathedral, died, aged 81 years.

An alarming accident occurred this afternoon, during a sale of furniture and other property at an old farmhouse, near Dore, four or five miles from Sheffield. Mr. Siddall, the auctioneer, was disposing of some bedsteads in one of the upper apartments, when the floor suddenly gave way, and the company, nearly thirty in number, found themselves struggling in the room below amidst a mass of broken timber and furniture. Several persons were seriously injured.

22nd. James Harrison, late of the 6th Regiment of Light Infantry, died, at Leeds, at the advanced age of 85 years, he having been born at Conway, North Wales, of English parents, in the year 1788. He entered the army in the year 1805, and was despatched to the Peninsula, where he was present at the battle of Vimiera. He was one of the survivors of the disastrous retreat to Corunna, under Sir John Moore, and was present at the battle of that name. He also took part in the engagements of Talavera, Neville, Ortois, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, and seven other actions; was in Holland with the Duke of York; saw active service in Canada, North

America, and subsequently in the neighbourhood of Cutch, East Indies; and was three years at the Cape of Good Hope. He had been a pensioner forty-three years having received his discharge in the year 1829. It is a singular fact that during the whole period in which he was on active service, the most serious injury he received was a superficial flesh wound in the ankle. He did duty in the local company of pensioners till the age of seventy, worked at the trade of a tailor when he was beyond that age, and was hale and sprightly up to within a very short period of his death.

23rd. A large quantity of bog, remains of trees in a decayed state, and blue clay, were laid bare on the beach at Redcar, midway between high and low watermark. It having been ascertained that this material when dried could be utilised for fuel, a vigorous digging and cutting was commenced. About sixty or seventy yards wide, this exhumed forest was now exposed, and the old tradition that Redcar formerly extended seawards a considerable distance was confirmed by the exhumation of these vegetable remains.

25th. Died, aged 75 years, after a short illness, Mr. John Kirk, of Leeds, at his residence, Meadow Lane. Mr. Kirk was some time ago a member of the Town Council, having represented the South Ward for three years. He was also a member of the Board of Guardians for twelve years. He was a much respected member of the congregation of Salem Chapel, Hunslet Lane, and served for many years as deacon and treasurer of the Church. Mr. Kirk gave the handsome sum of £600 to the Salem New Schools.

The body of a gamekeeper, named Lambert, in the service of Mr. Calverley, of Oulton Hall, was found in the river Aire, near Woodlesford. Shot wounds were discovered in his head, neck, and chest. An inquest was held on the body when the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown."

26th. Died, Mr. Charles Oxley, who had attained the great age of 97 years. He was a native of Ripon, and took a warm interest in everything that was calculated to promote the good of his fellow-citizens, and was a warm friend to the poor. He was a liberal supporter of the different local charities. He was for a considerable number of years chairman of the liberty magistrates, and was the oldest magistrate on the commission for the West Riding, having qualified in the year 1820. Mr. Oxley faithfully discharged his magisterial duties till increasing years compelled him to retire.

27th. Mr. H. W. Ripley, who some time ago offered the sum of £10,000 for the purpose of founding a Convalescent Home for Bradford, succeeded in purchasing an admirable site for the intended institution on the elevated ground immediately adjoining Rawdon College, near Apperley Bridge. The site consisted of twenty acres.

In the Court of Chancery, this day, application was made on behalf of the Leeds Corporation that the sewage injunction granted against them at the instance of Sir Charles Lowther, Bart., and Mr.

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J. T. Leather, might be further suspended until the 2nd March, 1874, which was granted.

March 4th. The West Riding coal owners met in Leeds, when the application of the colliers for an advance on their wages of 20 per cent. was reconsidered. It was agreed that an increase to the extent of 10 per cent. should be offered to the men. The coalowners of South Yorkshire also met at Barnsley, and resolved to offer an advance of 12½ per cent. on the wages of their colliers, who had applied for an increase to the extent of 20 per cent.

6th. The Rev. John Blomefield, late vicar of St. George's Church, Leeds, was this day instituted by the Bishop of London to the Vicarage of All Saints, Knightsbridge, London.

Mr. Arthur Henry Hunt, C.B., of the Board of Trade, sat in the Council Chamber of the Leeds Town Hall, to award compensation in the case of the Pitfall Mills, taken by the Leeds Corporation under the powers of "The Leeds Improvement Act, 1869," in order to improve the approaches to Leeds Bridge. The claim of Messrs. Musgrave, amounting to upwards of £7,000, was first gone into. Upon the price to be given for the building there was no material difference between the valuations made on behalf of the owners and the Corporation respectively, and that particular item was admitted. With respect to the valuation of the water-wheel power, however, he joined issue, and evidence on the point was gone into at length. Eventually a compromise was effected, and £4,500 was awarded for the freehold interest and the water-power. The claim of Mr. Jackson, printer, was not gone into, an amicable arrangement being arrived at.

7th. Mr John Overton, who for upwards of forty years held the post of principal verger at the Leeds Parish Church, died suddenly from an accident which befel him in his own house, aged 76, and his remains were interred in Burmantofts Cemetery. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. F. J. Wood, M.A., senior curate at the Parish Church. The choir met the funeral procession at the cemetery gates. The funeral was rendered a most impressive one, and showed the high esteem in which Mr. Overton was held.

A fire broke out in part of the Shaw Linen Manufactory, Barnsley, occupied as a spinning factory by Messrs. Lockett and Robinson, and inflicted damage estimated at between £2,000 and £3,000.

8th. Pontefract was selected as a Military Centre, on condition that a proper site could be obtained at a fair price. The news caused great excitement in the town. The bells of St. Giles's church rung merry peals, and in the evening the Volunteer Corps, headed by the Aire and Calder Brass Band from Castleford, paraded the streets, together with the drum and fife bands of the borough, displaying flags, &c.

10th. At Earlsheaton, near Dewsbury, an old man, named Peter Rhodes, killed his wife with a hatchet as she lay in bed, and afterwards took poison. He expired in the police cell at Dewsbury.

11th. In addition to his munificent gift of £5,000 to the Bradford

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Grammar School, Mr. Henry Brown, of Rawdon, gave £1,000 with the view of increasing the value of the "Brown Scholarships" which he had founded.

Gosport Mill, Outlane, near Huddersfield, the property of Mr. Edward Sykes, fancy woollen manufacturer and cotton spinner, was destroyed by fire. The loss was estimated at £10,000.

In the House of Commons, the Irish University Bill was defeated. For the Bill, 284, against, 287; majority against Government, 3. On the 13th, the resignation of the Government was tendered by Mr. Gladstone to Her Majesty, and accepted. Mr. Disraeli was sent for but declined office, and the Gladstone ministry remained in power. The circumstances under which Mr. C. B. Denison, the senior member for the Eastern Division of the West Riding, was enabled to be in his place in Parliament for the great division are remarkable. Mr. Denison arrived at the Paris Railway Station a few seconds only too late for the Calais train, which he in fact saw moving out of the station. He would therefore have been under the necessity of waiting some hours for a slow train to the north, but he at once telegraphed to Dover for a special steamboat to meet him at Calais, and a special train to be ready at Dover to take him to London. By this means, he was enabled to be present at the division and vote against Government.

12th. Mr. Chas. Peck, of Malton, the well-known trainer, died suddenly, aged 41, it was supposed from injury to the bowels.

13th. The Marquis of Ripon was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the North Riding, in succession to Lord Zetland, who had resigned.

Mr. R. L. Adams, of the firm of Messrs. Adams and Kelly, Leeds, was appointed architect to the Leeds School Board at a salary of £400 a year.

15th. Died, aged 90 years, the Rev. Thomas Jackson, a celebrated Methodist preacher and author. He was born at Sancton, near Market Weighton, Dec. 13th, 1783, his parents being of very humble position in life. He was apprenticed to a carpenter, and early became a local preacher. In 1804 he was appointed preacher by the Conference, and for many years laboured with great vigour and usefulness, in Leeds, Sheffield, Wakefield, Manchester, London, and other towns. In 1838 he was elected President of the Conference, and again in 1849. He succeeded Dr. Bunting as editor of the Wesleyan Magazine, and was a voluminous author in other respects in the cause of Methodism and of the Church of Christ.

Messrs. Charlesworth, of the Lofthouse Collieries, and Mr. Wood, of the Foxholes Collieries, advanced the price of all kinds of coal at their Leeds wharves 2s. 11d.; per ton—Best coal being 24s. 2d.; seconds, 22s. 11d.; barings, 17s. 11d.; slack, 13s. 10d.; smudge, 11s. 10d.

Tom Squires, the Huntsman of the York and Ainsty Foxhounds, met with a serious accident by his horse falling upon him after taking a leap. He was removed home to Acomb, near York, in a carriage, where he died.

17th. Councillor Binns, woollen merchant, of Huddersfield and

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Honley, died from injuries received by falling from his horse. The deceased gentleman had been to a masonic meeting at Meltham, and was returning home on a high-spirited and restive mare, which had thrown him on previous occasions. At about ten o'clock he was near Berry Brow Station when a train was passing; the animal took fright, reared, and became so violent that he was dashed to the ground. Mr. Binns was a gentleman who was very highly respected.

Mr. John Kershaw, of Leeds, died, aged 69 years. He was hale and hearty until little more than a week before, when he had an accidental fall. This resulted in compression of the brain. He was well-known for the sympathy and active aid he gave to many local movements of liberal progress and social improvement. For six years he was one of the representatives of the South Ward in the Town Council. He was connected with the Leeds Temperance Society for about forty years, was one of the earliest friends of the Band of Hope movement (having attended the initiatory breakfast in Leeds), and had been for many years a member of the Executive of the British Temperance League, besides doing good service for more than a quarter of a century as a member of the committee and as a distributor in connection with the Benevolent Society. Mr. Kershaw was also one of the founders of the Leeds Provincial Building and Investment Society, and indeed acted as manager of that society almost from its commencement.

18th. At a private meeting of the leaders of the Conservative party in Leeds, Mr. Robert Tennant, of Scarcroft, a member of the firm of Messrs. Hives and Tennant, flax spinners, Leeds, was selected to contest the borough at the next election as the colleague of Mr. W. St. J. Wheelhouse, M.P.

At a meeting of the colliery proprietors of the West Riding, which was largely attended, and was held at the Queen's Hotel, Leeds, it was decided to concede the 15 per cent. increase of wages asked for by the colliers connected with the West Yorkshire Miners' Association. The men originally asked for an advance of 20 per cent. This concession of the demand of the colliers in South and West Yorkshire was followed by an increase in the price of coal. In Leeds and district the additional amount varied from 1s. up to as much as 5s. per ton, according to quality.

19th. At a meeting of the Streets and Sewerage Committee of the Leeds Town Council, it was resolved to recommend the Corporation to release the A B C Sewage Company from their undertaking to purify the sewage of the town at the works at Knostrop, with the view of the Corporation itself conducting the process.

The firm of Messrs. Hargreave and Nusseys, cloth manufacturers and merchants, Leeds, gave £1,000 in aid of the fund for the establishment of a College of Science in Yorkshire.

20th. Dr. Ballard, a Commissioner appointed by the Local Government Board to inquire into the sanitary state of Armley, in connection with an outbreak of enteric fever there in July, made

his report, from which it appeared, that in the course of 17 weeks, (which began in July), 68 houses were invaded with the fever, and the total number of cases was 107, of which eleven were fatal. His inquiry led him to report that the fever originated in infected milk, supplied by the Hall Lane Dairy, which had become so infected owing to the use of impure water drawn from a well. Out of 68 houses invaded, 58 were supplied with milk from the said dairy, in fact, 37·8 per cent. of the families supplied from there were invaded by the disease, while only about 5·3 per cent. of those supplied by 18 other milk-sellers, or not taking milk at all, suffered from this fever. His report also stated that the unwholesome condition of the outlying township of Armley should early receive the serious consideration of the Leeds Corporation, especially in respect of sewerage and house drainage, and the frequent removal and safe disposal of excrement.

A portion of the premises of Messrs. G. Hodgson and Son, machine makers, Thornton Road, Bradford, was destroyed by fire. The damage was estimated at £8,000.

21st. Mr. George Hird Nelson, who had recently resigned his commission as captain of the Leeds Rifles (No. 5 Company), was entertained by its members at a supper at the Royal Hotel, and presented with a beautiful illuminated address.

A vase of Italian design, about forty inches in height, the body and cover elegantly chased, and having a shield on each side, surrounded by scrolls, was presented to Major Waterhouse, M.P., at Pye Nest, Halifax. One of the shields bore this inscription :—

"Presented by Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Edwards, Bart., and the officers of the 2nd West Regiment of Yorkshire Yeomanry Cavalry to Major Waterhouse, M.P., on his retirement after thirty years' service, commencing with the formation of the regiment, as a sincere token of the esteem and affection of his brother officers."

22nd. The dispute in the Barnsley linen weaving trade, which had existed seven months, was amicably disposed of. The employers agreed to a proposition from the workmen to give an advance on wages of 5 per cent., the remaining 10 per cent. claimed to be dealt with by arbitration.

Two beautiful windows of richly-stained glass were inserted in Illingworth Church. The subject of one was the Crucifixion and that of the other the Entombment of our Lord. Both were presented by the Holdsworth family, of Shaw Mills, near Halifax.

22nd. At the Assizes at York, the Rev. Vyvyan H. Moyle, Vicar of Eston, near Middlesbro', pleaded guilty to four separate charges of forgery, including forgery of a scrip certificate, a deed, and a signature, representing £22,000, and was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.——25th. James Daley (35), was charged with stabbing Thomas Rolfe, with intent to murder him, at West Heslerton, on the 10th of August, was found guilty, and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. On hearing his sentence the prisoner became violent, and refused to be taken away. He

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broke down a portion of the rails of the dock, and stoutly resisted four or five men who seized hold of him, striking and biting them in turn, and shrieking at the top of his voice. He was handcuffed, his feet were fastened, and eventually, after considerable difficulty, he was taken out of court.——Samuel Turner (26), was found guilty of wounding Emma Turner, his wife, with intent to do her some grievous bodily harm at Hull, on the 27th of December last, and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.——Robert Charter (53), and his son-in-law, William Hardwick (37), who were committed in November last [see date Nov. 2nd], were brought up for trial. The original charge against the first-named prisoner was that of murdering a farmer, named Joseph Wood, and his illegitimate son, Joseph Thompson, a boy about nine years of age. The Grand Jury, however, ignored the charge concerning the boy, the only evidence in connection with his disappearance being the discovery amongst some manure of some bones supposed to have been his, which circumstance gave rise to the revolting impression that, after the alleged murder, his body was devoured by the pigs. The charge remaining against Charter was therefore confined to the murder of Joseph Wood, at the township of Cropton, on the 17th of May last; and Hardwick was indicted for having feloniously received, harboured, and maintained him, well knowing him to have committed the said murder. The jury found Robert Charter not guilty of wilful murder, but guilty of manslaughter. They found the other prisoner, Hardwick, not guilty. Charter was sentenced to be kept in penal servitude for twenty years.

24th. Mr. John Dow, of Lockwood, Huddersfield, surgeon, died, and was interred at Lockwood Church, in the presence of a very large assemblage of people. The deceased had been an ardent supporter of the Huddersfield Athletic Club, and the Huddersfield Swimming Club; he was one of the hon. surgeons to the Huddersfield Volunteers, and was a Freemason. His remains were followed to their last resting-place by a detachment of Volunteers, a number of the members of the Lodge of Harmony of Freemasons, and some of the members of the Huddersfield Swimming Club. Three volleys were fired over the grave by a firing party.

The greatest consternation was felt by all classes in Barnsley on its being made known that there had been a general advance in the price of every description of coal. Steam qualities were advanced from 3s. to 4s., household 2s. to 3s., unriddled slack 3s. to 4s., and pit slack 2s. per ton. The price of carting by the colliery owners was also doubled in the town, prices being 2s. instead of 1s. per ton. Home coal. which had been delivered in June last at 9s. per ton, was now charged 20s. per ton.

A great knur and spell match took place in the grounds of the Leeds Royal Park. The match was of itself a somewhat extraordinary one, the champions being Mr. J. Jackson, of Bradford, and Mr. T. Howson, of Chapeltown, near Sheffield (the champions likewise of their respective towns)—£100 being the stakes. Howson finally won by 17 score off the head.

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25th. By the explosion of a boiler at the Midland Soap Works, Wakefield, this day, a fireman named Atkinson was killed, and a mechanic named Wilby, who was working near, seriously injured. The boiler-house was destroyed, and the adjoining premises greatly damaged.

26th. A deputation, said to represent from 4,000 to 5,000 of the inhabitants of Halifax, had an interview with the Duke of Cambridge and Mr. Cardwell, and submitted objections to the establishment of a military centre in Halifax or adjacent to it.

27th. At the Leeds Assizes, a collier, named Dawson Hollingworth, was indicted for having committed a murderous assault upon an operative spinner, named Louisa Snowdon, at Bradford. They had met in a public-house, and because she refused to permit him to accompany her, he followed her out of the house, knocked her down, and stabbed her in several parts of the body. He was sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude.——31st. A married woman named Hannah Mellor, who was convicted of having thrown vitriol upon Joseph Kay, was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude, and was removed from the dock in a fainting condition.——John Morris, aged 33, described as a tanner, was indicted for the wilful murder of Peter Dooker, at Leeds, on the 3rd December. He was found to have been insane when the deed was committed.——April 2nd. A labourer, named Joseph Smith, was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude for stealing some hens at Bradford, and for a murderous assault upon a policeman, by whom he was apprehended. ——4th. A clerk, named George Philipps, was convicted of forgery at Bradford, and sentenced to twelve years' penal servitude.

A beautiful stained glass window was placed in Ripon Cathedral as a record of the Providential recovery from illness of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and was inserted as a thank offering by the Rev. Canon Birch, who was formerly the Prince's tutor. The window is of the Norman period.

28th. Died, aged 84 years, General Sir Wm. Bell, K.C.B., at his residence in Ripon. The gallant general was educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and obtained his first commission in the Royal Regiment of Artillery as Second Lieutenant in 1804. He served with his regiment at the capture of the islands of St. Thomas and St. Croix in 1807; was at Martinique and Guadaloupe in 1809-10; also, throughout the Peninsular War, at Bayonne and Toulouse, where he was wounded; served at Quatre Bras and at Waterloo, including the capture of Paris, for which services he received a silver medal with five clasps and the Waterloo medal. In recognition of his services he was also made a Companion of the Order of the Bath, and in 1867 a Knight Commander of the Order.

29th. The Oxford and Cambridge University boat race was rowed from Putney to Mortlake. The weather was extremely fine, and the attendance of spectators was larger than ever. The start was made at about half-past two, and, after the fastest race on record—the time being 19 minutes 36 seconds—Cambridge won easily by three boat lengths.

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31st. The large and commodious schools, erected in connection with the workhouse of the Hunslet Union, were formally opened.

At a special meeting of the Leeds Town Council, it was agreed to sell to Mr. Kitson, of Elmete Hall, a portion of the Roundhay Park estate, adjoining his land, at £250 per acre. At the same meeting it was resolved to close about 120 cellar dwellings, unfit for human habitation.

April 1st. The Leeds Social Improvement Society gratefully ackowledged a gift of 100 tons of coal presented by Messrs. Henry Briggs, Sons, and Co., Limited.

A telegram was received in Halifax from Colonel Akroyd, M.P., stating that the War Office had decided to form a military centre at the above-named borough.

A terrible catastrophe occurred to the steamer Atlantic, of the White Star line, which foundered at the entrance of Halifax Harbour, Nova Scotia, and caused the death of no less than 546 persons—men, women, and children. The Atlantic sailed from Liverpool on Thursday, the 20th ult., for New York, having on board 1,000 persons, including passengers and crew. At two o'clock on Tuesday morning, the weather being dark, but not thick, as is usually the case on and near "The Banks" at this season, the steamer struck on Magher Head, at the entrance of Halifax Harbour, the light on which would seem to have been mistaken for that on Sambro', several miles to the S.E. Mr. Williams, the captain, had retired at midnight, under the erroneous impression that Sambro' light bore N.N.W., distant 39 miles. *Not a woman or a child was saved*, and the survivors narrowly escaped, as the rising tide threatened to drown those on the rock, when they were rescued by the fishermen from the shore.

A meeting of the students and others connected with the Rotherham College was held at the college this evening, for the purpose of presenting the Rev. C. C. Tyte, the late tutor, on his resignation of the duties of the college, with a purse of 400 guineas and an address and testimonial.

The Rev. Samuel Adams, M.A., of Blackheath, formerly Consular Chaplain at Monte Video. was appointed by the trustees Vicar of St. George's Church, Leeds.

5th. A series of very interesting excavations among the ancient barrows which exist on the Goodmanham and Etton Wolds, near Beverley, were brought to a close by Canon Greenwell, of Durham, and Mr. G. Rolleston, F.R.S, Linacre Professor of Physiology, Oxford. The group consists of 31 tumuli, and in 1851 six of these were opened by Lord Londesborough, when some bodies were found associated with urns of very ancient date. In 1866 Canon Greenwell opened six others, the result of which was that he found a very large number of burnt bones with urns, and one unburnt body in a deep grave. During these last excavations eight or ten barrows were opened, and some very interesting remains discovered, including an urn which had the very rare addition to it of a cover or lid.

Canon Greenwell regarded this fact as very important, as he had only found two such instances in all his explorations hitherto. The body found in the grave was that of a young man, about 25 years of age, the skull being of the round head type, and in excellent preservation. The remains of two young girls were also discovered in a shallow grave on the farm of Mr. Edmond Riley, of Kiplingcotes, and that of a female, in good preservation, in the old race-course, about a foot under the natural surface. There was a singular absence in these barrows of implements used in the remote ages, and which are so frequently found with human remains in many parts of the country. Not only in these last excavations, but in those formerly instituted by Lord Londesborough, implements usually associated with ancient burials were entirely wanting. Contrary also to the generality of the barrows found on the wolds, and which contained chiefly unburnt remains, in this locality they were for the most part burnt.

Mr. Joshua Appleyard, of Clare Hall, Halifax, presented £1,000 to the Infirmary of that borough, as the nucleus of a fund for the maintenance of convalescent patients at such homes as might be selected.

8th. The Yorkshire Congregational Union and Home Missionary Society held its Conference in Queen Street Chapel, Leeds, the Rev. J. Parsons, formerly of York, presiding.

The singularly situated rocks, near Pickering, invested with a Druidical reputation, but which are really the resistants of the post-glacial seas; 59 acres of cultivated land, and 219 acres of moor, on which stand "The Bridestones," changed hands. The estate was bought by Mr. Frobisher for £3,400.

9th. At the monthly meeting of the Sheffield Town Council, Mr. F. T. Griffith, surgeon, of Sheffield, was appointed medical officer of health, at a salary of £600 per annum.

The services in connection with the opening of the Methodist New Connexion Mount Zion Chapel, Pudsey, were commenced by the Rev. W. Cooke, D.D., of London, who preached in the afternoon, and the Rev. S. Hulme, of Manchester, in the evening. The foundation stone was laid on Easter Tuesday, April 2nd, 1872, by Mr. James Moore, of Bradford.

10th. At a meeting of the Bramham Moor Hunt, at East Keswick, a beautiful gold hunting horn was presented to Mr. G. L. Fox, M.F.H., as an acknowledgment, on the part of the gentlemen who enjoyed the sport of hunting on foot, of their obligations to him for his kindness to them in providing many a day's enjoyment. The presentation was made by Mr. C. Heaps, of Bardsey, on behalf of the subscribers, and in accepting it, Mr. Fox said he was highly pleased with this token of their appreciation of his efforts.

At a special meeting of the Leeds Industrial Co-operative Society Limited, this evening, it was resolved to purchase the premises in Albion Street, lately occupied as the *Leeds Mercury* office, to be used as central stores.

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11th. At Little Horton, near Bradford, a woolcomber, named Robert Brayshaw, aged nearly sixty years, under the influence of jealousy, attempted to murder a widow with whom he lodged, named Elizabeth Jowett, aged about fifty. He struck her a violent blow on the head with a heavy hammer, and she fell to the ground insensible. He then shut himself up in a privy and cut his throat with a razor. The door was forced and he was removed, but died shortly afterwards.

12th. The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals instituted inquiries as to the death of a horse which was shot at Whitwell, near York, this day. It had been ascertained that a hired horse from York was so overdriven on the previous day (Good Friday), by a plumber and glazier, named Tomlinson, residing in the Groves, at York, that two of its feet actually came off on the road, and that the animal was driven forward some distance on the legs minus the hoofs. Tomlinson was afterwards convicted at Malton of gross cruelty, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

A School Board poll at Morton, near Keighley, resulted in a majority of 139 votes against a school board.

Died, Captain Thos. Jackson, the last of the old whale fishery and transport service captains. He was born in 1787, was in many respects a remarkable man, and was a good specimen of the class of nautical worthies whom Marryat loved to portray—bluff in person, irascible in temper, and blunt in speech, but prompt in duty, fearless in danger, and brave in action. In 1812 he married the sister of the celebrated *savant*, the late Rev. Dr. Scoresby, for several years Vicar of Bradford.

14th. It was stated in the local newspapers at this time that Mr. Cardwell had decided that there should be a military camp of large extent on Rombalds Moor, extending from Reever, east of Hawksworth Moor, to Silsden Moor End, east of Silsden, five or six miles in length; but that in the first instance Burley, Bingley, and part of Ilkley Moor only would be occupied.

A Roman Catholic school, built in Charles Street, Quarry Hill, Leeds, was opened by the Rev. Canon Browne, in the absence of the Bishop of Beverley from indisposition. It had been erected at a cost of about £2,500, provided by voluntary subscriptions.

The third of the series of London International Exhibitions was opened this day, Easter Monday, at South Kensington, without any ceremony. Large numbers of visitors attended during the day.

The foundation stone of a new temperance hall was laid in Wordsworth Street, Kirkstall Road, Leeds, by Mr. John Wm. Petty, of Burley, in the absence of Mr. Ald. Tatham.

15th. A meeting was held in the Victoria Hall, Leeds, for the purpose of welcoming Dr. F. R. Lees on his return from the Continent with health restored, and of presenting him with his portrait, a faithful likeness, admirably painted by Mr. Ben Whitley, a local artist. The chair was occupied by Mr. Councillor Iredale,

and amongst the speakers were the Rev. W. T. Adey, Mr. J. D. Woodcock, Mr. Geo. Ward, and other friends and promoters of temperance principles.

The schools erected in Burmantofts, Leeds, in connection with the parish of St. Mary, were formally opened by the Rev. Canon Woodford, Vicar of Leeds, in the presence of a large number of clergy and laity. The total cost, including the site, fittings, &c., had been £2,400.

The Bradford Canal was reopened, after being closed for six years, in the presence of a vast concourse of spectators, who lined the canal banks for the $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles between the terminus of the canal at Bradford and its junction with the Leeds and Liverpool Canal at Shipley. The screw steamer Enterprise, Captain T. Greenwood, steamed from Shipley to Bradford.

A new Wesleyan School, capable of accommodating between 300 and 400 persons, was opened at Undercliffe, near Bradford.

16th. The foundation stone of new infant schools connected with the Parish Church at Pontefract, was laid this day by Mr. Childers and Major Waterhouse, the members for the borough.

The Conference of the National Union of Conservative Associations was held in Leeds Town Hall, Mr. H. C. Raikes, M.P. for Chester, in the chair. In the evening a banquet in connection with the Conference was held in the Victoria Hall. Lord Wharncliffe presided, and about six hundred persons sat down to dinner.

At Bradford, two men, named Benjamin Ambler and Joseph Pollard, who were engaged in sinking a well attached to Douglas Mill, in Bowling Old Lane, were overcome by carbonic gas. Ambler was rescued in a very exhausted state; but Pollard was dead when brought to the surface.

17th. The Doncaster New Corn Exchange, a large and beautiful building which had been erected at a cost of about £25,000, was opened.

18th. Nunburnholme Church, situate near Pocklington, and dedicated to St. James, was reopened for divine service. The restoration had cost about £800.

19th. Mr. Stephen Barrett, of the Harewood Arms, Harewood, had on his farm four lambs which were being suckled by a dairy cow. The lambs were the offspring of two ewes which had unfortunately died.

A fine National School at Hunsworth Moor, situate in the outskirts of Cleckheaton, was opened.

A marble tablet was put up in the entrance hall of the Leeds Infirmary, bearing the following inscription :—

"In the year 1872, Mrs. Brooke, of Gateforth House, Selby, faithfully carrying out the wishes of her late husband, the Rev. Richard Brooke, M.A., presented a donation of £30,000 to the funds of this charity. In grateful acknowledgment of such a magnificent gift and from a desire to perpetuate the memory of the donor this tablet is erected."

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The Rev. Richard Jubb, M.A., vicar of St. Mary's, Halifax, expired after a brief illness. The deceased, by his untiring energy and self-devotion, succeeded in gaining a very large congregation, who during his ministry built commodious day and Sunday schools, and nearly completed the erection of a vicarage-house in the parish.

Mr. John Fielden, M.P. for the Eastern Division of the West Riding, of Dobroyd Castle and Grimston Park, met with a serious accident at the closing meet of the Bedale Hunt. He was kicked by the horse of another rider, and one of his legs was broken above the ankle.

The redemption of the Vicar's rate for the township of Sowerby, near Halifax, the gift of Messrs. Wm. Henry Rawson and John Rawson, was now fully completed, and the property in the township discharged from all liability in respect thereof. The purchase money was £3,250.

20th. The new school in connection with Harrison Road Congregational Chapel, Halifax, which had been erected in close contiguity to the chapel, in Cadney's Croft, was used for the first time. The new school had cost a little over £2,000.

21st. St Michael's Church Day and Sunday Schools, Bradford, were opened as a day school.

23rd. The Mayor of Wakefield (Mr. T. W. Haigh) laid the corner stone of a new church in the hamlet of Wrenthorpe, near Wakefield, in the presence of a considerable concourse of people.

The country seat of Mr. Walter Morrison, M.P., Malham Tarn, was burnt down this afternoon. The books and pictures were rescued from the flames. The roof of the new part of the hall was so damaged that it would have to be replaced. The bed-rooms, bath-rooms, grand entrance hall, and classic staircase in the new part of the house were greatly injured, and the graceful Italian tower was completely gutted. The external shell of the house only remained.

24th. Earl Granville, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, transmitted to Mr. J. Parnaby, of Rothwell Haigh, near Leeds, at the request of the French Government, a handsome silver medal, awarded to him for his services in connection with the cultivation of fish, by the Société d'Acclimatation of Paris. The medal bears the inscription—"Mr. Parnaby. Introduction du Bass en Angleterre. 1873."

26th. Never in the history of the coal trade were so many new collieries opened out in the South Yorkshire district as at this time. A great many coalfields within some eight or ten miles of Barnsley were secured, which in extent might be calculated by miles, and in quantities by millions of tons, at prices from 33 to 40 per cent. higher than was ever paid before. In the Midland coalfield, comprising an area of more than 500 square miles, new collieries were being opened out in all directions; one of the most important sinkings by the Barrow Hematite Company at Worsborough being

the first tapping of the Silkstone coal from the Barnsley bed, a distance of 389 yards. It was also being sunk to at Hoyland, which is not far from Worsborough. In the same district Messrs. Newton and Chambers were about to sink two of the largest shafts in South Yorkshire to the Silkstone coal at Hoyland Common. Between Wakefield and Barnsley a company had secured a large range of thick coal from Lord Wharncliffe. At Carlton, Mr. Lodge, of the Bloomhouse Colliery, Darton, was making preparations for sinking to the Silkstone and intermediate beds on the estate of Mr. J. S. Stanhope, of Cannon Hall. The mineral, the property of Mr. Banks and Mr. T. E. Taylor, of Dodworth Hall, was secured by Mr. Winn and other gentlemen connected with some of the ironworks in North Lincolnshire. Proceeding southwards, near to Darfield, some 1300 acres of coal were taken by a company. At Wath-upon-Dearne two shafts were about to be sunk to the thick coal, the depth being about 300 yards, the area of ground leased being about 300 acres. Near Wombwell Messrs. Mitchell and Bartholomew were making good progress towards reaching the same seam of coal; whilst at Manvers Main, a few miles distant, where the production was about 1000 tons per day, a new shaft was about to be sunk, as was also one at the Holmes Colliery, near Rotherham. A portion of the Thorpe estate had been taken by the Rotherham Ironworks Company to be opened out. At Woodhouse Junction the Industrial Company was ready for sinking to the Swallow Wood and Silkstone seams.

28th. This afternoon, about half-past one o'clock, the steam boiler in use at the works of Mr. Charles Broadley, woollen waste puller, of Cloth Hall Street, Dewsbury, exploded with tremendous force, and committed sad havoc among the neighbouring buildings. It was a vertical boiler, of from 10 to 12 horse power, and the top plate or end was completely torn away and hurled a distance of between 80 and 100 yards, into an adjoining street. It alighted on the roof of a grocer's shop kept by a Mrs. Clark, going through the ceiling into one of the bedrooms. The engine-house was completely demolished, and the roof of Mr. Broadley's factory was nearly blown away. Besides the damage done to the buildings, a considerable quantity of machinery was rendered useless. A man who was passing was severely injured.

29th. Doncaster was visited by a severe shock of earthquake this afternoon, about three o'clock. Many of the houses and public buildings were shaken.

May 1st. The Vienna Exhibition was opened by the Emperor Francis Joseph (Austria), in the presence of the Empress, the Prince of Wales, the Prince Imperial of Germany, the Crown Prince of Denmark, and a large assembly of other distinguished guests and officials.

At Otley the advent of May was again celebrated in the fashion popular at a much earlier period of English history.

3rd. Mr. James Wardell, for many years Deputy Town Clerk of

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Leeds, died at his residence, Portland Crescent, aged 60. Mr. Wardell's intimate association with the municipal affairs of the borough, his participation in every large work of the Corporation, his lengthened and varied experience, and the sagacious judgment he invariably brought to bear in connection with whatever he had thus to do, commanded for him an influence and confidence few in a similar position have the opportunity of commanding Clerk to a large number of the committees of the Council, his work was not seen so much on the surface of Corporate matters as some, but his methodical and systematic conduct of business, and a happy combination of those traits of character so much to be desired in one filling the office he held, won for him a regard and respect far beyond the precincts of the Corporation offices. Widely known as Mr Wardell was as an authority upon municipal affairs, his name however will long be remembered by his valuable contributions to archæological literature. He was a member of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, and an associate of the Yorkshire Archæological Society Mr Wardell was a diligent and successful archæologist and author. His "Municipal History of the Borough of Leeds, from the earliest period to the election of the first mayor under the provisions of the Municipal Corporation Act, on the 1st of January, 1836, including numerous extracts from the court books of the Corporation, and an appendix containing copies and translations of charters, and other documents relating to the borough," published on the 1st of July, 1846, was followed by "A Catalogue of Tradesmen's Tokens of the Seventeenth Century, relating to Yorkshire" (1852), "The Antiquities of the Borough of Leeds," on the 1st of July, 1853, "Poems, Historical and Sacred," dedicated to his Excellency the Right Hon the Earl of Carlisle, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, 7th of December, 1860, "A Tour along the Roman Wall," 7th June, 1862, the "Historical Account of Kirkstall Abbey," 21st March, 1865; "Historical Notices of Ilkley, Rombald's Moor, Baildon Common, and other matters of the British and Roman Periods" (7th June, 1869); and a collection of ballads under the title of "Lays of Ebor"

The foundation stone of a new Wesleyan chapel was laid by Mr. Isaac Holden, in the presence of a large assembly, on ground situate between St. Augustine's Terrace and Mildred Street, Otley Road, Bradford.

The Bishop of Ripon consecrated a new and beautiful church, which had been erected at Luddendenfoot in memory of the late Mr W. H Rawson and his wife, by their surviving relations. The building is in the early decorated Gothic style, and will seat 540 persons After the consecration service, at which the Bishop preached a sermon, a luncheon was given in the schoolroom attached to the church, at which Mr W H. Rawson presided, and about 150 ladies and gentlemen were present

Miss Harrison, of Weston Bank, Sheffield, died in her 71st year. The deceased and her late sister inherited from their father, an

eminent Sheffield manufacturer, an ample fortune, which it had been their pleasure to employ in works of piety and benevolence. They were attached to the Church of England, and built several churches and schools, besides contributing very liberally to a great number of institutions. Miss Harrison's private benevolence was almost unbounded. It was stated that she had given away £4,000 a year for a long time, and when by the Sheffield flood her income was curtailed, she put down her carriage and cut down her house expenses rather than cease her acts of charity and benevolence. She left the large sum of £65,800 to various religious and charitable institutions, £10,000 of the sum falling to the lot of the Church Missionary Society, and £6,000 to the Religious Tract Society.

5th. At a banquet given by the Library Committee of the Corporation of London, a handsome double-handed silver-gilt cup was presented to Mr. R. N. Philipps, J.P., bearing the following inscription:—

"Presented to R. N. Philipps, Esq., L.L.D., F.S.A. (Recorder of Pontefract), by the Library Committee of the Corporation of London, in recognition of his valuable services, ability, and courtesy, as chairman. 1872."

6th. The Earl of Zetland, (Thomas Dundas), died at Aske Hall, Richmond, at the age of 78, having been born Feb. 5, 1795. He was succeeded by his nephew, Mr. Lawrence Dundas, M.P. for Richmond.

9th. Prospect Mill, Sowerby Bridge, near Halifax, the property of Messrs. Siddall, was destroyed by fire. The loss was estimated at £55,000; the building being insured for £7,000. So rapid was the progress of the flames that many of the workpeople had to escape from the burning premises by means of the chains of some cranes.

10th. The foundation stone of the first Board School for Batley was laid on a plot of ground at Purlwell by the Mayor of Batley, Mr. John Jubb.

Mr. Wright Mellor, Mayor of Huddersfield, and chairman of the School Board, laid the foundation stone of the Oakes School, in the township of Lindley, being the first school erected since the establishment of the board.

14th. At a meeting of the Leeds Town Council, it was resolved to let the mansion in Roundhay Park, to be used as a place for the sale of wine, beer, and other refreshments. At the same meeting the Chairman of the Waterworks Committee presented a general statement of the work done and expenditure incurred in connection with the new works for the supply of water to Leeds from the river Washburn, which showed that the total expenditure upon the Washburn supply up to the 30th of April last had been :—Cost of Parliament, purchase of lands, compensations, surveyors' and engineers' charges, &c., £131,993; Washburn Foot supply, £10,609; gravitation mains, £76,924; Lindley Wood reservoir, £121,838; Swinsty reservoir, £61,929; Fewston reservoir, £1,720; total, £405,013.

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The West Cliff estate, Whitby, which had been the subject of much litigation and contention, passed out of the hands of the North-Eastern Railway Company into the possession of Mr. George Elliot, M.P. for North Durham.

Mr. Grange, relieving-officer, Knaresbro', reported to the Board of Guardians the names and ages of four persons who had been chargeable to the Union fund, and had died within the past three weeks, viz. :—Fanny Teal, Follifoot, 93; Peter Cawood, Knaresborough, 90; William Farrah, Knaresborough, 81; and Mary Lazenby, Brearton, 84.

15th. At Hull, this day, Jane Crompton, the wife of a baker, was apprehended charged with the murder of her daughter, aged four months. In the absence at work of her husband the wretched woman severed the head from the body of the youngest of her two children. Her mind was found to be affected.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's forces, accompanied by his aide-de-camp (Colonel Clifford), Lord Halifax, and General Ellice, arrived in Leeds. His Royal Highness and party, who travelled in a saloon carriage from London, were met by Colonel Wombwell, of the 12th Lancers, and General Lysons, at the Great Northern Railway Station Hotel. The day following the Duke and party went to Keighley by rail, and from thence proceeded on horseback to Rombalds Moor to inspect the site of the proposed military camp.

16th. In the House of Commons, Mr. Miall brought forward his resolution in favour of the disestablishment of the Churches of England and Scotland. Mr. Gladstone made a speech in opposition to the motion; and on the division being taken the numbers were —Ayes, 61; Noes, 356.

17th. Ninety-four members of the congregation of St. Michael's Church, Headingley, presented to the Rev. H. Tuckwell, on the completion of the seventh year of his incumbency, a purse containing the sum of £500 and an address, as an expression of their affectionate esteem and gratitude for his unceasing labours and for his unwearying care of those under his spiritual charge.

19th. After the evening service in York Cathedral, a presentation of military colours to the Minster took place in the Dean and Canon's vestry, adjoining the south aisle of the choir. The old colours were those of the 65th Foot, Second North Riding of Yorkshire, the regiment being at this time stationed at the Curragh of Kildare, Ireland.

20th. A series of three new schools, at Malton, built at a cost of £1,800, and erected in memory of the late Mr. R. Bower, of Welham Hall, were opened with a religious service.

In pulling down some old buildings for the improvement of New Market Street, Leeds, a portion of an ancient building known as the Old Red Lion, occupied by Mr. Alfred Taylor, came down with a crash between one and two o'clock. The break up gave but a brief warning, and fourteen or fifteen men in the tap-room of the

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Red Lion had barely time to obey the landlord's summons to "Come out" before the lower portion of the old-fashioned hostelry was a complete wreck. Just before the crash came, however, Pearson, the brewer and waiter, made a dash into the tap-room to rescue two favourite cocks, and he became buried amongst the ruins. The outer wall on the side of the excavation had given way, a great breach was made by the collapse, and the floors and chimney pieces of the tap-room and a warehouse occupied by Mr. Tiffany, brush-maker, fell amongst two thousand gallons of ale stored in the cellar below. Pearson was rescued immediately, but he had received such injuries that rendered his removal to the Infirmary necessary. His birds were unhurt, but a dog was injured by the falling rubbish.

21st. Some interesting relics of the Roman occupation of Britain came to light during the excavations made for the new station of the North-Eastern Railway at York. Among the objects discovered were several stone coffins, which, when found, were in good preservation and contained human remains. In the process of removal, one coffin and several of the loose lids were unfortunately broken. The skeletons were enveloped in lime, and nearly destroyed in consequence of its corrosive action. It is probable that the coffins served for the interment of Roman military officers who died at York. One of the most perfect was secured for the Museum of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society, and was placed in the entrance hall. It was 6 ft. 10 in. in length, the breadth diminishing gradually from 27 in. at one end to 24 in. at the other; it was 22 in. deep outside, and excavated to a depth of 17 in. The lid was of corresponding dimensions and uninjured.

23rd. A fire occurred on the premises of Messrs. B. Fell and Co., silk spinners, Horsforth Woodside, near Leeds, doing damage to the amount of £4,000.

The Local Government Board approved of the appointment of Dr. M. K. Robinson, the Medical Officer of Health for Leeds, to the United East Kent Sanitary Authority.

26th. The nomination for the election of a Member of Parliament for the borough of Richmond, took place. Mr. John Charles Dundas, brother of the late Member, (now Earl of Zetland,) was proposed, and there being no other candidate, was declared duly elected.

The Rev. W. Keane, M.A., rector of Whitby, died, aged 55 years. In many respects he was a most remarkable man, and his defence of the attacks of Mr. Gladstone on the Irish Church will be remembered. In the year 1861 his appeal in aid of the widows and fatherless occasioned by the upsetting of the Whitby lifeboat, by which twelve of the thirteen composing the crew were drowned, resulted in a sum of £5,000 being collected. Mr. Keane was an earnest teetotaller, and never hesitated to mount the platform to advocate the cause of temperance. In his denunciation of Roman Catholicism, or anything which he thought had a tendency to the Roman Catholic religion he was very vehement, and it was through him that the church

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St. Ninian's, Whitby, had its license withdrawn for its ritualism.

Mr. George Fitton, of Armley, near Leeds, engineer, performed the extraordinary and difficult feat of diving to the bottom of a well on the premises of Messrs. Mitchell Bros., Manchester Road, Bradford, for the purpose of taking off a blank flange from the pump which was out of repair and could not be worked, consequently the water instead of passing off had risen in the well to the height of 100 feet. The task was surrounded with innumerable difficulties in the shape of horsetrees and numerous timbers across the well. He was dressed in the usual naval diving suit, the air being supplied by means of the air pump, which was fixed at the top of the well, and was worked during the whole operation by four men. He descended by means of six ladders, tied fast together, which he had considerable difficulty in fixing and forcing to the bottom on account of the timbers referred to, some of which he had to tear up and bring out before he could reach the bottom. However, at the fourth time of descending, and after much effort, he finally succeeded in finding the blank flange, and having unloosed the four bolts and taken off the flange, the water rapidly escaped into its customary channel, and he ascended to the top, flange in hand, and was lustily cheered by the bystanders and the principals who were present.

28th. The ninety-third annual contest for the Derby stakes came off on Epsom Downs, and resulted in the victory of an "outsider." Thirteen years previous Mr. James Merry, M.P., won the Derby with Thormanby. On several occasions since, his horses had been well up in the contest for this great racing prize, and now for the second time he was successful with the assistance of Doncaster, a Yorkshire horse, bred by Sir Tatton Sykes, of Sledmere, which started at the odds of 40 to 1, and to the blank astonishment of many thousands of people, defeated the favourites by a length and a half. Time 2 minutes, 50 seconds.

29th. The Roman Catholic religious-charitable institution in Belle Vue Road, St. John's Hill, Leeds, known as the Home of the Little Sisters of the Poor, after undergoing extensive enlargement, and by the addition of a neat and substantial chapel, was opened by Dr. Cornthwaite, Bishop of Beverley.

31st. A woolcombing factory occupied by Messrs. Naylor and Bastow, Thornton Road, Bradford, was destroyed by fire, the damage being estimated at about £6,000. The firemen, Supt. Hudson, J. Farnall, J. Dobby, and J. Tindall, were hurt, and had a very narrow escape from destruction by the falling of part of the building.

June 1st. A destructive fire occurred at the electro-plate manufactory belonging to Messrs. Bradbury and Sons, Arundel Street, Sheffield. A considerable portion of the building was gutted, and a large quantity of goods and tools destroyed. A number of valuable chalks were rendered useless. The damage was very great.

The Rev. R. Ingham, D.D., expired at his residence, Halifax, in his 63rd year. For a number of years he was minister at North

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Parade Chapel, Halifax, and during the last three years officiated at Infirmary Street Chapel, Bradford. He was well known in the Baptist denomination as the author of two exhaustive works on baptism, the first being published in 1865, and entitled "Handbook on Baptism," and the second in 1871, entitled "Christian Baptism: its Subjects."

2nd. A handsome Temperance Hall which had been erected in Skipton at a cost of about £1,500, was opened this day—Whit Monday. The foundation stone was laid on Whit Monday (1872.)

Mr. George Whiteley, a magistrate of the borough of Halifax, expired at his residence, Mayfield, in the 75th year of his age. He was engaged in the card manufacturing business for many years, and was placed on the borough commission in 1864.

A new pier was formally opened at Redcar, by Mrs. Dawson, Weston Hall, Otley, in the unavoidable absence of Rear-Admiral Chaloner, the Chairman of the Pier Company.

3rd. The corner stone of Mount Tabor Free Gospel Chapel and Sunday School was publicly laid this afternoon at Springfields, Burmantofts, Leeds, by the Mayor, Mr. Ald. Oxley.

The corner stone of a new church, dedicated in the name of St. Augustine, was laid at Halifax, with Masonic formalities, Colonel Akroyd, M.P., taking a chief part in the ceremony. Mr. S. Waterhouse, M.P., and Bishop Ryan were also present, and addressed the large company which had assembled.

Died, Mr. G. A. B. Beecroft, M.A. and Mus. Bac. Oxon., son of the late Member for Leeds. Mr. Beecroft was well known in amateur musical circles as a rising composer, and he had been for many years past a regular contributor to the *Choir*.

During a thunderstorm that prevailed this evening, two or three serious accidents from lightning took place at Warley, near Halifax. At Mr. Hoyle's farm, about 9.25 p.m., James Hoyle was in the cow-house milking the cows, there being with him another young man, a friend of his, standing by, when a flash of lightning struck and knocked both of them down. A cow that stood nearest the door was killed on the spot. Mr. Hoyle was burnt all over his body, his skin being red and charred, whilst his clothing and boots were torn to pieces. The unfortunate man was conveyed to his father's house, and medical assistance was at once got for him. A cottage which stood near the cow-house was struck at the same time, and the floors, roof, chimney, and part of the wall were knocked down, the windows and furniture being broken to pieces. There was a man and two women in the house at the time, but they received no injury. At the distance of about sixty yards from Mr. Hoyle's was the house of Wm. Binns, delver. During the storm a young man named James Bamforth, and a young woman were standing in the porch, when the lightning knocked them down, and the young woman escaped unhurt. Bamforth was not burnt, but the medical man who was called in to see him was of opinion that he would be a lunatic for life as the shock had quite turned his

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brain. Around Huddersfield the storm was very severe. A house at Linthwaite, occupied by Joseph Mayo, horsekeeper, was completely wrecked. The lightning entered the roof, displacing heavy slates, tore the plaster from the walls, broke every pane of glass in the house, completely smashed an iron bedstead, and melted the case of a silver watch hung in a closed cupboard into a solid mass, without injuring the works. The two sons of Mayo were thrown violently upon the floor, and one had his hair burnt off his head. Several navvies, who were standing near a public-house, were thrown down and sustained cuts and bruises, and one who was in another part of the village was so injured by the lightning that he remained insensible for several hours.

A statue of the late Sir Robert Peel was unveiled in St. George's Square, at Huddersfield, by Lord Houghton, in the presence of a great concourse of spectators. Mr. E. A. Leatham, M.P., and Mr. H. F. Beaumont, M.P., were present. The statue is of marble, and including the pedestal, it is 20 feet high. Mr. Theed was the sculptor. The cost was about £1,000.

4th. The Prince of Wales opened the new Infirmary at Wigan. His Royal Highness was accompanied by the Princess of Wales, and their reception throughout was enthusiastic. In the evening their hostess, the Countess of Crawford, gave a grand reception at Haigh Hall; and at a later hour there was a display of fireworks.

Mr. Alderman Bryson died at his residence, Dorchester House, Beverley Road, Hull. Deceased was elected a Councillor in 1865, was Sheriff for two years in 1866 and 1867, and Mayor in 1868-9. He was appointed an Alderman in 1870, in the place of the late Alderman Gresham.

The foundation stone of a new church, to be erected by Earl Fitzwilliam, in memory of his parents, was laid by his Lordship at Wentworth Woodhouse. The new edifice was intended to replace the old church, which had been several times restored.

A magnificent solid silver candelabra, with plateau, was presented to the Rev. T. N. Jackson, M.A., in the Spa Saloon, Filey, on his retiring from his ministry, which had extended over a space of more than forty years.

5th. The Prince of Wales, who was accompanied by the Princess, opened the new Town Hall at Bolton, which had been erected at a cost of £150,000. The Royal party left in the afternoon by ordinary train for the metropolis.

A meeting, convened by the Mayor of Leeds, was held in his Worship's Rooms, in the Town Hall, "to consider the proposals for the establishment of the Yorkshire College of Science." Lord F. Cavendish, M.P., presided, in the unavoidable absence of the Mayor. On the motion of Sir Andrew Fairbairn, the meeting recognised the necessity existing for increasing the means of giving higher scientific education, and welcomed the proposals to establish a Yorkshire College of Science; and it was next resolved, on the motion of Mr Baines, M.P., to recommend the Provisional

Committee to make a thorough canvass of manufacturers, merchants, and others interested in the prosperity of the trade of Leeds, with the view to augment the subscription list, so as to make it commensurate with the importance of the movement.

The ceremony of opening the new Workhouse for the Wharfedale Union took place. The new building had been erected on one of the most charming of the many beautiful sites to be found in Wharfedale. It and the grounds surrounding contain about six acres of land, situated on the Newall Carr Road, about half a mile to the north of Otley. In every way it is admirably adapted to its purpose; and the block of buildings form a conspicuous feature in the landscape for many miles round. The Guardians were received at the building by Mr. Garnett, chairman of the Building Committee, who handed over the key to the Chairman of the Board, Mr. Dennison. A luncheon followed.

The Roman Catholic Church of St. Robert was opened at Harrogate by Dr. Manning, Archbishop of Westminster, assisted by the Bishop of Beverley and a large number of clergymen. The church had been built at a cost of £3,500, exclusive of altars and internal fittings, from plans drawn by Mr. George Goldie, of London, the architect of St. Wilfrid's, York.

6th. Mr. Joseph Chapman died at his residence, Airy Hill, Whitby, at the advanced age of seventy. He was the son of Mr. A. Chapman, the first representative of Whitby in the House of Parliament, and which he continued to represent till the time of his death. The deceased was one of the largest and most influential landowners in the Whitby locality, but very seldom took any active part in the affairs of the town; on the contrary, he had lived the most part of his life in strict retirement.

A subscription for the widow and children of the late Edward Lambert, gamekeeper, of Oulton, closed with the sum of £114.

7th. About five o'clock this Saturday afternoon, a distressing casualty occurred in Hartlepool Bay, a little to the southward of the West Harbour piers. Two young men, John Wormald and John Hall Ryder, each about twenty-one years, who came from Leeds a few weeks before to work at the fitting shops of the North-Eastern Railway Company, took a small boat, belonging to Mr. Goulding, boat builder, for a row in the bay, leaving the old pier steps at the time named. They rowed about the harbour, within the bar, for nearly half-an-hour, with safety, when they foolishly ventured outside, the sea at the time being anything but smooth. Nothing, however, occurred until they had passed the south pier of the West Harbour, when, as was surmised, they determined to attempt to land, and ventured in among the broken water. In a few moments the little craft capsized and although they clung to the upturned boat for a few minutes, they sunk to rise no more before a lifeboat which put off to the rescue succeeded in reaching them.

9th. The Alexandra Palace, Muswell Hill, London, the erection of which cost some £600,000, was destroyed by fire this afternoon,

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shortly after one o'clock. The flames first appeared in the dome, where the plumbers were employed, but they were then absent at dinner. In about ninety minutes the costly fabric was gutted, and much of its valuable contents destroyed. The building was insured for about £200,000 only. Many of the exhibitors were not insured. A fireman and two females was killed, and another person severely injured.

A good deal of excitement prevailed in Barnsley and the district on it being made known that a woman named Elizabeth Fairhurst, about 38 years of age, had been found dead in her own house in Naylor's Yard, Albert Street, with her head seriously fractured. The interest was further increased by a married man named Jesse Pickard, foreman blacksmith at the East Gawber Colliery, near Barnsley, being apprehended on suspicion of being concerned in her death. Pickard was afterwards committed for manslaughter.

10th. A sturgeon, measuring 7 feet in length, was caught in the Ouse, a few miles below Goole.

12th. Valuable presentations were made to the Rev. J. T. Maguinness, curate of St. Paul's, Manningham, who had received from the Bishop of Ripon the incumbency of the new district of St. Alban's, Leeds.

13th. Many parts of the West Riding were visited by a thunder-storm, which was fortunately of brief duration. At Dewsbury a man was knocked down by the electric fluid, but was not seriously injured; and the premises of Messrs. Culpan and Son, chemical manufacturers, White Lee, were set on fire by lightning, and damage caused exceeding £1,000.

A serious accident occurred to three men while engaged sinking a new coal pit shaft near the mill of Mr. S. Watmuff, at Harden, near Bingley, by an explosion during preparations for blasting. Two of them, named George Hoyle, of Wilsden, and Wm. Bairstow, of Harden, were shockingly mutilated. Each had a broken arm, and their faces and heads were terribly shattered. The top gear for hoisting out the rubbish was blown away, and the rod with which the charge was being rammed was afterwards found at a distance of from 30 to 40 yards from the spot.

14th. The first of the statues to be placed on pedestals round the front and sides of the New Town Hall, Bradford, was fixed in position at the south-east corner, facing Norfolk Street. The one selected was that of William the Conqueror. A large concourse of spectators assembled to witness the operation.

16th. An inquest was held at Halifax on the body of Jeremiah Swift, dyer, aged 50, of Pineberry Hill, who expired on the 13th from injuries alleged to have been caused by having been kicked by several youths, whose insolence had caused him to remonstrate with them. A verdict of manslaughter was returned against five of them.

17th. The first managers' examination for Yorkshire under the Coal Mines Regulation Act took place in the lower hall of the Leeds

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Mechanics' Institution. The number of candidates who entered their names for examination was 29, but only 15 of these actually presented themselves.

18th. A horrible attempt at murder was committed at Barnsley by a young man named Thomas Green, who attacked, in the open street, a young woman named Mary Paviour, to whom he had been paying his addresses, and after striking her on the head with a loaded cane, and knocking her down, began to cut her throat with a clasp-knife. He was taken in custody, and afterwards committed to the assizes.

The case of the steamer Murillo, which was suspected of having run down the Northfleet emigrant ship off Dungeness, was settled by the court at Cadiz. The vessel was not condemned, and the crew were released from custody, but the master's certificate was suspended for twelve months for having been in collision with an unknown vessel without rendering any assistance.

The Shah of Persia visited this country. His Majesty crossed from Ostend to Dover in a perfectly calm sea, and was escorted to the Downs by a fleet of the finest iron war ships in the world, and was greeted on his arrival in England in a manner which must have been most gratifying. The Shah was received at Dover by the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Arthur, as the representatives of Her Majesty the Queen, and during his stay in England received from all classes of society a most cordial reception.

20th. Mr. John Hill, of Apperley, formerly of the firm of Hill and Brayshaw, weighing machine manufacturers, Bradford, left the sum of £650 to various charitable institutions in the town.

A fire occurred at a factory in Gorden Street, Bradford. The premises were owned by Messrs. Gledhill and Ashworth, and occupied by Mr. Dan Ripley and Mr. James Williams, spinners and manufacturers. The extent of the damage was about £2,500.

A new Baptist Chapel was opened in the village of Allerton, the Rev. J. P. Chown, of Bradford, preaching the first sermon. The building is in the Italian style, and cost about £2,500.

A fire broke out in Victoria Mill, occupied by Messrs. T. and W. Hall, manufacturers, at Windhill, near Shipley, doing damage to the amount of £5,000.

21st. A serious railway accident, resulting in the death of two passengers, occurred near Wingfield Station, on the Midland line. It happened to an excursion train for Matlock and Buxton, containing about 300 persons, chiefly connected with the goods station of the Midland Company at Hunslet, Leeds. Shortly after the train had passed Wingfield Station, a tire of one of the engine wheels broke, and the locomotive and tender fell down an embankment. Some of the carriages were thrown on their sides, and when assistance arrived it was found that two of the occupants, Mr. George Coverdale, and Mrs. Ritchie, both of Hunslet, had been killed, and many other passengers severely injured, including James Rawlings, driver, Hunslet; Benjamin Fielding, stoker, Hunslet; James

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Richards; W. A. Carte, a boy, and Mrs. Carte, his mother, Leeds; Margaret Barrett, Leeds; Mary Ann Sanderson, Beeston; and Mrs. Ormerod, Hunslet.

The corner stone of the new Mechanics' Hall at West Vale, was laid amid great enthusiasm by Mr. Edward Crossley, of Halifax.

The Claimant to the Tichborne estates visited Leeds. He took part in a pigeon-shooting match at the Royal Park, and afterwards appeared on a platform there to address the meeting. As he was about to speak the platform gave way, and he and about thirty other persons fell through. The Claimant (a man said to weigh twenty-six stone) cut his knee slightly, but he and his companions were not otherwise injured.

22nd. The Rev. Canon Walker, pastor of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, Scarbro', died suddenly at Eccleston, near Preston. The deceased was in his 73rd year, and had been stationed at Scarbro' for about 40 years. During that long period he had secured the esteem and respect of all classes and denominations.

23rd. A fire in the village of Gawthorpe, at the works of Messrs. H. and G. Greaves, did damage to the amount of £4,000.

24th. Died, at Whitley Bridge, near Pontefract, after a week's illness, aged 81 years, Henry Simpson, a Waterloo veteran. He enlisted when about seventeen years of age in the 1st Dragoon Guards, and served in the Peninsula, and was present at Waterloo, where he received two wounds. He was in receipt of a pension of 9d. per day, and was very much respected, being of a very mild and genial temperament. He served with the regiment ten years, and was presented with two medals on being discharged.

Mr. Thomas Wilson, late organist of St. Mark's Church, Woodhouse, was presented with a very handsome testimonial, consisting of a gold watch and appendages, and an electro-plated service, together with a beautiful illuminated address, upon his resignation of the office of organist and choir-master after a service of 19 years. The presentation took place in the Mechanics' Institute, Woodhouse.

A sale of the remainder of the Grimston Park estate was commenced at York. The property to be disposed of consisted of several farms, accommodation lands, and building sites, situate in the parishes of Tadcaster, Bramham, Newton-Kyme, Sutton, Kirkby-Wharfe, and Ryther, and the townships of Oxton and Ulleskelf, in the West Riding, and Ainsty, the property of Lord Londesborough, and containing a total area of 2,000 acres; also the Manor of Tadcaster, with its royalties, fines, quit rents, and privileges, &c. The advowson of Tadcaster, value £240, was purchased by Colonel Fairfax, of Bilbrough, for £23,000.

25th. Mr. W. Farrar Smith, of Leeds, in the presence of a large and fashionable gathering, laid the memorial stone of the Wesleyan new Day and Sunday Schools, in Cheltenham Mount, Harrogate.

26th. An ancient chalybeate spa, possessing superior medicinal properties, existed at the base of the West Cliff, Whitby, near

battery of the Whitby Volunteer Artillery Corps, but for more than a generation all traces of it had been lost. It was accidentally re-discovered at this time, and was both copious and excellent.

The Shah of Persia left London on a visit to Liverpool, and in the evening was the guest of the Duke of Sutherland, at Trentham. On the following day he visited Manchester.

27th. Mr. John Rand, J.P., died at his residence, Manningham Thorpe, at the ripe age of 80 years. Mr. Rand was a notable Bradford worthy. He was born in Bradford, and was the eldest son of the founder of the old well-known manufacturing firm of John Rand and Sons. In early life he was associated with Bradford when it was a small, insignificant market town. He long bore an active and influential part in the public life of the community. He was active and energetic in every movement, social, benevolent, and spiritual, which afforded promise for the amelioration of the condition of any neglected portion of mankind, and their social and spiritual elevation. For many years he took a prominent part in the advocacy of the Ten Hours Bill, and, in association with many other good men, was instrumental in effecting the ultimate triumph of that movement. He was a firm supporter of the various local charities, especially the Bradford Infirmary. He gave a prominent support to most religious institutions of an evangelical character, especially in connection with the Church of England, and was for many years the president of both the British and Foreign Bible Society and the Religious Tract Society. He was a West Riding Magistrate. The poor in his own neighbourhood found in him a tender-hearted and considerate friend. He was a liberal-minded Christian gentleman, an upright magistrate, a patriotic citizen, and a kind and benevolent neighbour and friend.

A special meeting of the Huddersfield Town Council was held, for the purpose of unveiling a full-sized portrait of Mr. C. H. Jones, ex-mayor of Huddersfield, and of presenting him with an illuminated address. The portrait, which had been painted by Mr. G. D. Tomlinson, of Huddersfield, bore the following inscription :—

"Charles Henry Jones, Esq., first Mayor of Huddersfield, elected September, 1868; re-elected November, 1869 and 1870. This portrait is placed here to mark the respect of his numerous friends."

28th. While some plumbers were at work in the cellar of Hubert Shed, Pratt Street, Bradford, occupied by Messrs. F. W. Hill and Co., worsted manufacturers, an explosion of gas occurred. This set fire to the cellar, and while the fire brigades were endeavouring to extinguish the flames a second explosion took place and injured several of the firemen and spectators, some of them rather seriously. A third but less violent explosion followed. The fire was not overcome until considerable damage had been done.

At the parade of the Leeds Artillery Volunteers brigade, at their head-quarters in Fenton Street, the serjeant-majors and serjeants made a very pleasing presentation to Major Butler. The presenta-

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tion consisted of a finely-executed photograph of the subscribers, with Major Butler and the adjutant of the corps, Captain Shields as the central figures. Accompanying the photograph and frame was the following address, which had been suitably designed and handsomely illuminated by Mr. C. C. Jolliffe, lately a serjeant i the regiment :

To Major Butler,—We, the undersigned serjeant majors and serjeants of the 1st West York Artillery Volunteers, beg most respectfully to offer you the accompanying photograph which, we trust, you will accept as a slight testimony of our respectful attachment to yourself, and as a souvenir of your connection with the brigade to which we have the honour to belong.—Leeds, 28th June, 1873.

This address bore 38 signatures.

29th. This being St. Peter's Day, a most beautiful new church — dedicated to St. Peter—was opened at Helperthorpe, by license from the Archbishop of York. The church is one of the numerous list of churches founded, re-built, or restored at the sole cost of Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart.

30th. On the Waterloo Lake in Roundhay Park, Leeds, this evening, about six o'clock, a boat containing two men, George Dyson, shop-keeper, Burley Road ; William Lister, mechanic, Swan Fold, Mabgate ; and a boy, John Taylor, ten years of age, was capsized, and the men were drowned, the boy being very much exhausted when rescued.

July 1st. A testimonial, consisting of an elegant epergne and a purse of gold, was presented to Mr. J. L. Foster, of York, editor and managing proprietor of the *Yorkshire Gazette*. The testimonial was originated in consequence of Mr. Foster's long connection with the *Yorkshire Gazette*, extending over a period of upwards of half a century. The cost of the epergne was 100 guineas. The presentation was made at a dinner at the York Hotel, by the Lord Mayor, who presided.

The first railway constructed in the Isle of Man was opened. It was of narrow gauge.

The proprietors of the Aire and Calder Navigation having improved the navigation between Goole and Leeds so as to admit of the passage between the two places of vessels of the burthen of 250 tons each, the Mayor and Corporation of Leeds—by invitation of the proprietors of the Aire and Calder Navigation—inspected the important changes effected, having been conveyed from Leeds to Goole by a steam launch.

Mr. John Light, died at his residence, in Little Horton Lane, Bradford, at the age of 65. He was of quiet demeanour and unobtrusive manner. He had borne an honourable and useful part in the public life of Bradford, was for some years a member of the Town Council, and occupied a seat on the aldermanic bench. He was afterwards on the borough commission of the peace.

2nd. The new buildings of the Bradford Grammar School were opened by Mr. W. E. Forster, Vice-President of the Council. The

cost of the structure had been about £8,000, and accommodation had been provided for 400 boys.

3rd. Mr. Samuel Smith, J.P., of Bradford, died at his residence, Cliff Hill, Warley, near Halifax, aged 68 years. The deceased was a native of Halifax. He came to Bradford, along with his father, about 1834. The dyeworks at Field Head, Horton, were built; the concern prospered, and became one of the largest works of its kind in the borough of Bradford, the firm being known as Messrs. S. Smith and Sons. The deceased lived at Field House, near the works, for many years. He removed to Calverley, and thence to Cliff Hill. Mr. Smith entered the Town Council in 1847, was soon made an alderman, and filled the office of Mayor for three years, in 1851-2, 1852-3, and 1853-54. He was one of the most popular and public-spirited Mayors that Bradford has had, and by his exertions while chief magistrate he made the town better known at a distance than it had ever been before. Bradford was indebted to Mr. Smith's liberality and energy for its St. George's Hall, one of the largest and most convenient music halls in the kingdom. The funds for its erection were raised by a joint-stock company, Mr. Smith being chosen chairman. At the opening of the Hall in 1853, a musical festival on a grand scale followed, and was repeated in 1856 and 1859, mainly through the exertions of Mr. Smith, himself a practical musician and a liberal supporter of the "divine art." Mr. Smith, in conjunction with the late Mr. Jackson, organized the Bradford Festival Choral Society, which rapidly attained a high musical position, and secured for the society the honour of appearing before the Queen and Court at Buckingham Palace, when the society received warm laudations from the London press. Mr. Smith was president of the society up to his death. Music was his hobby, and to this pursuit he devoted himself heart and soul. Latterly he had lived rather retired. His portrait was subscribed for by the citizens of Bradford, and was painted by Sir W. Gordon, at a cost of 500 guineas. It was placed in the saloon of St. George's Hall. His funeral was very numerously attended, and a very impressive musical service, under Mr. Broughton, of Leeds, was given.

4th. The Czarewitch of Russia arrived in Hull, and was received by the Mayor and Corporation on alighting from the train. An address of welcome was presented to his Imperial Highness, who afterwards visited Earle's shipbuilding and engineering yard, and inspected a yacht which the company had built for him under the superintendence of Mr. Reed, C.B.

5th. The foundation stone of a new Sunday school, belonging to Zion Methodist New Connexion Chapel, Lindley, near Huddersfield, was laid by Mr. F. W. Sykes, of Green Lea, Lindley, the generous donor of the site.

7th. A meeting was held in the Mechanics' Institute, Hunslet, for the purpose of presenting to Mr. Ald. Blackburn a portrait of himself (in oil) and an illuminated address, in recognition of the services rendered by him to the institution since its commencement.

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Mr. James Kitson, sen., occupied the chair, and was supported by a number of friends of the institution.

8th. Sir Gilbert Scott, R.A., completed a valuable contribution to archæological literature in a report to Col. Akroyd, M.P., F.S.A., and a committee of gentlemen formed for the purchase and partial restoration of Kirkstall Abbey. Sir Gilbert's services had been called in to make "a careful survey of the ruins of the Abbey Church, with a view to forming an opinion as to the practicability and cost of bringing it back to a state fitted to its sacred uses." He estimated the total cost (which would place the abbey in a state fit for public worship) at £34,250.

A tablet was placed in the church at Norton, near Malton, as a memorial to the late Mr. John Scott, the celebrated trainer of race-horses, which bears the following inscription:

"This tablet is erected in affectionate remembrance of John Scott, of Whitewall House, in this parish, who died October 4, 1871, aged 76 years, by his employers, friends, and neighbours, as a lasting tribute to his skill and success in a profession on which his name and fame shed a lustre; to his integrity and honesty of purpose during a long public career, in which he won the respect and esteem of all classes; and to his generosity and kindness of disposition, which ever had for its object the relief of the poor, and which endeared him to all who enjoyed his friendship."

This afternoon a large portion of the roof of the Railway Station at York was knocked down. A train was being shunted near the south end of the platform, when, owing to the carriages not being properly coupled, a horse-box ran off the line and struck one of the pillars supporting the roof. Three others were also struck, and the roof, to the extent of about fifty yards in length and about twenty yards in width, suddenly collapsed and fell to within a few yards of the ground. The crash created great alarm, but fortunately no person was injured. Workmen were engaged until night in removing the roof, and a train upon which the roof rested was not liberated until nine o'clock at night.

9th. The Mayor of Leeds formally opened the new Leeds Bridge, at the bottom of Briggate, erected in place of the old and dangerous one, which for so many years occupied the site. On the invitation of the Mayor (Ald. Oxley), the members of the Corporation and a large number of gentlemen connected with the public bodies of the borough met at the Town Hall, and headed by a military band walked in procession to the new bridge, where, after prayer offered by the Vicar, (Rev. Canon Woodford,) his Worship passed over the bridge and declared it open. Returning to the Town Hall, the Mayor entertained at dinner about 180 gentlemen. The new bridge has a graceful single span across the river, built on the skew, with an angle of 11¼ deg., the several arches of the old bridge having given place to one 102 ft. 6 ins. long, the centre of which is 12 ft. 6 ins. above the ordinary water line. Good approaches and easy gradients are secured. The arch springs from remarkably good stone abutments of rusticated masonry. Through the north abut-

ment there is a 7 feet culvert, and on the south (for the bend of the river) a 10 feet culvert. Additional safety and stability are imparted by inside girders and cross girders of wrought iron, covered with Malett's patent buckled plates. The minimum tensile strain of the wrought iron employed in the construction of the bridge is 20 tons to the square inch. Across the bridge there are two 12ft. causeways of Yorkshire landings, and the roadway is constructed of Mount Sorrel granite, and is 36 feet in width. The total width between the parapets is 60 feet. The old bridge was only 33 feet. In the whole work—the construction of the new works, the demolition of the old bridge, the dredging, and the sinking of foundations, the purchase and pulling down of old property necessary to the bridge and its approaches, and the settlement of demands for compensation—an outlay of about £50,000 had been incurred. The contractor was Mr. David Nichols, Leeds, whose tender was £15,319; Messrs. Butler and Pitts, Stanningley, furnished the ironwork; and Mr. Coslett was clerk of the works. London Bridge is less in width by 4 feet, and Waterloo Bridge by no less than 18 feet compared with the new Leeds Bridge. The history of the Leeds *old* Bridge is closely akin to the history of the town itself. From its foundations were gathered ideas of the age in which it was founded; and progress, as years rolled on, in trade and commerce, was shown in this or that addition or extension to it. The old Bridge possessed great antiquity. Roman skill (and beyond a doubt British labour) had compassed the Aire on the line of one of their many military roads. There was a ford slightly to the east of where the present bridge crosses, and the traces of it and of the trajectus were discovered many years ago. Then, in Saxon times, came a wooden bridge, which it is supposed enabled man and horse to cross. But time wears out wooden as well as other bridges, and so stone came to supplant the timber-built structure. It seems clear that there was no bridge of stone in Leeds prior to the 15th century. There is a direct piece of evidence on the point to be found in the register of William Booth, archbishop of York, whose pontificate extended from 1452 to 1464, which states that an indulgence was then granted to all who should contribute to the building of a bridge of stone at Leeds. But in the disestablishment of the wood, the stone was endowed with a chantry or chapel—unkindly described by some as an ecclesiastical toll-bar! The erection of the bridge and the chantry date about 1327. The chantry was disestablished and disendowed in 1540, after which the history of the bridge becomes chequered and varied—a grammar school, a warehouse, and then a market! Its success as a market became so great that a flight of stairs was built from the north-west corner into the "tenures," or tenter-fields, where the open-air processes incident to cloth manufacture were carried on. From Kirkstall Abbey, too, the stones were brought with which to build them! See Annals, vol. 3, page 417].

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11th. A very distressing event happened this day at Morecambe to one of the Leeds Artillery Corps, encamping there during the week. Gunner Frank Staples, a ledger clerk at Hunslet Station, Leeds, who only joined the camp in the morning, went to bathe with some companions and was drowned.

14th. There were two important miners' demonstrations—one in Yorkshire and the other in Staffordshire. About 12,000 miners connected with the West Yorkshire Association, with their wives, children, and sweethearts, met at Wakefield and walked in procession through the town, accompanied by 34 bands of music. The Association consisted of 64 lodges, and had doubled its number of members during the year, having also increased greatly its funds. Resolutions were passed at the meeting held in connection with the demonstration, condemning the Criminal Law Amendment Act, and recommending union for the purchase of co-operative collieries. A presentation of a beautiful gold watch and chain, valued at 45 guineas, was made to Mr. Dixon, the secretary, by Mr. Darley, one of the local secretaries. It was intended to present him with a purse of about 150 guineas, but it was announced that sufficient money had not been collected, and therefore that duty would be postponed. After the presentation had been duly made and acknowledged, the meeting was addressed by several other speakers and a series of resolutions were adopted.

The Royal Agricultural Society's Show was held at Hull. This was the third occasion of the visit of the society to Yorkshire during the last quarter of a century, the other places favoured having been York and Leeds. Fine weather prevailed, and the attendance during the week was upwards of 104,000.

16th. An Art Treasures and Industrial Exhibition was opened in the Bradford Mechanics' Institution, by the Mayor of the town, Mr. M. W. Thompson. Letters of apology were read from Mr. Powell and the Borough Members, and from Mr. Isaac Holden, who offered £100 towards the expenses. The object of the Exhibition was to clear off a debt of £5,000 on the Institution. Mr. Illingworth, M.P., Mr. Ripley, and the Rev. Dr. Campbell took part in the ceremony.

18th. The relatives and friends of the late Joseph Wood (who was murdered by Robert Charter in May, 1872), met at the house of Mr. John Wood, Cropton Lane, Pickering, when Mr. John Wood, in the name of himself and brothers, presented Mr. Superintendent Jonas with a handsome gold watch and chain, of the value of £30, as an acknowledgment of his exertions in clearing up the mystery of their brother's disappearance. The watch had the following inscription engraved in the inside :—

"Presented to Mr. Superintendent J. A. Jonas, by Mr. Jno. Wood and friends, as a mark of esteem for his indefatigable exertions in the Cropton murders, May, 1872."

Her Majesty gave her consent to a contract of matrimony between His Royal Highness Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, and

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Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna, only daughter of His Majesty the Emperor of Russia.

A very handsome presentation was made to Mr. Miall, M.P., in recognition of his services in the cause of religious liberty. The Hon. Gentleman was entertained at luncheon in the Crystal Palace, and, in the presence of several Members of Parliament and gentlemen well known for their advocacy of Disestablishment, was presented with £10,000.

19th. The mansion at Roundhay Park, Leeds, was let to Mr. Brayshaw, of the Junction Inn, as an hotel, on a lease of ten years, the annual rent to be £700 for the first three years; £850 for the next three, and £1,000 for the remaining four years.

The new Schools at Cross Green, Leeds, were opened by a service conducted by the Rev. Dr. Woodford, vicar of Leeds. The cost had been about £1,200.

The Bishop of Winchester (Dr. Wilberforce), whilst riding with Lord Granville from Burford Bishop to Holmbury, on a visit to Lord-Leveson Gower, was thrown from his horse. Mr. Gladstone had arrived to meet them. Death was instantaneous, the neck being broken.

20th. Lord Westbury, ex-Lord Chancellor, expired this morning shortly after four o'clock, at his residence at Lancaster Gate, London.

The Rev. John Mason, vicar of Sherburn, near Scarborough, and rural dean, died suddenly at Scarborough. The deceased was instituted to the vicarage in 1834. He was 68 years of age, and took a most active interest in all the archæological researches on the wolds. He was ordained deacon in 1831 and priest in 1832; was appointed to the vicarage of Sherburn in 1834, and to the rural deanery of Buckrose East in 1835. He was formerly perpetual curate of Knapton.

21st. The body of William Marples, a retired knife manufacturer, of Sheffield, was found suspended from the bannisters of his own house, in Hope Terrace, West Don Street. The body of his wife was also found, having, it was supposed, been strangled by her husband.

The Rev. John Winter died, aged 91 years. He was ordained deacon in 1805. For about a year he was curate of Pannal, near Harrogate, and during that time he lived at Braffuton, and walked to and from Pannal (twice sixteen miles) every Sunday. Mr. Winter was curate of Husthwaite-cum-Carlton, near Easingwold, Yorkshire, over 66 years, having held the curacy since January 7, 1807. In 1818 Archbishop Harcourt presented Mr. Winter to the small living of Birdforth, (after his death Birdforth was joined with Husthwaite-cum-Carlton). Until the beginning of the year 1871 he regularly took his two services on the one Sunday and three on the alternate one. During the long period of over half a century, Mr. Winter, in serving the three churches of Husthwaite, Birdforth, and Carlton, had to go a round of nine miles and though in his

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younger days, in walking it, he was repeatedly drenched to the skin in a pouring rain, and in his old age, when even past fourscore years and ten, he might have sent younger limbs to face inclement weather, he was never known three times during his long life to fail to be on the spot and to take his appointed duty. Mr. Winter lived a simple life. Throughout his long life he earned the lasting praise —"He hath done that he could."

22nd. Mr. Henry William Price, surgeon, Park Square, Leeds, died, aged 52 years. In addition to his private practice, Mr. Price had since January, 1871, been surgeon to the Leeds constabulary. Widely known as an experienced surgeon, he was perhaps better known as a politician. Identified with the Conservatives in all his political convictions, he laboured to promote the policy he believed to be the best for the national welfare, and was regarded by his party as one of their foremost men. He represented for a number of years the Mill Hill Ward in the Town Council.

In Leeds, two labourers, named Kellet and Sharples, were suffocated by foul air while they were engaged in sinking a well, near the Church, at Holbeck.

23rd. Major Robinson (who had commanded the Leeds Rifles since the retirement of Lieut.-Col. Markham in November, 1871,) was appointed Lieut.-Col. of the regiment.

The Rev. Canon Trevor resigned his appointment as assistant minister of the Sheffield Parish Church which he had held since 1850.

This evening, about nine o'clock, a small boiler exploded on the premises of Mr. Sampson Shackleton, wood turner, Keighley Street, Bradford. A woman named Bridget Kennedy and a child called Martin Macmanus were killed, and several other persons who resided near were seriously injured. The premises were set on fire by the explosion, and great damage was caused by the accident.

A storm passed over Lancashire and Yorkshire this morning which displayed something like tropical fury. People were roused from their early morning slumbers by a succession of loud thunder-claps, which seemed as if a heavy bombardment were taking place, while the lightning was continuous and vivid. At six o'clock, when the storm was at its height, the incessant roar of the thunder, wind, and rain, and the blinding flashes of lightning created an almost general feeling of terror. No fewer than nine persons were killed by the lightning, namely, one at Leeds, one at Shields, one at Berwick, one at Brompton, and five at Preston; a number of horses, cattle, and sheep were destroyed at Bradford, Bramhope, Bingley, Preston, and other places; and the damage done to houses and other buildings was very extensive. The full fury of the storm was experienced in Leeds. The temperature of the three preceding days was tropical in its character, the streets were more like ovens than avenues, and the unusual sultriness was almost unbearable. Sunstroke had been unusually fatal during the past few days. In the neighbourhood of Skipton, and within a fe miles of that place,

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five deaths were ascribed to this cause. Near Malton three persons were struck. At Middlesbro' a labourer had died from heat, and from other places there were reports of deaths from exposure to the sun. After the storm came records of immense disaster. Chimneys struck, buildings partly unroofed, and cellars flooded made up a long chapter of accidents. At Leeds, the roof of the paper warehouse of Messrs. Joseph Town and Sons, in Albion Street, was set on fire by the lightning, and the shop of Mr. Penistone, clothier, Kirkgate, was also struck. Several residences and business premises in the Hunslet district suffered in a similar way. Mr. Roger Shackleton, a retired corn factor, residing at No. 6, St. Mark's Buildings, Woodhouse Lane, alarmed by the continued crashes of thunder, left his wife in bed and proceeded down stairs. On reaching the landing he was dismayed to find lying thereon, with her feet in the direction of his daughter's bedroom, Annie Naylor, a young woman 18 years of age, who occupied the position of general servant in the household. Mr. Scarth, surgeon, was called in immediately, but pronounced Naylor quite dead. Examining her body, he discovered a mark three inches in length by two inches in breadth in the centre of her breast-bone, which had the appearance of having been scalded. Her hair on the right temple had been singed, and there was a slight mark on the temple. In his opinion death was undoubtedly caused by lightning, and, from the extreme placidity of the countenance, he judged that it was instantaneous. It appeared that the electric fluid had struck the roof of the house, removed a few of the slates, destroyed a portion of the plaster-work in Miss Shackleton's bedroom, and injured the framework of the door opposite which Naylor's body was found. The house of a next door neighbour of Mr. Shackleton's, Mr. Thomas S. Dickenson, brushmaker, was much more extensively damaged, but happily no one was hurt. The flash which had struck Mr. Shackleton's house on the slates a short distance from the chimneys, seemed to have branched off to the next house, following the course of a wooden beam. Traversing the beam until it reached the wall, the lightning suddenly struck at a tangent, and entered Mr. Dickenson's bedroom. The bright brass knob of the centre joint of an ordinary bedroom gas bracket seemed to have been the point where the lightning ended its course. A rent in the side of the wall within a foot or two of Mr. Dickenson's bed, and from which the plaster and laths were scattered in all directions over the room, showed the force of the shock. Mr. Butler's house, St. Ann's Lane, Burley, was struck by the lightning. Treating the conductor with contempt, the discharge entered the roof, and passed into a room occupied by the cook, who lay upon an iron bedstead, and, alarmed by the violence of the storm, she had just started into a sitting posture, when she seemed for a moment to be enveloped with flame. Both bed-curtains and bedclothes took fire. The floor of the chamber was pierced, and the gas-pipes passing beneath it were broken and the gas lighted. The frame of the iron bedsted was also bent

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and twisted. Except a terrible fright, she received no injury. A few buckets of water extinguished the flames. At Cookridge the house of Mr. Sykes was struck. Here again the lightning conductor was proved to be no sufficient protection. The house was adorned by a tower, but the tower also escaped, the discharge striking a lower point, and fracturing the slates without entering the building. A tree in the carriage drive was split down the centre, and at its foot a trench of six or eight inches in depth was formed across the road. An elm tree in the grounds of the Old Hall, Knostrop, not more than twenty yards from the house, was completely shrivelled up by the lightning. Some taller trees surrounding it had their leaves burnt at the ends of the boughs in a circle nearest to it. The disastrous nature of the storm was experienced more or less severely all round Leeds. Mr. Thomas Buck, a retired Bradford merchant, aged 72 years, who resided at Bramhope, was found by his servants insensible in his bed, and he died about half-an-hour afterwards, it was supposed, from alarm during the storm. A cow belonging to Mr. Buck was killed. At Idle the house of Mr. Abraham Booth, cloth manufacturer, was unroofed, and the electric fluid set fire to the fixtures. Two cows belonging to Mr. Timothy Whitley, farmer, at Fairweather Green, near Bradford, were found dead in the field where they were left on the previous night. The house of Mr. John Walker, Occupation Lane, Pudsey, was struck by lightning. The chimney of Mr. Timothy Wood, at Great Horton, was struck by the electric fluid, and knocked down. At Bingley the lightning struck the large chimney connected with Milton Mill. A large oak tree in Myrtle Park was also struck by the electric fluid, and the bark was stripped off on one side; four lambs and one sheep were all killed beneath the tree. At Ferncliffe the lightning lifted a portion of the road and a number of flags in the public causeway. In Gott's Yard the electric fluid entered the chimney connected with a cottage occupied by Mr. Robert Lilley, it then passed through an out kitchen, where it struck a female who happened to be seated there. She was injured on one side, and so disabled that she had to be assisted home. From Dewsbury it was reported that the electric fluid had struck several buildings in the neighbourhood of New Wakefield, doing damage wherever it hit. At Batley Carr, the house of Mrs. Drake was greatly injured, and a child was scorched about the face with the flame. Damage was also done to the roof of a house at Brompton, a village close to Northallerton, and a woman named Hannah Best, who had just got out of bed, was struck by the lightning and died instantly. A son of the deceased was in bed in the same room and was not hurt. The house was cracked in several places, and the furniture was damaged. A chest of drawers which stood near the wall in the room where the poor woman slept was moved into the centre of the room and split in pieces. At Great Smeaton two beasts, belonging to Mr. Curry, were killed, as were two others at Pickhill. The storm visited many parts of Scotland, and its course was marked by loss of life and great damage to property.

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25th. A life-size portrait of Dr. Chadwick, of Leeds, painted by Mr. E. M. Ward, R.A., was presented to the Leeds Infirmary, by his professional and other friends.

Prospect Mill, at Scholes, near Cleckheaton, in the occupation of Taylor Brothers, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss was estimated at £4,000.

28th. The Earl of Harewood having presented a large plot of land to the Harrogate Bath Hospital, the site of which institution was the gift of his lordship's grandfather, the subscribers to the institution presented the Earl with an address, in which his generosity was fittingly acknowledged.

The annual demonstration of the South Yorkshire Miners' Association took place at Barnsley. About 11,000 miners, with their wives and families, took part in the proceedings. Having walked in procession through the town, the streets of which were embellished by flags, a meeting was held in the Queen's Grounds, Ald. Tyas, who presided, being supported by Mr. Plimsoll, M.P., who, with others, addressed the large assemblage.

Dr. Goldie was elected Medical Officer of Health for Leeds, in the place of Dr. Robinson.

29th. The woolleying mill of Messrs. Day, Holgate, and Holt, manufacturers, Watergate, Dewsbury, was destroyed by fire.

30th. The Town Council of Sheffield resolved to purchase Weston House and Park, the property of the late Miss Harrison, for the purposes of a museum and public recreation ground. The price agreed upon being £18,750.

August 1st. Christ Church, Scarborough, which had been closed since Easter Day for the prosecution of alterations, was reopened for public worship by the Archbishop of York. The cost of the alterations had been about £2,000.

A fight took p ace between a hen and a rat at the Crown Hotel, Helmsley. The rat was attacking the chickens when the hen interfered and killed the rat.

Viscount Helmsley, the heir to the Duncombe estates, came of age. On the 5th, and following days, great festivities marked the event.

2nd. Mr. F. S. Powell, M.P., laid the memorial stone of St. John's New Schools, Idle, and spoke on the subject of education.

3rd. A fire destroyed the Old Smithies Mill, at Birstal, which was occupied by Messrs. Robshaw and Co., woollen manufacturers. The loss was estimated at £3,000.

4th. At the West Riding Assizes, Leeds, before Mr. Justice Honyman, Thomas Green, aged 32, labourer, who had been discharged from the Royal Marines, was sentenced to 12 years' penal servitude for a murderous assault upon Mary Paviour, at Barnsley, on the 18th June last, to whom he had previously been engaged with a view to marriage.——5th. Wm. Abell, aged 24, a post-office servant at Leeds, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude, for having stolen postage stamps; Chas. Wm. Whittaker, aged 27,

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clerk, to seven years' penal servitude, for having stolen £73 8s., the moneys of his employers, Messrs. Teale and Appleton, solicitors, Leeds; Thos. Elliot, aged 20, dyer, to five years' penal servitude, for an assault and robbery at Leeds, and Emma Payne, aged 19, to eighteen months' imprisonment as an accomplice; Geo. Colton, aged 40, table knife cutter (who had been previously convicted), to fifteen years' penal servitude, for burglary at Sheffield; and James Hawley, aged 25, painter (who had also been previously convicted), to ten years' penal servitude, for breaking into a dwelling-house at Sheffield.——6th. A cloth dresser, Anthony Fee, aged 26, was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude for uttering counterfeit coin at Leeds, and John McLean, aged 22, painter, who had participated in the offence, to nine months' imprisonment.——7th. George Larne, aged 16, factory hand, and Anthony McDonald, aged 16, paper printer, found guilty of assaulting and robbing Susannah Watson, at Whitkirk, near Leeds, on the 6th of May last, were sentenced to six months' imprisonment, each to be twice flogged during the period with a birch rod, 20 stripes each time.——14th. Five youths, named Owen Ford, aged 16, smith's striker, Thomas Moore, aged 16, labourer, James Daley, aged 17, labourer, James Phillips, aged 16, wire-worker, and Joseph Duffy, aged 16, factory hand, charged with the manslaughter of Jeremiah Swift, at Halifax, on 13th June, were acquitted, there being no evidence to show that the prisoners contemplated a violent attack on the deceased, or to prove who gave the blow or blows which caused his death.

5th. The thirty-sixth annual show of the Yorkshire Agricultural Society was opened on the Stray, at Harrogate. The weather was in all respects favourable to the Exhibition. It was the most successful meeting the Society had yet had, £2,240 having been taken at the gates.

7th. A dreadful accident occurred at the spinning mill of Messrs. Berry and Turner, Victoria Street, Lockwood, resulting in the death of a youth named Wm. Hardy, and in the infliction of severe injuries to a girl named Emma Riley, aged 17. It was found that the deceased and the girl Riley had been on the landing of the staircase, on the fifth story, and, overbalancing themselves, they fell headlong through the doorway into the mill-yard.

8th. The first school erected by the Leeds School Board was formally opened in Bewerley Street, by the Chairman of the Board, Sir Andrew Fairbairn. It had cost £10,028, of which £1,377 was given for the site, and would accommodate 854 children. After this ceremony, the foundation stones of schools in Green Lane, Cross Stamford Street, Burley Road, and Saville Green, were laid, and memorial stones of schools in Jack Lane and at Beeston, the Chairman performing the ceremony in the case of one of the proposed buildings, and other members of the Board in that of the remainder.

12th. The west end of St. Clement's Church, Sheepscar, Leeds,

by the munificent kindness of Mr. J. W. Taylor, of Newton Grove, was decorated by a very fine stained window, and encaustic tiling, as a memorial to a daughter of Mr. Taylor. The window consists of five lights, and is devoted to Old Testament subjects, the whole being most artistically wrought out by Messrs. Wailes, of Newcastle.

The commodious range of buildings erected in Harris Street, Bradford, for the congregation who had worshipped in Sion Baptist Chapel, Bridge Street, were opened. The entire cost of the whole had been about £18,000.

At Kingstone Place. Barnsley, a collier named Ellam quarrelled with his wife, and stabbed her with a carving-knife as she attempted to escape from his violence. He next cut his own throat in the presence of the neighbours.

13th. A fire occurred at the works of Messrs. John Wilcock and Sons, situate about one and a half miles from Hebden Bridge, on the Wadsworth side of the valley, which caused damage to the extent of about £10,000.

A fire occurred upon the premises of Mr. Wm. Walker, timber merchant, Corporation Street, Sheffield. The damage was estimated at £5,000.

14th. At the Batley Station Hotel, the late members of the Dewsbury Board of Guardians and the officers of the Union entertained at dinner Mr. Wm. Crowther, who sat as chairman of the board for seventeen years, and a full-length, life-size portrait, painted by a Huddersfield artist, was presented to him.

The Rev. Canon Woodford, D.D., vicar of Leeds, formally accepted the offer of the bishopric of Ely.

A fire was discovered shortly before seven o'clock this morning in the lamp room of the Leeds Borough Police Station, which was in a part of the basement of the Town Hall. The stock of lamps, and nearly the whole of the books in the police library, which consisted of about 600 volumes, were destroyed before the fire was extinguished.

The "takes" of the Whitby Herring boats were heavy. Several of the boats delivered nearly two lasts each, and it was calculated that altogether about forty lasts were landed at Whitby. A last means 10,000, so that about 400,000 fish were discharged at Whitby, this day.

15th. A new Primitive Methodist Chapel, in Saltaire Road, Shipley, was opened. The cost of the building, exclusive of the site, given by Sir Titus Salt, Bart., was £5,000.

This night a fox visited the hen-roost of Mr. Wm. Sissons, of Hutton Cranswick, near Driffield, and killed and carried away fifty-one chickens. Thirty-five of them were found in a stone-pit, where they had been hid by sly Reynard, and four or five more were discovered in a field of Mr. Dunn's, near the railway, covered over with horse dung.

18th. A fire on the premises of Mr. Frederick Tall, oil refiner,

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Bank Side, Sculcoates, Hull, did damage to the extent of £18,000.

One of the five diplomas of honour awarded to English exhibitors in the machinery department of the Vienna Exhibition fell to Messrs. S. Lawson and Sons, Hope Foundry, Leeds.

The British Archæological Association opened their thirtieth annual congress at Sheffield, under the presidency of His Grace the Duke of Norfolk. The proceedings were commenced with the presentation of an address of welcome by the Mayor (Alderman Fairburn) and Corporation of Sheffield, which was duly acknowledged by the Duke. The members afterwards inspected various objects of archæological interest in the town, the first of which was the Parish Church, and the monuments in the Shrewsbury Chapel there. They next visited the remains of Sheffield Manor Farm, which, as the prison of Mary, Queen of Scots, and as the scene of Cardinal Wolsey's confinement and last illness, possessed considerable interest. The next place visited was Broom Hall, the residence of Mr. R. N. Phillips, where, under the shadow of the curious old gable, erected about the time of Richard III, the loving cup was passed round according to the usages of antiquity. The day's proceedings concluded with a banquet, given by the president in the Cutler's Hall, when upwards of three hundred guests were treated sumptuously. On the 19th, the members visited Beauchief Abbey, founded in 1172. Mr. Gordon M. Hills described the ruins. The Congress then proceeded by special train to Worksop, to inspect the famous Priory Church and gate-house; after which they visited Streetley Chapel, a beautiful specimen of Norman architecture, and the ruins of the stately hall at Thorpe Salvin, which were fully described by the Rev. J. Stacye. The evening meeting was held at the Cutlers' Hall, under the presidency of the Duke of Norfolk, where, after a *resume* of the excursions by Mr. Roberts (one of the honorary secretaries), Mr. Planché (Somerset Herald) read a paper on the early Lords of Holderness; and the Rev. Dr. Gatty read a very interesting paper on the town and the old Parish Church of Sheffield. On the 20th the members of the association visited the Saxon Church at Laughton, and the ancient earthworks there. A visit to the Church of St. John's, Throapham, was in the programme, but had to be abandoned for want of time and on account of the weather. Roche Abbey was inspected under the able guidance and instruction of Mr. Gordon M. Hills. Rotherham Church was to have been visited, but the members had only time to inspect the "Chapel on the Bridge," where Mr. Alderman Guest gave a description. At Sheffield, a Conversazione was held in the evening in the Cutlers' Hall, and papers were read in the drawing-room by Mr. Phillips on "The Manufacture of Hardware by the Celts and Romans," and by Mr. T. Morgan on "The Earliest Tribes of Yorkshire." On the 21st, the members visited Kirkburton Church, near Shepley, where could be seen older work than could be found in any of the churches in the West Riding—the pews being of the 15th century. Leaving

the church, Woodsome Hall, a fine old Elizabethan mansion, was visited—then Almondbury Church, and the famous British Earthworks at Castle Hill. At the evening meeting several very interesting papers were read. On the 22nd, the members and friends visited Conisborough Castle, the Church at Conisborough, Edlington Church, and Tickhill Church and Castle, after which the members were driven to Doncaster. On the way thither a serious mishap befell some of them. The horses in one of the carriages bolted and overthrew the vehicle, the occupants being thrown out with great violence. The driver, named Smith, had his leg broken; Mrs. Gow, of London, was severely cut over the left eye, and other persons were bruised more or less seriously. Dr. Drew, of Chapeltown, near Rotherham, being of the company, at once attended to the sufferers. At the evening meeting in the Cutlers' Hall, papers were read on "Ancient Rotherham: its Church and College," "Modern Lessons from Ancient Masters," "The Dragon of Wantley," &c.

A handsome and commodious building, erected at Girlington by Mr. Angus Holden, J.P., for the use of the Good Templars, was opened. The cost had been between £4,000 and £5,000.

This morning, at eight o'clock, the banks of the Serpentine were densely crowded with people, who had assembled to witness the race for the swimming championship of England and a silver cup of the value of 50 guineas. The interest in the championship race was enhanced by the fact that only three men were to swim for it. These were J. B. Johnson, of Leeds; Harry Parker, of London; and Peter Johnson, the champion diver. J. B. Johnson was the winner of the cup for the third time, and it now beeame his property. Duration of the entire race, 30 mins. 8¼ secs.

20th. Prince Arthur, while bathing at Trouville, a fashionable watering place on the French coast, had a very narrow escape from drowning. His Royal Highness was saved by his aide-de-camp and the bathing master.

At a meeting of the Highways Committee of the Leeds Town Council, it was decided to lay down wooden pavement in Great George Street, at the back of the Town Hall, and Calverley Street, north-east of the hall; and also in Albion Place; in Aire Street, from the back of the Great Northern Station Hotel to Wellington Street; in Briggate, from the end of Boar Lane to Commercial Street; and in St. Paul's Street, from the corner of King Street to Queen Street.

21st. The Rev. Wm. Mercer, M.A., vicar of St. George's, Sheffield, died suddenly, aged 62. Mr. Mercer was well known in England and the colonies as the author of Mercer's "Church Psalter and Hymn Book," dedicated to the late Prince Consort. He was vicar of St. George's for 33 years.

Batley Parish Church, which had been closed for some time owing to extensive alterations being made, was opened this morning by the Right Rev. Bishop Ryan, vicar of Bradford. The cost of the alterations was £800.

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25th. Shortly before midnight an alarming collision occurred on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, near the village of Dodworth, about a mile and a half from Barnsley. Several persons were rather seriously injured, and a good deal of the company's rolling stock destroyed. There were 13 passengers in the train at the time of the collision. The guard, Humphreys, was the most seriously hurt; Robert and Mrs. Whittam, Mrs. Mary Riley, and Robert Ball, were also seriously injured.

A serious accident befel Mr. John Crossley, of Manor Heath, Halifax. As he was being driven to the works at Dean Clough, the horse took fright, and the phaeton, coming against a lamp-post, was overturned, and Mr. Crossley thrown out, his head striking the post and then the ground with great violence. He was removed in an insensible condition.

26th. A terrific hailstorm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, broke over Thirsk and district about one o'clock this morning, and lasted upwards of two hours. Hailstones, fully one inch square, fell heavily for fifteen minutes, and did great damage to the uncut crops of grain in exposed places, the grain being quite shattered out of the ears, and in many cases the ears were cut from the stalks. Birds were killed in the hedge-rows by wholesale. The windows in several villages in the neighbourhood were quite devoid of glass, the hailstones breaking the squares completely out, and doing great damage to vineries and hot-houses, three-fourths of the glass at Thirkleby Park being destroyed. The lightning was most vivid, flash after flash coming in quick succession, accompanied by slight peals of thunder.

At Dalton Gardens, near Huddersfield, Annie Lucetta Hutchinson, aged 16, was accidentally shot dead by her brother.

At Bradford, this day, Lord Frederick Cavendish was re-elected without opposition as a representative in Parliament of the Northern Division of the West Riding, rendered necessary on his appointment as a Financial Lord of the Treasury.

29th. While sixteen men and boys were at work this morning in a colliery at Whitelee, near Heckmondwike, belonging to Mr. James Kellett, a large body of water burst in upon them from an old working. Ten of their number succeeded in gaining the shaft and were raised to the surface, after being nearly drowned. The remaining six retreated before the rising flood to a higher part of the workings, and at once set to work to cut a drift to the surface at a point beneath a field of wheat, where a subsidence had taken place. Fortunately, their friends on the surface conjectured that this would be attempted, and at once commenced to aid them. After two hours vigorous exertion by both parties, a passage about seven feet in depth was excavated, and the imprisoned workmen liberated.

St. George's Hall, Bradford, was reopened, after having being closed for several months for the purpose of renovating and decorating, and the occasion was commemorated by a grand miscellaneous concert.

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30th. A newly-erected Home for Orphan Girls was opened in Cliff Road, Leeds. It had been erected by subscription, and cost £1,450 exclusive of the site.

Mr. John Hawkshaw, F.R.S., civil engineer, (who was born at Leeds in 1811,) had the honour of knighthood conferred on him by Her Majesty for his services in connection with the Harbour of Refuge, at Holyhead, which was formally opened by the Prince of Wales on the 23rd ult.

An accident of a serious character occurred to a party of excursionists on their return to Sheffield. On this day the people in the employ of Messrs. Roberts and Belk, silver-platers, Furnival Street, had their annual trip to Castleton. They went in five pair-horse carriages, and on their return from Castleton one of the carriages was overturned, by which several of the party were seriously injured.

September 4th. The Sheffield Cutlers' feast took place in the large banqueting room of the Cutlers' Hall. The Master Cutler, Mr. S. Osborn, senior partner of the firm of S. Osborn and Co., Clyde Steel and Iron Works, presided. The banquet was of a very sumptuous character, and was attended by about 360 guests, amongst the number being the Right Hon. R. Lowe, Home Secretary.

The Leeds Royal Park, in Hyde Park Road, was disposed of by public auction, for £16,500. The land measured 20 acres and 4 perches, or 96,920 square yards.

A single wicket match at Cricket, for £100, took place at Malton. An immense company assembled. The players were Mr. Jno. Hicks, of York, with Mr. Andrew Greenwood for fielder; and Mr. Alfred Brown, of Malton, with Mr. H. Reynolds as fielder. Mr. Geo. Anderson was umpire for Malton, and Mr. Luke Greenwood for York. Malton won by one innings and 19 runs.

5th. The great west window of the Doncaster Parish Church was filled with stained glass by Sir Isaac Morley, Knight, of Beechfield, Doncaster, to the memory of his wife, the late Lady Morley.

There were sixteen competitors for three prizes, amounting altogether to 450 guineas, offered by the Leeds Town Council for designs for laying out the Roundhay Park Estate.

Public sales took place this day for the first time in a Hide and Skin Market which had been opened in the spacious arches recently built underneath the extended cab stand at the New Station, Leeds.

6th. A sad boat accident happened at Skinningrove, between Saltburn and Whitby. Eight miners went out in a boat which was upset by a heavy sea, and five of them were drowned. A fatal shipping disaster was also reported from Grimsby, a fishing smack, the May Queen, of that port, having been run down by another vessel, and lost with three of the crew.

8th. A fire broke out in the workshop of Mr. Charles Grayson, cabinet-maker, situate between Longlands Street, and Westgate, Bradford, which caused damage estimated at £2,000.

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The foundation stone of the first School Board School to be erected at Wakefield was laid by Mr. E. Green, of Heath Old Hall, chairman of the Board, on a site at the corner of Piccadilly and Westgate.

9th. The opening ceremony of the new Town Hall, at Bradford, took place, and was celebrated on a scale of unusual magnitude. The streets along nearly the whole route of the procession were profusely decorated with flags and banners, while the procession itself was quite a novelty in its way. Instead of the customary row of people walking past in commonplace attire, its various sections appeared in characteristic costume, bearing with them a display of trade emblems which has seldom, if ever, been surpassed in England for extent and variety. The Mayor (Ald. Thompson), Corporation, and mace-bearer, attired in their new robes for the first time, met in Swaine Street, at ten o'clock, and from shortly after that hour until nearly three o'clock, the procession, about three miles in length, and taking about two hours to pass a given point, was gazed upon by scores of thousands of admiring spectators who thronged the entire route. The Volunteer Artillery and Rifles kept guard during the opening ceremony. The bells of the Parish Church rang out a merry peal, and the chimes in the tower of the Town Hall were set going as the Mayor approached the noble building. The procession having reached the entrance, in Market Street, the Mayor opened the principal door of the building with a silver key (destined to become one of the heirlooms of his family), and then declared the opening ceremony to be completed. The weather was unfavourable to such a ceremony, rain falling heavily during nearly the whole of the proceedings. Accompanying the Mayor were the Borough Members, the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, and Mr. Miall, and Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. F. S. Powell, Members for the Northern Division of the West Riding; the Lord Mayor of York; and the Mayors of many Yorkshire boroughs. In the evening the Mayor of Bradford entertained at a banquet the members of the Corporation and a number of friends. The town was pretty generally illuminated in the evening, and on the evening of the 11th the Mayor gave a ball to the principal inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, in St. George's Hall, which formed a brilliant reunion. More than 800 invitations were issued. On the 10th, the members of the Town Council met for the first time in the new Town Hall for the despatch of business The hall is situated in the centre of the town, on a triangular piece of ground, 2000 yards in extent, and has frontages to New Market Street, Leeds Road, and Chapel Lane. It is in the Mediæval style, from the designs of Messrs. Lockwood and Mawson, architects, and possesses striking architectural features. The principal front, towards New Market Street, is 275 ft. long, 70 ft. high, and is broken by projecting gables at each end, and by the centre entrance gable, immediately behind which is the clock tower. The centre gable is advanced and forms a porch where is the principal entrance. The end gables are flanked with buttresses and pinnacles. The

Leeds Road side is in the shape of an octagonal apse; whilst the Chapel Lane front, though plainer than the other portion, is not devoid of architectural grace. The westwardly end is carried up to a bold gable and finishes with a stone finial. The grand entrance, in New Market Street, is through a richly-moulded, carved, and shafted doorway. At either side of the entrance are canopied niches, in which are statues of Queen Elizabeth and Queen Victoria. Over the doorway, surrounded with chaste diaper work in compartments, are shields, bearing the arms of the two Queens, and above is a large and handsome oriel window, 17 ft. across and 37 ft. in height. Round the top of the window is a machicolated cornice and parapet, the latter filled in with quatrefoil enrichments, and at the angles are four griffins, carrying the arms of Bradford, Leeds, Halifax, and Wakefield, on shields. The gable which has massive crocketed coping, is surmounted by a winged figure and flanked by octagonal buttresses, with pinnacles, 6 ft. square, and bearing gargoyles. Behind the gable rises the tower, massive in appearance, and worked out in harmony with the rest of the building. It is 23 ft. square and 200 ft. in height. The design of the tower is based on that of the Palazzo Vecchio at Florence, and this striking object is placed exactly in the same position in the valley of Bradford, as its original in the valley of the Arno. The hall comprises a basement, ground floor, first and second floors, and attic. The ground floor windows are square-headed, deeply moulded and recessed; those of the first floor have pointed arches, also deeply recessed and shafted, forming two-light windows, with cinquefoil heads. Between the windows are clustered shafts and capitals. The next floor is treated as an arcade along the whole front, with openings for the windows, niches between each window being occupied with statues of the kings. A machicolated cornice and open parapet terminates the façade, above which are handsome dormer windows, lighting the attic storey. String courses of square panels, filled with shields, are carried round the hall, above and below the first floor windows, binding the structure firmly together. The high-pitched roof is covered with green and blue slates, with ornamental iron cresting along the ridge, and the chimney stacks are a suitable appendage. On the buttresses are canopied niches. In these and in the niches between the windows of the third floor are ranged the statues of the sovereigns who have reigned in England, and also that of Cromwell. The statues, thirty-five in number, beginning with William I. and ending with Queen Victoria, were executed at the works of Messrs. Farmer and Brindley, London. They were chiselled out of the same kind of stone of which the hall is built, from the celebrated Cliffe Wood quarries, near Bradford. Each figure has been carefully studied, both in regard to securing a good likeness and accurate costume, the earlier kings being portrayed in their ordinary attire, and the later sovereigns in their coronation robes. The figures begin with William I. at the corner of the apse in Chapel Lane, and stand round the hall in chronological order, William IV. completing the group on the

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westerly gable. An exception to this arrangement is made in the case of the statues of the two Queens gracing the grand entrance. The carved stonework on the exterior, as well as that in the Borough Court, Council Chamber, and corridors, by Messrs. Farmer and Brindley, is beautiful in design, artistically executed throughout, and will bear close examination for skilful workmanship. Each of the three entrances leads to a distinct and separate department of the hall. The Mayor's suite of apartments, the Council Chamber and Borough Court, and the other parts of the hall are entered from the front in New Market Street. At the westerly end is the municipal entrance; the police department is situated at the Leeds Road side, and separate entrances are provided for the general public. The basement is devoted to the heating apparatus, the kitchens, fitted up with cooking ranges, and cellars for other purposes; a hoist communicating with the upper part of the hall. On the ground floor are rooms for the police, cells for prisoners, offices for the subordinate officials, and two inner open courts. On the first floor is the Borough Court, with rooms adjacent for the magistrates, magistrates' clerk, witnesses, &c.; also the Mayor's private rooms, Town Clerk's offices, Borough Surveyor's department, Rate and Accountant's offices, and committee rooms. In the centre of the second floor is the Council Chamber. Passing through the grand entrance, up a flight of steps, under three noble arches and a groined roof, the foot of the principal staircase, 8 ft. wide, is gained. The corridors branch off right and left. Ascending the staircase, which forms one of the principal features of the building, a landing leads into the chamber. The staircase is lighted by windows at the sides, 30 ft. in height, filled with stained glass, representing the arms of the boroughs of Yorkshire. Light is also gained from the ceiling, through stained glass windows, showing the arms and crest of Bradford, and other enrichments. The ceiling is richly decorated, the walls are stencilled in imitation of tapestry, and the legend by which the manor of Bradford was held of John o' Gaunt is portrayed in a picture. The Council Chamber, by far the most elegant room in the building, is 40 ft. square, and of proportionate height. The lower parts of the walls have oak panels, the upper panels exquisitely carved, representing fruit and flowers. Above the oak the walls are arcaded in stone, and the ceiling is gorgeously and yet tastefully decorated in gold and colours. The floors are of oak parqueterie. An oak screen and canopy placed inside the chamber, and enclosed by folding doors, shuts off any draught from the entrance door. Under the canopy is the Mayor's seat. Opening out of a room under the tower, left and right, are the principal apartments for the Mayor, and adjoining the Mayor's room is the robing-room for the aldermen and councillors, and retiring-room. The Borough Court, which is lofty and well lighted and ventilated, measures 53 ft. by 37 ft. Lofty corridors, eight feet wide, and lighted from the inner courts, circle round the entire building. The committee rooms look into Chapel Lane. In the tower is the clock, a carillon machine, and a

peal of bells, thirteen in number, cast by Messrs. J. Taylor and Co. of Loughborough, considered to be the finest peal in the world The following is a table of their weights :—

| | Diameter at mouth. ft. | in. | | Note. | | Weight. cwt. | qrs. | lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | 2 | 6¾ | ... | E | ... | 7 | 3 | 2 |
| 2. | 2 | 9 | .. | D | ... | 8 | 0 | 11 |
| 3. | 2 | 9¾ | ... | C sharp | ... | 8 | 2 | 17 |
| 4. | 2 | 11½ | ... | B | ... | 9 | 0 | 22 |
| 5. | 3 | 3¼ | ... | A | ... | 12 | 2 | 22 |
| 6. | 3 | 5½ | ... | G sharp | ... | 12 | 3 | 23 |
| 7. | 3 | 9⅝ | ... | F sharp | ... | 18 | 3 | 14 |
| 8. | 4 | 2½ | ... | E | ... | 24 | 1 | 14 |
| 9. | 4 | 8 | ... | D | ... | 33 | 0 | 19 |
| 10. | 4 | 11⅜ | ... | C sharp | ... | 41 | 2 | 9 |
| 11. | 5 | 7½ | ... | B | ... | 59 | 2 | 0 |
| 12. | 6 | 5¼ | ... | A | ... | 87 | 0 | 0 |
| Semitone | 3 | 7½ | ... | G natural | | 15 | 3 | 25 |
| | | | | Total | ... | 340 | 3 | 10 |

Equal to 17 tons, 0 cwts., 3 qrs., 10 lbs.

The clock is illuminated at night. The bells are arranged to strike the four quarters, or Cambridge chimes, and in addition, the carillon machinery will play twenty-one tunes on three barrels, which may be indefinitely extended by simply changing the barrels. The tower is also made to serve a useful purpose. A staircase is carried up to the top, and also a ventilating flue, having communication with the whole of the rooms in the building. A large coil of hot water pipes is placed at the summit of the tower, and thus all the foul air from the several rooms is drawn up the flue, ensuring thorough and efficient ventilation. The total cost of the hall—exclusive of site—was about £100,000.

10th. An interesting celebration took place at Whitby. Mrs. Harrison who was born in the locality, and had lived there all her life, celebrated her 100th birthday. After a drive out, she was joined at tea by her brother from Scarborough, who was 90 years of age. Her faculties were unimpaired. Her sister, who lived at Burniston, near Scarborough, and was 97 years of age, would have joined this deeply-interesting family gathering, so famed for longevity, had not her friends at the above place been busy with the harvest.

The race for the St. Leger Stakes was run at Doncaster, Mr. Merry's Marie Stuart, the second favourite, winning by a head, beating Doncaster (a horse belonging to the same owner), Mr. Savile's Kaiser, and five others, the field being one of the smallest ever brought together by the annual competition.

13th. The race for the two miles swimming champion challenge cup took place on the Thames, and was won easily by J. B. Johnson, of Leeds, who also held the cup for the one mile championship.

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16th. An accident by which several persons were seriously injured occurred during the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a new church at Lightcliffe, near Halifax. The stone had been hoisted up that the mortar might be spread, when a timber guy of the crane used gave way, owing to a defect in the ironwork, and fell into the midst of the spectators who had assembled in large numbers to witness the ceremony. Seven persons, all of them women except one, were seriously injured. Elizabeth Kershaw, of Lightcliffe (whose mother was also severely hurt), had her spine fractured.

James Wray, aged 88 years, a man of large stature, and possessed to the last of all his faculties, was laid in his last resting place at Aberford, near Leeds. He was one of the few remaining veterans who fought under "The Iron Duke." He had two medals, the Waterloo and the Peninsular.

The tenth annual conference of the British Pharmaceutical Association was opened in the Church Institute, Bradford, under the presidency of Mr. H. B. Brady, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

17th. The 43rd annual congress of the British Association commenced its sittings at Bradford. In the afternoon the usual meeting of the Council was held, at which a report and a financial statement were presented, and office-bearers appointed to manage the business of the sectional meetings. In the evening the inaugural meeting was held in St. George's Hall, which was occupied by a large and brilliant assembly. The retiring President, Dr. Carpenter, vacated the chair, which was taken by the President, Professor A. W. Williamson, Ph.D., F.R.S., who then delivered the inaugural address. It was principally confined to a criticism of the atomic theory, and the propounding of a scheme of national scientific education. At its close a cordial vote of thanks was voted to the President on the motion of the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., seconded by Professor Tyndall.

A new Infants' School, in connection with the Slaithwaite National Schools, was opened by the Countess of Dartmouth.

The return of the number of persons killed and injured on the railways of the United Kingdom during the year 1872, including passengers, servants, trespassers, and suicides, was 1,145 and the number injured 3,038. Of this number there were 127 passengers killed, and 1,462 injured, out of a total of more than four millions.

18th. There was quite a holiday aspect this day about Kirkstall, consequent on the fact that the Lady Cardigan was paying a pleasant and agreeable visit to her tenantry. The incident possessed the greater charm because it was only quite recently that her ladyship had married Vicomte de Lancastre, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire en Disponibilite de St. M.D. Roi de Portugal. She and her husband took the estate in West Yorkshire as a part of their tour, in connection with the honey-moon. There was a demonstration at the Abbey, which ancient ruin is in the possession of the Cardigan family. The village was dressed with

flags, and there were also other adornments which testified the good feeling of the tenantry. The principal master of the ceremonies was Mr. Bennett, of Market Harborough, one of the stewards of the estate, and Major Butler, of the Abbey House, also took a leading part in the carrying out of the welcome to Lady de Lancastre.

19th. A large number of the members and associates of the British Association were entertained at Bowling by the Ironworks Company Limited.

20th. The twentieth anniversary of the opening of the celebrated manufactory at Saltaire, with which the name of Sir Titus Salt, the founder of the extensive works and town, is inseparably connected, was celebrated by the entertainment at tea of the workpeople, to the number of 4,200, at Crow Nest, Lightcliffe, the seat of Sir Titus Salt. They were conveyed thither in three special trains.

The Rev. Thomas Sale, D.D., Vicar of Sheffield and Rural Dean, and Canon of York, died suddenly at the age of 69 years.

The peal of bells in the steeple of Almondbury Parish Church was opened, after being repaired and augmented by two additional bells, these making up the strength of the set to eight bells.

The foundation stone of a new Board School, at Mount Pleasant, Lockwood, was laid by Mr. J. Dodds.

There was a special service in the Farnley Iron Church, on the occasion of the unveiling of a monument erected in the graveyard connected with the edifice, to the memory of Mr. James Armitage, of Farnley and London, bearing this inscription :—

"To the revered memory of James Armitage, in token of love and gratitude for his earnest personal labours and rare generosity in the cause of Christian education. Born 4th June, 1793; died Jan. 27th, 1872."

The cost of this memorial had been defrayed by the workpeople connected with the ironworks.

22nd. Mr. Charles Crabtree, of Leeds, died, aged 70 years. He represented the Kirkgate Ward for several years in the Council, and was a guardian of the poor for upwards of twenty years. He enjoyed the respect and regard of every official with whom he came in contact, and his memory will be long respected.

23rd. The new County Courts erected in Prescott Road, at the south end of Halifax, were opened for public business. The old Court, in Union Street, from its close proximity to the market-place and a busy thoroughfare, had long been unfit for use.

Mr. Thorpe, Chairman of the Halifax School Board, died at Llandudno. He was a member of the borough bench of magistrates, and had for very many years taken an active interest in the welfare of the town, with whose trade he was formerly intimately connected as a wool-stapler. He was widely known and highly respected.

24th. The Parish Church of Sandal, near Wakefield, which had been closed for about a year for the purpose of restoration was

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formally reopened. The cost of the restoration thus far had been nearly £4,000.

The Bradford meeting of the British Association terminated. If not equal to some of its predecessors in the number of members and associates, it had in many of its features been one of the most successful in the history of the association. Extending from Wednesday the 17th inst. to this day, the meeting severely tested the arrangements of the local committee, but in no respect did the arrangements fail. Never since the Leeds meeting of the association in 1858 had there been in Yorkshire such a brilliant gathering of men of the first eminence in the scientific world. At the head of the meeting as President was a chemist of the highest ability, and in the various sections were men equally celebrated. The opening meeting, at which the duties of president were transferred from Dr. Carpenter to Professor Williamson, was a large and influential gathering, and the address of the new head of the association was replete with interest. Lectures were delivered of special interest. On "Coal and Coal Plants," by Professor Williamson; on "Fuel," by Dr. Siemens; and on "Molecules," by Professor Clerk-Maxwell. For the entertainment of the members and associates there were two soirées—at one of which the splendid exhibition of oil and water-colour paintings on view in the Mechanics' Institute, was thrown open to their inspection; the Mayor entertained the leading members of the association at a private banquet; and a grand complimentary concert was given.

25th. The city of York was the scene of a highly interesting event. The Lord Mayor of London (Sir Sydney Waterlow, Bart.) was entertained at a banquet in the Guildhall of the city by the Mayors of England. He was escorted from the railway station to the Mansion-house by a long procession of imposing appearance, the numerous civic and municipal functionaries, robed and wearing chains of office in most cases, being a striking feature in the line. The streets were brilliant with flags. The Lord Mayor of York presided at the banquet, which was served in a style of great magnificence, and there were about 250 persons present.

A handsome and commodious chapel, situate in the middle of Sheffield Road, Barnsley, erected by the Methodist New Connexion body, was opened in the presence of a large assemblage.

An alarming fire occurred in the extensive premises of Messrs. Armistead, mustard makers, seed crushers, and brush manufacturers, Water Lane, Leeds. The damage to stock and the building was heavy.

26th. Mr. James Clay, senior Liberal Member for Hull, died at Brighton, in his 69th year.

A fire of great magnitude broke out in the stackyard of Mr. Smith, of High Mowthorpe, on the Yorkshire Wolds. The damage was laid at £3,000.

29th At the village of Bramhope, very handsome school buildings which had ben erected upon half-an-acre of land, at the sole cost of Miss Dawson, the lady of the manor, were opened.

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30th. A meeting of a very interesting character was held in St. Silas' National Schools, Hunslet, and a presentation was made to the Rev. Rd. Waters, who had been presented to the vicarage of Rookhope, Durham. The testimonial consisted of a dinner and tea service. A handsome clock was also presented by the scholars.

October 1st. An explosion of gas took place at Silkstone Main Colliery, about two miles from Barnsley, by which five persons were severely burnt. Edward Williams, one of those injured, died a few days afterwards.

Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A., the celebrated painter of animals, died in London, in the 72nd year of his age. This great artist was elected A.R.A. in 1826, R.A. in 1831, and was knighted in 1850.

A new Infant Schoolhouse, connected with Thornton National Schools, Bradford, was opened.

3rd. A notification appeared in the *Gazette* that no new burial-ground should be opened in the parish of Headingley, without the previous consent of one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, and that burials must be discontinued in the churchyard after the 31st December, 1874, except in vaults and walled graves, in which each coffin must be entombed by stonework or brickwork, properly cemented, or in earthern graves which could be opened without the exposure of coffins or the disturbance of remains.

A handsome new Independent Chapel was opened at the village of Allerton, near Bradford. The entire cost of the chapel, inclusive of the site, was about £8,000.

4th. Mr. Ald. Jordon, chairman of the Aspley, Shore, and Long Bridge Improvement Committee of the Huddersfield Town Council, laid the key-stone of the arch of the new bridge which spans the river Colne at Aspley, Huddersfield. The foundation stone was laid on the 20th of September, 1872.

The memorial stone of St. Mark's Church, Manningham, was laid by Mr. F. S. Powell, M.P., in the presence of a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, and a strong muster of the local clergy.

6th. Mrs. James Kitson, junr., of Leeds, died after a very brief illness, and her funeral took place on the 9th, at Roundhay Church. It was largely attended. Mrs. Kitson was cut off in the very prime of life, at the time when her presence seemed to be most needful amid a family of young children. She was one of the pioneers and most active workers in the efforts which had been put forth for the social and intellectual elevation of young women, to whom for six or seven years past she had been in the habit of giving periodical lessons on the laws of health and the improvement of home. About two years before she systematised these lessons, giving them to larger classes in different parts of Leeds. The result of her experience in this field she was induced to publish under the auspices of the Council of the Yorkshire Board of Education, with the title of "Sanitary Lessons to Working Women in Leeds during the Winters of 1872 and 1873."

7th. At a meeting of milkmen held in Leeds, it was resolved to

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raise the wholesale price of milk to 1s. per gallon, and the retail price to 1s. 4d.

8th. Died, Mrs. Alfred Gatty, wife of the Rev. Dr. Gatty, vicar of Ecclesfield. She was known in the literary world as the editor of "Aunt Judy's Magazine," and author of several very popular books of juvenile fiction. Mrs. Gatty, who was in her 64th year, was the youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Scott, who was chaplain to the "Victory" at Trafalgar, and in whose arms Lord Nelson breathed his last.

The new and commodious buildings in connection with the Northern Congregational Schools at Silcoates, near Wakefield, were formally opened. The cost of the structure had been about £3,500.

Died, Dr. Anthony Owst-Atkinson, LL.D., of Hull, at the age of 51. Deceased was a member of the legal profession, but chiefly remarkable for his energy and success in gas enterprises. He was the Chairman of the Whitby Gas Company, he having founded, at great outlay, the extensive works which supplied the whole of the town. He also founded large works at Thirsk, Beverley, and other Yorkshire towns.

9th. Mr. Wm. Middleton, Chairman of the Leeds Board of Guardians, entertained at dinner at the Great Northern Railway Station Hotel, a number of gentlemen, including the Mayor of Leeds (Ald. Oxley), *ex-officio* and elected members of the Board of Guardians, and others. The Mayor, in proposing the health of Mr. Middleton, spoke of the long and valuable services of that gentleman in connection with the Board, and then presented to him a handsome silver epergne, with silver cradle suspended from it, the articles being the gift of the *ex-officio* and elected members of the Board, the clerk, and medical officers. The epergne was of chaste design, of the vine pattern, with clusters of grapes and hanging baskets, the presentation having its origin in the birth of a daughter by Mrs. Middleton.

11th. The foundation stone of a branch store in connection with the Leeds Industrial Co-operative Society was laid in Ellerby Lane by Mr. S. Goodall, one of the directors of the society.

The memorial stones of a new Baptist Chapel and Schools were laid at Brearley, near Halifax, by Mr. John Hodgson, of Sunderland House.

13th. A distressing accident occurred at Filey. Mr. Charles Paget, of Ruddington Grange, Notts (for some years member for Nottingham), Mrs. Paget, and her sister Miss Tebbutt, went on to the rocks near Filey Brigg this afternoon, and whilst sitting looking at the waves dashing near their feet, a huge wave unexpectedly washed them into the sea. A girl who was near saved Miss Tebbutt, but Mr. Paget and his lady were drowned.

The foundation stone of a Chapel of Ease was laid at Barkston Ash, in the parish of Sherburn, by Mr. William Squire, who had given the site.

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14th. The new church of St. John's, which had been erected in Little Horton Lane, Bradford, to accommodate 700 persons, and which had cost about £12,000, was consecrated by the Bishop of Ripon.

16th. Mr. Abraham Horsfall, of the firm of Messrs. Horsfall and Latimer, solicitors, Park Row, Leeds, died at his residence at Whitkirk, in the 72nd year of his age. He was the son of Mr. William Horsfall, of Marsden, near Huddersfield, who was killed by the Luddites in the year 1813. His connection with Leeds extended over a period of 40 years, having been in practice as an attorney nearly the whole of that time. He was one of the earliest promoters of the Leeds Volunteer Rifle Corps, and his connection with the regiment extended over many years. In Church matters he was a zealous worker, and in the charitable institutions of the town he took great interest. He was connected with the Philosophical and Literary Society and the Leeds Library, and for many years he filled the office of honorary secretary to the latter institution.

The Bishop of Ripon reopened the Priory Chapel at Nun Monkton, which had recently been restored in a very handsome manner.

18th. A branch of the Leeds Industrial Co-operative Store was opened in Town Street, Bramley. The new building, with the land, had cost about £2,000.

The Rev. James Fawcett, Vicar of Knaresborough, died in his 76th year. Since his appointment to the vicarage Mr. Fawcett had lived to see the Church School at Low Bridge much enlarged, and great improvements in the National and Infant Schools made necessary to secure the Government grant. The building of Holy Trinity Church was entirely owing to his exertions, and is now a separate district endowed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The reopening of the Parish Church after its complete restoration in 1872, was a work of great magnitude and undertaken at a period of life when few men would have engaged in it, the cost exceeding upwards of £4,000. The rev. gentleman was appointed to the vicarage in 1851, and was previously for 27 years incumbent of St. Mark's, Woodhouse, Leeds.

19th. A stained glass window was uncovered in St. Thomas's Church, Bradford, which had been erected to the memory of the late Rev. H. R. Donagan, first vicar of the church, and through whose unceasing exertions a range of handsome schools, costing about £3,000, were erected in connection with the church.

The Rev. Canon Greenwell, of Durham (and with him several distinguished archæologists) concluded a three weeks examination of the barrows on the Goodmanham Wolds, the property of Lord Londesborough, near Market Weighton. Among the objects found were two beautiful and quite perfect urns, as well as three other good ones, and four more broken, but repairable. The best thing found was a most beautiful war-axe, perforated, with a burnt body, and close to a charming flint knife, delicately serrated along both

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edges. Another flint knife, a very good one ; a pendant of jet, and some very typical skulls were also found. Dr. Wilson, of Pocklington, presented to Mr. Greenwell a large axe-hammer of whinstone, found at Sutton-on-Derwent.

21st. This evening a young woman named Emma Knott, a pupil-teacher, whose parents resided at Barnsley, was walking in the direction of her lodgings, in the neighbourhood of York Road, Leeds, when a man, a perfect stranger, came up to her, seized her by the neck and deliberately cut her throat. Her assailant, who was dressed as a navvy, then ran away and was not captured.

22nd. Mr. James Bray, was interred at Pannal Church, near Harrogate. He died at Fulneck, on the 17th inst., aged 72 years. He began life as a builder at Bradford, and few men were more extensively engaged as a contractor. He made parts of, and in several instances the entirety of, the following works, namely :— The York and North Midland Railway, the North Midland Railway, the first Leeds Waterworks, in 1840, the Crown Point Bridge, the Leeds New Docks, the Eastern Counties Railway, the York, Newcastle, and Darlington Railway, the Dover Harbour and Works, the Stanhope-on-Tyne Railway, the Leeds and Bradford Valley Line of Railway, the Leeds and Thirsk Railway, including the Bramhope Tunnel, the Bombay Waterworks, the Scinde Railway, India, the Methley Branch Railway, the Batley Branch Railway, the Ossett Branch Railway, and many other public works ; and at his death was lessee of the Lumbwood and Doleswood Collieries at Drighlington.

Mr. James Garth Marshall, died at his country seat Monk Coniston, Ambleside, at the age of 71 years, after an illness of only a few days' duration. The deceased gentleman was senior member of the widely-known firm of Messrs. Marshall and Co., flax-spinners, of Leeds and Shrewsbury. He was the third son of Mr. John Marshall, the founder of the well-known family of that name. On the death of his father and of his brother, who was the first Member for Leeds under the Reform Act, he became more prominent in the town than he had previously been as a politician and public man, taking the place which each of them had held in succession among the Liberal party. He was among the earliest advocates of State education, and showed the value which he put upon the instruction of the young by erecting, along with the other members of his firm, schools in Holbeck, intended for the multitudes of children who have passed through their extensive mills. Among other proofs of regard for the interests of those in the neighbourhood of the works, was the building and endowment of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, in Sweet Street, Holbeck This church was erected in 1850, from designs by Sir Gilbert Scott (after the plan of the Temple Church, London), and is a fine specimen of the Early English style of architecture. At the general election in July, 1847, the Liberal party in Leeds was divided on the education question. Mr. Joseph Sturge was brought out by the voluntaries, and Mr.

Marshall by the State educationists. The result was his election as one of the Members for Leeds. He faithfully represented the borough throughout the following Parliament, upon the dissolution of which, in 1852, he retired. Mr. Marshall was always a decided advocate of the Ballot, and when the Reform question came to the front, he was anxious that the representation of the people should not merely be as full numerically as possible, but also as complete as possible. The Leeds Social Improvement Society, founded for the relief of deserving cases of distress and the repression of mendicity, owed its existence chiefly to him; and to other objects of benevolence, and institutions of a philanthropic character, he was a liberal contributor. His scientific and mechanical knowledge was considerable. The latter found ample scope in connection with his prosperous business, and the former in literary contributions on geology and other branches of science read before the Leeds Philosophical Society and other institutions. For many years he acted as one of the honorary curators of the Philosophical Society, and, among other honorary offices, he was a county magistrate and deputy-lieutenant. Mr. Marshall was a native of Leeds, and was born on February 20th, 1802.

The services in connection with the opening of a new Chapel, erected at the bottom of Lowtown, Pudsey, for the United Methodist Free Churches, took place. The cost of the building, including the land, was about £1,500.

23rd. The result of the polling at Hull (*vice* Mr. J. Clay, deceased) was declared—For Colonel Pease, 6,873; for Mr. Reed, 6,594; giving the Conservative candidate a majority of 279.

The Bishop of Ripon consecrated the Church of Holy Trinity, at Thruscross, near Fewston, which had been built on the site of an ancient edifice.

24th. A worsted mill in Alverthorpe Road, Wakefield, occupied by Messrs. Nutter Bros., was destroyed by fire. Damage about £10,000.

25th. The Mayor of Leeds, who had been appointed arbitrator in the dispute between the operative cloth finishers and their employers, gave his decision. He awarded an advance of five per cent. in wages from the time the men commenced work—overtime to be paid for at the rate of time and one-eighth for the first two hours, and time and one-half afterwards. At a meeting held the same evening the men decided to accept it.

After a highly successful career of four months, the Bradford Art Treasures and Industrial Exhibition closed. The admissions had numbered 157,907.

28th. At Howden, a small market town in the East Riding of Yorkshire, with a population of 2,300 persons, only 31 deaths had been registered during the past twelve months, ending Sept. 30th; or at the rate of 13·47 per 1,000. Eleven of the deceased persons attained upwards of 70 years.

The appointment of Canon Woodford to the bishopric of Ely was

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officially notified in the *London Gazette*. The legal confirmation of the Rev. Gentleman took place at Bow Church, Cheapside, London, on the 9th Dec., and the formal election took place at Ely on Dec. 10th, at a meeting of the Dean and Chapter.

29th. At Huddersfield, the wife of James Walker, stonemason, killed her youngest child, aged three years, by cutting its throat. She then cut her own throat.

The Naturalists Exhibition, at Huddersfield, was closed this evening, having been visited by no fewer than 10,000 persons.

30th In the presence of a very large company at St George's Hall, Bradford, a very fine service of silver plate, purchased by subscription, was presented to the Mayor of Bradford (Ald M. W. Thompson), in recognition of his services as Chief Magistrate. The service is sufficient for the use of sixty gentlemen The design of the plate is in keeping with the architecture of the Town Hall The various articles are elaborate in design, and of excellent workmanship Comprised in the service is a very handsome loving cup, and the centre pieces and fruit stands are elegant The Mayor decided to dedicate the plate to the use of his successors in the office, which he had so worthily filled The subscriptions to the testimonial amounted to £1,765, which was contributed by 496 persons. Several of the articles had engraved on them the following inscription —

"Presented by gentlemen connected with the town and trade of Bradford to the Worshipful Matthew William Thompson, Esq, on the termination of his third year of office as Mayor of Bradford, in respectful acknowledgment of his great public spirit; and by him presented to the Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Bradford, October, 1873."

The Rev. John Gott, M A, was nominated by Mr Gladstone, on the part of the Crown, to the Vicarage of Leeds, vacant by the appointment of Dr. Woodford as Bishop of Ely. For many years Mr Gott was vicar of Bramley, and had only recently resigned that living on being presented to the vicarage of Great Yarmouth.

The Parish Church of Boston Spa was reopened, after having been partially rebuilt and otherwise restored. The cost had been about £2,300

The Rev. Rowley Hill, M.A., was appointed to the vicarage of Sheffield.

31st. The Halifax Town Council resolved that from the 1st of January, 1874, the price of gas supplied within the borough should be advanced from 3s 8d to 4s. per 1,000 feet; and outside the borough from 5s to 5s 4d.

A young man named James Rainford, living in Leeds, assaulted his father-in law, named Taylor, with a poker, on the 11th ult. The latter died this day in consequence of the injuries he had received. Rainford was committed to the assizes on a charge of manslaughter.

November 1st. The toll-bars situated between Leeds and Otley were abolished this night. There were three toll-bars on the road.

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The Bishop of Ripon laid the foundation stone of new National Schools to be erected in connection with the Parish Church of Osset-cum-Gawthorpe.

Lord Chief Justice Bovill died, at Coombe, near Kingston-on-Thames. He was born in 1814.

2nd. At Middlesbro', a miner, named Christopher Brown, murdered his son, aged four years, by nearly severing the head from the body, and then cut his own throat, but not fatally.

Mr. Timothy Bentley, the Bradford beadle and bellman, attended the Parish Church in a new uniform, purchased for him by subscription by a few gentlemen at Bradford. Bentley wore on his head a "cocked hat," trimmed with gold lace, and in his hand he carried his staff or pole of office. His coat was olive green, trimmed with scarlet and gold, his waistcoat scarlet and gold, and his trousers grey, the outside seam finished with scarlet.

3rd. The Mayor of Bradford (Mr. Thompson) was presented by the butchers of that town with the heads of two Spanish bullocks and an illuminated address. A silver plate on the head of each bullock was suitably inscribed, and the address was as follows :—

"Presented to Matthew William Thompson, Esq., Mayor of Bradford, as a memento of the trade procession which took place in connection with the opening of the Town Hall, Sept. 9, 1873. We, on behalf of the town, who took part in the proceedings on that occasion, beg your acceptance of the heads of the two Spanish bullocks which were exhibited by them; and at the same time to express our thanks for the kindness and energy shown by your Worship on that memorable day."

The Mayor, who was loudly applauded, expressed his thanks, and said that the magnificent brace of heads with which he had been presented should occupy the most prominent part of his house at Parkgate.

The town trustees of Sheffield decided to purchase twenty acres of land belonging to the Water Company, at Crookes Moor, for the purpose of a park and recreation ground, at a cost of £14,000.

5th. The opening services in connection with the new Baptist Chapel in Wintoun Street, North Street, Leeds (erected in place of the old chapel in Call Lane), were preached by the Rev. J. P. Chown, of Bradford, and the Rev. J. Lewitt, of Scarbro'.

6th. Mr. J. R. Mortimer, of Driffield, the well-known archæologist, completed a very interesting investigation of a group of three tumuli, situate in "Garton Slack," about one mile east of the village of Wetwang, near Driffield. In these tumuli were no less than twelve interments by inhumation, and four interments after cremation. The relics which accompanied these interments consisted of a beautiful jet button of large size, a bone pin, and two other bone articles of unknown use, a dagger-shaped instrument or weapon, 10½ inches long, made from the left side human femur. This instrument is believed to be unique, and the only known British specimen made of a human bone. There were also found an exquisitely-polished flint axe, three flint knives, and many flakes; with one

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deposit of flakes lay a kidney-shaped pebble of yellowish quartz, the size of a hen's egg; and the fresh-battered appearance of its ends showed that it had been used to strike off the flakes, and then interred with them. The articles of earthenware brought to light comprised a fine food vase, and a small cup-shaped vessel, placed together in a manner suggestive of their use; also four elegantly formed and elaborately ornamented drinking-cups, one of which was uninjured and quite a gem. The three others were crushed by the pressure of the mound. They measured respectively 8½ inches, 8½ inches, and 7¼ inches high; and 6 inches, 5 inches, and 5½ and 5 inches in diameter at the mouth. They varied in type, and formed a very fine series of this beautiful description of vase. The collective information obtained from this examination was of great archæological value.

During the construction of a bridge over the river Aire at Charlestown, for the Shipley and Guiseley Railway, a raft, used by the men for crossing the river, was upset. About a dozen of the men were being drawn across the river, when the man who had hold of the chain missed his footing and fell into the water, causing the raft to cant over. The other men, fearful of being capsized, rushed to the opposite extremity of the raft, and in an instant all the men were struggling in the river. The man who had hold of the chain stuck to it, but the others were carried down the river, which was much swollen by heavy rain and was running with great velocity. Several of them managed, with great difficulty, to reach the bank, but four men were drowned, namely—James Sweeney, John Fleming, William Turner, and Peter Mulligan.

The Burmantofts Free Gospel Chapel and Sunday School, at Leeds, were formally opened—a sermon being preached in the evening by the Rev. W. Best. The entire premises had cost £2,500.

An alarming railway accident occurred on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company's line at Ingham's Colliery Junction, about two miles out of Dewsbury, and four from Wakefield, through a passenger train from Manchester running into a goods train. About twenty passengers were more or less injured, among whom were the Rev. Peter Mackenzie, Wesleyan minister, of Newcastle, and Mr. Walter Todd, of Stretford. Much damage was done to rolling stock, and the traffic was impeded for several hours.

9th. ELECTION OF MAYORS.—*Barnsley*, Mr. C. Newman; Batley, Mr. Councillor W. Brooke; Beverley, Mr. H. E. Silvester; Bradford, Mr. Manoah Rhodes; Dewsbury, Mr. Ald. Joseph Day; Doncaster, Mr. Wm. Cotterell Clarke; Halifax, Mr. Thomas Wayman; Huddersfield, Mr. Ald. Brooke; Hull, Mr. J. L. Seaton; Leeds, Mr. Ald. Marsden; Middlesbro', Mr. Edward Williams; Pontefract, Mr. Mark Pearson; Richmond, Mr. Ald. Robinson; Ripon, Mr. Ald. Thompson; Rotherham, Mr. H. Wigfield; Scarbro', Mr. Geo. White; Sheffield, Mr. Ald. Hallam; Wakefield, Mr. T. W. Haigh; York, Mr. Ald. John March, Lord Mayor.

11th. A public demonstration was held in Leeds in celebration of

the opening of the new Central Stores of the Leeds Industrial Co-operative Society in Albion Street. A procession with bands and banners marched through the streets, and afterwards a tea took place in the Town Hall. Mr. Tabbern, president of the society, took the chair, and gave a very favourable account of the progress of the society, showing that the number of members was 10,374, and that the turnover during the past year had been £180,667.

The North-Eastern express train which left Harrogate at 11.35 a.m., ran into a goods train which was in the act of shunting at Headingley Station, near Leeds. Two of the goods waggons were thrown off the rails and slight injury was done to one or two carriages, and the line was blocked for some time. Several passengers were seriously injured, among whom were Capt. Holdforth, R.N., Knaresborough; Mr. Thomas Teale Powell, registrar of births and deaths, Harrogate; his sister-in-law, Mrs. Hannam, of Gainsborough; Miss Knowles, Wetherby; Mr. Whitteron, Braham Hall, Plumpton; Mr. Harrop, Harrogate; Mr. Hartress and his son, Harrogate; Mr. Edward Brown, Harrogate; Mrs. Gamble, Sherburn; Mrs. Kaye, Knaresborough; and a little boy named Fox.

12th. A meeting of gentlemen in favour of the construction of a Railway to Roundhay Park, was held in Leeds, Ald. Barran presiding, when, after some discussion, the plans submitted by Mr. Fenwick, of the firm of Messrs. Martin and Fenwick, were approved of, and the necessary Parliamentary notices ordered to be given, with a view to the introduction of a bill at the next session; the proposed line to start from the top of Briggate and be carried through Burmantofts, Harehills, and Gipton, to the Park. The scheme afterwards fell through for want of support.

Lord Wharncliffe performed the ceremony of turning the first sod of a new and important colliery on his estate at Carlton, between Barnsley and Wakefield. The coal field was 1,500 acres in extent; contained a very superior quality of coal, and had been leased to the Yorkshire and Derbyshire Coal and Iron Company (Limited). The spade, which was a very handsome one, was supplied by Messrs. Spear and Jackson, of Sheffield, and had engraved on it the following inscription:—

"With this spade the Right Honourable Edward Montagu Granville Stuart-Wortley, Lord Wharncliffe, turned the first sod of a colliery of the Yorkshire and Derbyshire Coal and Iron Company (Limited), at Carlton, in the county of York, on Wednesday, 12th of November, 1873."

15th. An accident of a very serious nature occurred to a passenger train at the Bradley Station, two miles and a-half from Huddersfield, on the London and North-Western Railway, whereby a number of persons were injured, two or three rather seriously. A goods train had proceeded as far as within about a hundred or two hundred yards of Longwood Station, when by some means the whole train—which consisted of eight waggons and a break van—began to run back towards Huddersfield. The Gledholt pointsman being made aware of this, turned the runaway train on to the down line, and it

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passed on towards Huddersfield and through the station at a great speed—estimated at between 40 and 45 miles per hour. It passed by Hillhouse at a very quick rate, and in three minutes more it had reached the end of the platform of Bradley Station, when it run into a passenger train as it was pulling up alongside the platform. There was a great crash, and a good deal of damage was done to rolling stock. The guard's van of the passenger train was smashed to atoms, and the guard, a young man named Isaac Pogson, of Marsh, Huddersfield, was forced through the end of the composite carriage next to the van, and into the second.compartment. Pogson had scalp wounds, right arm badly crushed, and other injuries of an external an internal nature; Higginbottom, the breaksman, was also severely injured. Among the other passengers injured were Benjamin Carter, of Mirfield Moor, shoemaker; William Hirst, Heaton Lodge, pointsman; Charles Brook, Bradley, mason, and wife; Sarah Brook, of Bradley, wife of Sam Brook, mason; William Barlow, Colne Bridge, spinner; Julius Benedict, of Huddersfield, and others.

17th. The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the tower of the Church of St. Botolph, or Knottingley Old Church, was performed by Lord Houghton, having been preceded by a service, at which the sermon was preached by the Archbishop of York. After the ceremony a public meeting was held, at which addresses were delivered by Lord Houghton, Mr. Childers, M.P., and Mr. Waterhouse, M.P.

While hunting near Conisboro' Castle, Earl Fitzwilliam's horse fell, and his Lordship's collar bone was broken.

18th. The ceremony of declaring the new chimney of Messrs. Lister and Company's mills, at Manningham, complete, was performed. Mr. Lister, Capt. Lepper, Messrs. Andrews and Pepper, the architects, and Mr. Beanland, the builder, ascended to the top of it, and there Mr. Lister broke a bottle of wine over it, naming it "Lister's Pride." Luncheon was partaken of by the company at the top. The chimney is 94 yards high, from the bottom of the foundation. The total weight of material used in its construction was nearly 7,000 tons, and the cost about £10,000.

20th. A fire occurred on the premises of Messrs. Wilson and Davis, silversmiths and platers, Sycamore Street, Sheffield. The damage was estimated to exceed £2,000.

Mr. Edward Thornhill Simpson, died at his residence, Thornhill House, Walton, near Wakefield. He was one of the most enterprising and successful business men in the West Riding. He was the leading partner in the Calder Soap Works at Thornes, joint owner of Lundhill Colliery, near Barnsley, and for many years was a partner in the firm of Teall, Lepaige, and Co., grease extractors, Wakefield. He was also connected with a large candle-making firm in London, and for a number of years was an extensive manufacturer of tillage. He had been a director of the Wakefield and Barnsley Bank for 19 years. He formerly had a seat in the Town Council, and for a

number of years took an active part in the business of the Farmers' Club. He made a liberal use of his wealth in assisting the unfortunate and suffering.

Mr. James Leeming, an Alderman of Bradford, died at his residence, Shipley Road, near Bradford. The deceased gentleman was about sixty years old. He took an active share in the local government of the town, first as Town Councillor, and for the last five years he had been an alderman.

21st. The members of the Lennox Lodge (No. 123) of Freemasons, had a splendid monumental column erected near the front entrance of Richmond Parish Church, to the memory of the late Mr. Matthew Greathead, who was the oldest Freemason in England, and supposed to be the oldest in the world. The column is 12 ft. in height without the base, and is a piece of fine workmanship. It is a richly-carved broken cap, and on the east side of the pedestal is a white marble tablet, on which is represented various masonic symbols. It is surrounded by an iron railing, at each corner of which are the emblems of the craft emblazoned in gold, on a blue ground. The inscription on the marble tablet is printed in gold, and is as follows :—

"To the memory of
MATTHEW GREATHEAD,
Who was initiated into the mysteries of ancient Freemasonry, in the Lennox Lodge, Richmond, December 27th, 1797, and continued a zealous and consistent member of the craft until his death, Dec. 31st, 1871, at the advanced age of 101 years and eight months.—*Axde, Vide, Tace.*"

The portrait of Mr. Samuel Hey, late senior surgeon to the Leeds General Infirmary, painted by Mr. Sydney Hodges, was formally presented to the Infirmary Board in the presence of a large number of Mr. Hey's friends and fellow-practitioners.

22nd. The first triennial election under the Ballot Act of the Leeds School Board took place. There were 25 candidates. Little excitement was caused by the event. The result of the election was as follows :—

| CANDIDATES ELECTED. | Votes. |
|---|---|
| J. M. Fawcett (Methodist New Connexion) ... ... ... | 27,008 |
| Catherine M. Buckton (Unitarian—Non-sectarian) ... | 26,123 |
| Joseph Harrison (United Methodist Free Church)... ... | 24,758 |
| Rev. E. Jackson (Churchman) ... ... ... ... ... ... | 22,766 |
| Rev. J. H. F. Kendall (Churchman) ... ... ... ... ... | 20,157 |
| Sir A. Fairbairn (Churchman) ... ... ... ... ... ... | 19,208 |
| W. H. Conyers (Congregationalist—Non-sectarian) ... | 18,521 |
| Dr. Geo. P. Kelly (Roman Catholic) ... ... ... ... ... | 18,115 |
| C. Gardiner (Primitive Methodist ... ... ... ... ... | 16,656 |
| John Jowitt (Congregationalist) ... ... ... ... ... ... | 16,490 |
| W. Long (Roman Catholic) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 16,374 |
| Rev. S. Flood, (Churchman)... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 15,978 |
| Wm. Rothery (Churchman) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 14,850 |
| H. B. Legg (Wesleyan) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 13,789 |
| Thos. Harvey (Friend) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 13,760 |
| CANDIDATES DEFEATED. | |
| F. W. Tetley (Churchman) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 13,245 |

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|---|---|
| Wm. Glover Joy (Wesleyan) | 12,844 |
| Edward Lee (Independent) | 11,879 |
| Jas. Stables (Churchman) | 11,118 |
| Jas. Wilson (Wesleyan) | 9,973 |
| William Barker (Bramley, Radical) | 8,629 |
| J. B. Barry (Independent) | 1,521 |
| E. Sheldon (Independent) | 639 |
| J. S. Bowes (Independent) | 436 |
| J. D. Woodcock (Independent) | 201 |

The Transatlantic steamer, Ville du Havre, was run down off the Azores this night, by the Lochearn, of Glasgow. The Ville du Havre sank within twelve minutes of the collision, and out of 313 persons who were on board, 226 were killed or drowned.

23rd. Belgrave Chapel, Leeds, which had been closed for several weeks was reopened, the Rev. G. W. Conder, of London, preaching to crowded congregations both morning and evening. The cost of the alterations and improvements had been about £1,300.

The Rev. Canon Woodford preached his last sermon as Vicar of Leeds, in the Parish Church, to a very large congregation.

St. Mary's Church, Beeston, was reopened after undergoing thorough restoration.

The flax and tow warehouse of Messrs. Irving and Co., Wellington Street, Hull, was burned down. The loss was estimated at about £50,000.

24th. The Rev. S. W. Cope accepted the Vicarage of Bramley, vacant by the appointment of the Rev. John Gott to the Vicarage of Leeds.

25th. The vicarage of Knaresborough, vacant by the death of the Rev. J. Fawcett, was accepted by the Rev. Canon Crosthwaite, of St. Andrew's Church, Leeds.

The fine set of schools known as St. Joseph's Catholic Schools, situate on the top of Old Bank, Halifax, the foundation stone of which was laid in August, 1872, by Mr. John Lister, of Shibden Hall, and who gave the site, (3000 yards,) were opened with a public tea and concert. The schools had cost £3,000.

27th. A building of three storeys, used as a machine shop by Messrs. Hirst and Walker, at Cleckheaton, was burnt down, and some adjacent buildings were damaged. The loss was estimated at upwards of £1,500.

Trinity Church, Ripon, was reopened, after being closed for seven months, for alterations and improvements.

29th. The bells of Ilkley Church were increased by the addition of a new treble and tenor, the latter weighing upwards of 18 cwt. The new bells, cast by Messrs. Taylor, of Loughborough, the founder of the six bells already in the tower, completed a very fine ring of eight. The bells were fully tested this day by ringers from Otley, Calverley, Keighley, and other places in the neighbourhood.

30th. At Scarborough, two young men, William Strutt, and another, (who formed part of the crew of the Young Fanny, of

Grimsby,) were drowned by the capsizing of a small boat in which they were rowing about the bay. A youth named John Hare, who was also in the boat, managed to swim ashore.

An under porter at the Sheffield Public Hospital, named Sawbridge, attempted to murder a servant girl named Maloy, who had declined his attentions because her parents did not approve of them. He stabbed her with a knife used in the hospital for performing amputations.

December 1st. Among the purchases of fat stock at the Birmingham Show, one was made by Mr. Richard Wood, of Woodhouse Lane, Leeds, who purchased the first prize Devon ox, bred and fed by Her Majesty the Queen, at the Home Farm, Windsor.

At the West Riding Gaol Delivery, Leeds, before Mr. Justice Archibald, a labourer named Charles Parker, aged 26, was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude for having stabbed Joseph Gamble, of Sheffield.——Annie Costello, aged 20, factory hand, was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude for causing the death of her father, at Halifax.——2nd. Benjamin Watson, aged 25, was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude and twenty-five lashes with the "cat," for a robbery with violence at Leeds.——Thomas Smith, aged 25, labourer, and Robert George Hawthorne, aged 21, puddler, to seven years' penal servitude, for an assault and robbery at Sheffield; and Francis Montague, aged 23, labourer, to a similar term of imprisonment and twenty-five lashes of the cat.——3rd. Patrick Monaghan, a shoemaker, for stabbing a collier named Smith, at Attercliffe, was sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude.——7th. John Mills and John Crossby, both colliers, were convicted of the manslaughter of Peter Smith, at Barnsley, on the 15th Oct. last, on which evening deceased had been drinking with several other men at the Junction Inn public-house, a short distance from the cemetery. They all appeared to be on friendly terms, and left the house together shortly before ten o'clock at night. About half-an-hour after they had gone from the house, a man came in and told the landlord, Mr. Taylor, that there was a man lying apparently dead in the field opposite Taylor's, and his informant being joined by several other persons they went into the field and found Smith lying on his back insensible. He was at once removed to the inn, and medical aid sent for. He died, however, in about ten minutes from the time of his removal from the field. A man named Reuben Thewlis, a labourer, stated that as he was passing the road not far from the Junction Inn, he saw several men throw what appeared to be the body of a man into the field where deceased was found, and then make off in the direction of Barnsley. On examining deceased a large wound was found at the back of his head, evidently from a kick. On the road near to the field there were indications of a severe struggle having taken place, whilst on the footpath adjoining the public-house appearances showed that a body had been dragged across to the wall separating the field from the road. The Judge in sentencing the prisoners said the view which the jury had taken

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was, that the prisoners had accelerated the death of this unfortunate man by throwing him over a hedge, giving them the benefit of the doubt whether they were the persons who inflicted the serious injuries he had received before. This was, at all events, clear; they found him that night, just before they dragged him across the road, leaning against the wall in a miserable condition, having received most serious injury, fracture of the skull, and with blood streaming from him in a manner which must have shown them that he had not been drinking but was fearfully hurt. In that condition, instead of attempting to assist him by taking him into the adjoining inn and aiding in prolonging his life, or comforting and aiding him in his dying moments, they seized and dragged him to the other side, and there, one holding him by the head and the other by the feet, threw him recklessly over the hedge into a field. It was difficult to imagine conduct more cruel, heartless, and savage, and the sentence upon them was penal servitude for ten years' each.

2nd. A singular accident occurred at Sheffield. Between eleven and twelve o'clock the shops of Mr. Askham, merchant tailor, and Mr. Proctor, draper, Fargate, one of the busiest thoroughfares in the town, fell in with a tremendous crash, burying the contents of the shops and furniture beneath many tons of rubbish. Though many persons were passing at the time they all escaped uninjured.

4th. The premises of the Heckmondwike Manufacturing Company (Limited), were destroyed by fire, supposed to have been caused by some hard substance finding its way into a willeying machine.

One of the most disastrous conflagrations that had taken place in Halifax for many years occurred at Wellington Mills, Lower Wade Street, which were owned and occupied by Messrs. S. C. Lister and Co., and used principally in the silk manufacture. There had been some defect in the gas supply to the mills, caused by the derangement of one of the meters, and on the afternoon of the 3rd the Corporation plumbers were acquainted with the fact. On the following morning they went to remedy the defects. A valve was removed from one of the meters, in order that it might be repaired, and a wooden plug inserted in the interval. This was in the basement storey of a six-storied mill, adjoining Stone Dam Road, and near the Hebble Brook. It was afterwards supposed that by the pressure of gas, this wooden plug had been forced from its place, as there was a very strong smell of gas in the lower rooms of the mill. About ten o'clock a violent explosion took place, and was accompanied by the breaking out of a fierce and destructive fire. The utmost alarm was caused amongst the workpeople, and men, women, and children rushed down the staircases, whilst many others in their haste to escape threw themselves from the windows of the first, second, and third stories. Many were burned by the explosion, and several injured themselves in their efforts to escape. The east end of the mill, from basement to garret, was speedily one mass of fire, and in less than half-an-hour from the first alarm the roof fell

in with a great crash, carrying with it the whole of the floors to the ground floor. By the strenuous exertions of the Corporation brigade, supplemented by that of Messrs. John Crossley and Sons Limited, with their steam fire engine, the fire was prevented spreading beyond the mill in which it first broke out, and which was entirely destroyed in less than an hour from the time of the outbreak. The damage was estimated at from £25,000 to £30,000. Five girls, workers at the mill, were found to be missing, and their bodies were afterwards discovered among the ruins. The following is a list of their names :—Annie Dawson, aged eight, daughter of Thomas Dawson, Mayfield Terrace, Queen's Road; Margaret Ellen Morton, aged 11, of John Street, Cross Field; Mary Ann Jowett, aged 14, of Bell Street, Claremount; Mary Lee, aged 18, of Fitzwilliam Street, Mount Pleasant; and Ann Stott aged 19, of Brown Street, Claremount. On the 11th a public funeral of the above took place. The *cortege* started from the Infirmary at about three o'clock—there being five hearses and twenty-two mourning carriages, the latter containing the families and other relatives of the deceased—and was accompanied by a procession of factory girls, managers, cashiers, clerks, and overlookers employed at the destroyed mill. The scholars of St. Thomas's Sunday schools, headed by the Rev. E. Bagott, vicar of St. Thomas's Church, were also present, two of the deceased being their fellow-scholars. There were at least 20,000 spectators and others lining the road to the borough cemetery, several thousands of whom went into the cemetery. The funeral service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Mellor, the five deceased being all interred in one grave.

An extraordinary election for a representative of the North Ward in the Leeds Town Council took place, the vacancy having been caused by the death of Mr. T. B. Cornock, who was only elected at the recent general municipal election. The candidates were Mr. James Lowley, and Mr. Thomas Green. At the close of the poll it was found that each candidate had received 880 votes. On a scrutiny, 885 votes were given for the former, and 880 for the latter.

5th. A new and commodious building, erected for the purposes of a Dispensary, at a cost of more than £6,000, on one side of the Bradford Infirmary, and fronting to Westgate, in that town, was formally opened. Mr. Edward West presided, and performed the opening ceremony.

8th. Before the Master of the Rolls, a petition was presented by Mr. Thos. Clapham for the winding-up of the Leeds Royal Park Estates Company (Limited). The Master made an order for the winding-up.

9th. At the annual show of the Leeds Smithfield Club, about £500 was offered in prizes. In shorthorns, Mr. Edward Wortley, of Uppingham, was awarded the chief prize for an ox, which had gained for its owner this year prizes estimated at about £400. In other breeds the chief prize winners were from Aberdeenshire, amongst them being Mr. Reid, who carried off the Mayor's Cup for

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the best animal in the collection, and the cup offered by the Royal Agricultural Society for the best Scotch animal shown.

A presentation was made to Councillor Symons, Deputy-governor of the Hull Board of Guardians, at the Parochial Offices, Postern-gate, consisting of a silver inkstand and silver salver, weighing about fifty ounces. The salver was inscribed as follows :—

"Presented, with a silver inkstand, to Mr. Councillor John Symons, M.R.I.A., by the Board of Guardians and a few friends, on the occasion of his marriage, as a token of respect, and a mark of their appreciation of his services to his native town."

10th. Mr. John Rollit, solicitor, died at his residence, Spring Villa, Anlaby, near Hull. Mr. Rollit was most highly and universally respected in private life and as a member of the legal profession, of which he became a member upwards of thirty years ago, commencing practice as a partner in the firm of Messrs. Dryden and Sons, an office of the highest standing and of very extensive practice. Subsequently he entered into business alone, and ultimately took his sons into partnership. During his professional life, Mr. Rollit occupied the position of President of the Hull Law Society, and conducted one or two elections as the Conservative agent, but as a general rule he avoided both business and engagements of a public nature. He was always ready to lend his aid to useful and charitable objects, and in this manner unostentatiously did a very large amount of good; but his whole life was devoted to his home and to his family. He had a most kindly and genial disposition; never, in either professional or private life, offending either by word or act; and never spoke harshly or unfeelingly of the conduct of anyone.

11th. The foundation stone of a New Mechanics' Institute was laid at Calverley by Mr. J. Fielden, M.P. In the evening there was a public meeting, over which Mr. Illingworth, M.P., presided, and he and other gentlemen addressed those present.

Died, aged 67 years, Mr. Darnton Lupton, at his residence, Harehills House, Leeds. He was truly a "Leeds Worthy," and his name was "familiar as a household word" by his good deeds and virtues. Of him it may be said (as it has been said of another local celebrity) that "He was endowed with talents that dignified every relation of life; he maintained with inflexible uprightness the character of a merchant, with impartial justice the office of a magistrate, and with unshaken confidence the warmth of friendship; always ready to promote the welfare of Leeds. Its literary, scientific, and charitable institutions each found in him a judicious adviser and generous patron." He was born in Leeds, in 1806. He entered business on his own account in 1827, on the death of his father, and for many years he was head of the eminent firm of Wm. Lupton and Sons, cloth merchants, Wellington Street. In 1851 he took a prominent part in the formation of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce —of which he was, for seventeen years, the president. In 1858 he was mainly instrumental in establishing an Industrial Exhibition, whose primary object was to afford the members of the British

Association, who that year held their annual congress in the town, an opportunity of inspecting in a collected form some of the most prominent and valuable productions of the local manufactures and industrial resources. Under the provisions of the Loan Societies Act, Mr. Lupton undertook the onerous duties of treasurer to the Friendly Loan Society, which between the years 1844 and 1868 lent upwards of £300,000 to the working classes on their own personal security, and the profits of this undertaking were expended in building the cupola, wall, and railing at the Coloured Cloth Hall, prior to Her Majesty's visit to the town. It was chiefly due to Mr. Lupton's personal exertions that on the occasion of the old Court House being vacated by the authorities of the borough, Lord Elgin and Lord Stanley of Alderley consented to the removal of the post-office from Albion Street to the commodious premises in Park Row. In these and in other ways Mr. Lupton's name had for more than a generation been inseparably connected with the commercial history of Leeds. But Mr. Lupton looked beyond the commercial interests of his fellow-townsmen, and tried to serve them in other ways. He was one of twenty-two gentlemen who in 1836 were placed on the first commission of the peace for the borough. Again and again was the shadow of death cast over that first commission, until he became the senior magistrate. In the year 1860 he was nominated a justice of the peace for the West Riding. In his public duties he brought to the discharge of his judicial functions, industry, energy, and a high standard of rectitude. In his decisions on the bench he scorned to court popularity, but endeavoured to hold the scales with a steady hand. To the wrongdoer he was a terror; to the innocent and the oppressed a powerful friend. He was elected a member of the Town Council under the Municipal Corporations Act for the North Ward, on the 26th December, 1835. In November, 1841, he was elevated to the aldermanic bench; and in November, 1844, he was elected Mayor. It was during the year he was Mayor that the Board of Guardians for the township of Leeds was constituted, and at a subsequent period he became a member of that board. As an *ex-officio* member of the board, as re-constituted for the Leeds Union, he took great interest in the Workhouse and the Industrial Schools. The Leeds Working Men' Institute, which had its home in the old Assembly Rooms, near the Corn Exchange, owed its foundation, in 1861, to his public spirit and philanthropy. He aided the institute with his purse, his counsel, his labour, and his influence for nearly ten years. It had more the character of a working man's club than of an educational society, and there were thousands who participated in its advantages. By the wise admixture of amusement and learning, the club was the means of drawing together a class of men whose wants were not met by any other institution in the country, and combined with it Mr. Lupton established in Kirkgate a similar institute for the young. So thoroughly were his efforts on their behalf appreciated, that on the 28th November, 1864, the members of the institute, to the number of 1617,

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presented him with a beautiful bronze vase and an address. (See "Annals," vol. 2, page 355.] The presentation took place at the Victoria Hall, where it was witnessed by an unusually crowded audience. Of the good he did by stealth, it has been said that "Many a widow's heart did he gladden with the cruse of oil, many a tale of distress did he turn into a song of rejoicing." He took a warm interest in the Guardian Asylum, the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, the Social Improvement Society, and other associations designed for the benefit of the erring and the unfortunate. He gave much attention to all sanitary questions, and helped to ameliorate the trials of the suffering poor. For more than a year previous to the opening of the Convalescent Home at Cookridge, Mr. Lupton maintained a convalescent home in Leeds, and when Mr. Smith founded the Cookridge institution he became a warm supporter of it. One of the best works in which he was engaged was the establishment and maintenance for several years, in conjunction with the Rev. E. Jackson, of a convalescent hospital for fever patients. It is impossible to enumerate all the noble deeds of the deceased. Those that have been mentioned abundantly testify to his goodness of heart and his sympathy with his less fortunate fellow-creatures.

13th. The opening of a new hall for the Burley Perseverance Temperance Society, erected in Wordsworth Street, Kirkstall Road, Leeds, was celebrated.

Lord Houghton was present at the presentation of a piece of plate and an address to Major Lee, of Pontefract, on his retirement from the 4th West York Administrative Battalion of Volunteers, and from the captaincy of the 18th (Pontefract) Volunteer Rifle Corps. Messrs. Manoah Rhodes and Sons, of Bradford, were entrusted with supplying the silver, and the salver and centrepiece were of a very handsome character.

A fire broke out in a large warehouse in Bradford Road, Dewsbury, belonging to Mrs. Mary Armitage and Sons, shoddy merchants, doing damage to the amount of £7,000.

14th. Dr. Woodford, late Vicar of Leeds, was consecrated as Bishop of Ely in Westminster Abbey. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, Ripon, Lincoln, Winchester, Carlisle, and Rochester, took part in the ceremony, and more than 200 clergymen, in their robes, were present. The bells of the Leeds Parish Church were frequently rung during the day in honour of the event.

15th. A handsome testimonial, consisting of a silver tea and coffee service, a silver salver, and a purse of gold of 250 guineas, was presented to the Rev. Thomas Richardson, who for upwards of half a century had been second master of St. Peter's School, Clifton, near York, on his retirement from that office, the subscribers to the testimonial being his personal friends and former pupils of the school.

A boiler at the works of Mr. A. Crowther, rag puller, Spa Well, Elland, near Halifax, whilst working at 32 lbs. pressure, burst and

scalded very severely about eight persons. Three brothers of the name of Barrett, were removed to their home, and were receiving every attention (two of them being in one bed), when by some means the cotton wadding in which they were wrapped was accidentally set on fire, and Richard and Joseph were so fearfully burnt that they died a few hours afterwards. Another death was that of William Wilkinson, who had been very severely scalded, and the other persons injured by the explosion were Mrs. Crowther, John Barrett, Joseph Hemingway, Edward Moss, and Wm. Crowther.

16th. A most destructive gale of wind passed over the Midland and Northern Counties of England, early this morning, the effects of which were most disastrous. The previous night was fine and clear, with a bright star-lit sky. About four o'clock the wind increased to a storm, and from that time to between eight and nine in the morning, it blew with exceptional violence. Buildings were partially blown down or unroofed in all directions, trees were uprooted, and the streets were strewn with broken bricks, chimney pots, and slates. In Leeds, the damage done to mills, warehouses, and places of business was very great. The large dry-house occupied by Mr. Snell in Millgarth Street, was a complete wreck, doing injury to two workmen, Joseph Brown and Benjamin Whitaker. A portion of Mr. Snell's shed roof was blown across a passage 6 ft. in width, and smashed a large part of the malt-kiln of Messrs. Proctor, besides causing damage to the brew-house and malt-kiln of the Devonshire Arms public-house. In Hill's Yard, Meadow Lane, a mill chimney, 30 yards high, connected with the premises of Mr. John Barker, was blown down, falling through the roof of the shed, upon the machinery, and completely destroying the building. At Warburton's chemical works, Hunslet, a large chimney was blown down, breaking through the roofs and sides of a small charcoal mill. A large building in the course of erection for Mr. Kirk, in Great Wilson Street, was blown down. A machine shop in Beeston Road was almost destroyed. By the falling of a wall parapet into a stable of Messrs. Horsfield, Saxton Lane, a man named James Saynor was injured. A new foundry, being erected in Beeston Road, for Messrs. Burnley, was blown down, and a similar fate befel a malt-kiln in Elland Road, A large and handsome new chapel for the Baptists, in York Road, nearly complete, was left a wreck. A portion of the spire of Kirkstall Church fell, and a similar mishap occurred at Ventnor Street Chapel. Part of the steeple and the bells of St. Joseph's Church, Hunslet, fell through the roof, damaging the organ, and at St. Ann's, Park Row, one of the pinnacles was blown down. One of the side pinnacles of the Church Institute, Albion Place, fell, doing damage to the roof. Many of the large windows at the Infirmary were smashed, and the massive minaret, near Dr. Henderson's house at the Grammar School, was displaced. The chimney-stack fell through the roof of a dwelling-house at the corner of North Street and Lowerhead Row. The chimney at the house of Mr. Conyers, Giles Yard, fell through the bedroom, injuring

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a child. Seven stacks of chimneys were blown down in Kendall Terrace, and a large house in the course of erection in Kendall Lane was reduced nearly to ruins. At Airedale Mount much damage was done, and at St. John's Cottage the drawing room window was blown in, besides other damage. Four houses in Roundhay Road were destroyed. In Reginald Terrace the chimney of the house occupied by Mr. Bell fell through the roof. At Chapeltown, at Misses Davis' boarding school, the children had to be rescued from the bedrooms by means of ladders. In the neighbourhood of Woodhouse Moor, damaged roofs, broken chimneys, &c., were common. At Bradford and the district much damage was done to property. At Undercliffe, the chimneys and attics of five houses, in the course of erection, were blown away. At Bowling, Manningham, Great Horton, &c., there was much damage, but no loss of life. At Halifax a new brick chimney, 40 yards high, at Bedford and Sons saw mill, was blown down, killing a youth named James Fiddler, and injuring John Fielding, Charles Wrigley, and Abraham Darley. At Sheffield there was great damage done to property, and frightful sacrifice of life. At Messrs. Reynolds and Sons cutlery works, in Trippet Lane, a large chimney, 40 yards high, fell upon the workshops, injuring a large number of workmen. The following, on being rescued from the ruins, were found to be dead:—John Crookes, John Brown, John Aster, William Evans, Thomas Paules, and George Bower; and the brother of the latter, William Brown, died afterwards. At Norfolk Works, Messrs. Firth and Sons chimney, 40 yards high, was blown across a hammer shop, injuring three men, Samuel Hattersley, James Craig, and John Winter. A large foundry at Attercliffe had the roof of the shop blown away, and a man named Rolley was killed. The engine chimney at Phœnix Works was blown down. An engine chimney at Matthewman and Sons works, Milton Street, was blown down, injuring rather severely several men. About fifty injured persons were taken to the Infirmary and the Public Hospital from various parts of the town. Three more deaths were afterwards recorded, namely:—Mr. Robinson, landlord of the Norfolk Hotel, G. W. Hardwicke, and John Docking. The pinnacles of Square Congregational Church, Halifax, were blown off the tower, and fell through the roof, doing considerable damage. At Batley, the Parish Church and St. Thomas's Church were much damaged, as was a new Board School at Purlwell, where a new house was blown down. At Soothill, a Board School was injured in the roof, and portions of the walling were blown down. At Chidswell, Mrs. Stubley, wife of Mr. Geo. Stubley, manufacturer, died from fright, caused by one of the windows of the house in which they resided having been blown in. At Heckmondwike, the roofs of two chapels and a foundry were partly blown off. By reason of the gale the clock in St. Leonard's church, Malton, struck twenty-one instead of ten. At midnight the clock struck one, and was an hour wrong all the day following. The Railway Station at Monkhill, Pontefract, had nearly all its chimneys blown down and through the

roof, and adjoining premises were also damaged. At Weeton, a small station near Harrogate, the whole of the railway buildings were blown down just as an early train from Leeds arrived. The guard was seriously injured. At Ripon, Ure Lodge, the residence of Mr. H. G. Rimmer, a chimney fell through the roof and buried a gentlemen named Ayre.

17th. Great excitement was caused in Dewsbury by the death of a Leeds lady, Mrs. Eleanor Benson, of Meanwood Road. She had gone to Dewsbury to receive the value of some gas shares, and on calling at the office of Messrs. Watts, solicitors, was paid a cheque for £700. After leaving their office she went to the railway station, and when crossing the line became confused at seeing an advancing train, ran in front of it, and was instantly killed.

20th. Four men, named Frederick Hickman, aged 22, James Powell, 21, Geo. Ward, 20, and Geo. Mumby, 20, knocked down an old man named John Morley, in Walker Street, Hull, and kicked him about the head, causing his death in a very short time. A verdict of manslaughter was returned against Hickman and Ward.

David Beardsell, aged 61 years, carrier, of Holme, near Holmfirth, was killed on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, at Berry Brow Station. Deceased and others were induced to leave the platform and attempt to cross the line by a porter calling out, "The other side for Holmfirth," under a misapprehension that an approaching engine, which knocked down and killed deceased, was the train about due.

22nd. Mr. Thomas Wainwright, who had retired, owing to ill-health, from the position of inspector in the Leeds Borough Police Force, was presented by his friends in Hunslet with an elegant gold watch and guard in recognition of the faithful manner in which he had discharged his duties. A handsome timepiece was at the same time given to Mrs. Wainwright.

The new Town Hall, Northallerton, was opened with a concert. Before the commencement of the entertainment Mr. W. T. Jefferson, the chairman of the directors of the Northallerton Market and Public Improvements Company (Limited), addressed the audience.

23rd. A very beautiful drinking fountain, the kind gift of Captain Patterson, in memory of his wife, to the citizens of Ripon, was opened by the Mayor, in the presence of the Water Supply Committee and other gentlemen.

24th. The train for the North leaving Malton at eleven o'clock was partially thrown off the rails on the incline at the Norton Junction. A third-class carriage was turned over and rolled down the embankment. James Carr, of Swinton, who was in the employment of the railway company, was killed, and five persons were seriously injured and others to a less extent.

26th. Mr. W. J. Cooper, of Roundhay, the head of the well-known firm of D. and I. Cooper, woollen manufacturers, of Leeds, died at the early age of 41 years. As a man of business he took a

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very high position in the trade of which he was a leading and prominent member; and he was remarkable for his ability, energy, and shrewdness, his very high sense of honour, and his strict and scrupulous integrity in all his commercial transactions.

27th. The Elsecar Corn Mill, near Barnsley, the property of Earl Fitzwilliam, and occupied by Mr. Williamson, was destroyed by fire this evening. Damage about £4,000.

The Parish Church of Bilbrough, eight miles from York, after been restored and almost rebuilt, was reopened for divine worship. The sacred edifice had long been in a dilapidated condition, and, with the exception of the Fairfax chantry, had been entirely pulled down. In the chapel is the tomb of Lord Fairfax, the celebrated Parliamentary General, and also that of John Norton, said to be the founder of the church. The old edifice had some slight remains of Norman work as well as the early English period.

30th. The Rev. Canon Crosthwaite, M.A., vicar of St. Andrew's, Leeds, being about to undertake the care of the vicarage of Knaresborough, received valuable presents from his congregation and friends, as tokens of their affection and esteem. They consisted of a valuable gold watch and seal, a purse containing £150, and an elegantly designed and substantial oak library table. The boys attending the school presented the rev. gentleman with a beautiful gold pencil case; and to Mrs. Crosthwaite the teachers and girls of the school presented a leather travelling bag. To the Rev. A. Pearson, curate of the parish, who was also leaving St. Andrew's to join Canon Crosthwaite in his work at Knaresborough, the boys of the senior class in the school presented a chaste pocket Communion service.

31st. Bishop Woodford entertained at dinner at the Queen's Hotel, Leeds, the members of the choir of the Parish Church. In the course of the evening an address, which had been richly illuminated, was presented to Dr. Woodford, on behalf of the choir, by a deputation In addition to the address, the deputation presented his lordship with a photographic group of the adult members of the choir, the centre figures in the group being the Bishop of Ely and Mr. Walker Joy, hon. treasurer of the choir.

A testimonial was presented to Councillor D. P. Garbutt, of Hull, by the workmen and others in his employ, consisting of a life-size portrait in oil, enclosed in a massive gilt frame.

This year had been one of the driest on record, the rainfall being more than 7 inches less than the average for 14 years past. In 1872, consequent on the overflow of water, the wold valleys were like lakes, and houses were only habitable upstairs. This year the wells had been nearly all dry, and water was a scarce commodity.

1874. January 1st. A fire occurred at the Borough Corn Mills, Manchester Road, Bradford, belonging to Messrs. Ellis and Co., doing damage to the amount of about £20,000. The machinery was in full work when the fire commenced, and the progress of the flames was so rapid that several of the workmen had some difficulty in escaping.

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The second section (that from Helmsley to Kirby-Moorside) of the Ryedale Railway—five and a quarter miles—was opened for traffic by the North-Eastern Railway Company.

2nd. A fire occurred at the oil mill of Mr. Benjamin Rowley, farmer, Headingley, Leeds, which did damage to the amount of £4,000.

3rd. A school at Netherton, near Huddersfield, as a memorial to the late Miss Hough, daughter of the Rev. G. Hough, vicar of South Crosland, was opened. The school had cost £1,600.

5th. Mr. Thomas Wormald, F.R.C.S., died at Gomersal, in his seventy-second year. He had filled most of the important offices and appointments open to the members of the profession. He commenced his professional studies under the celebrated John Abernethy. Having completed his hospital studies, he presented himself for examination, and was admitted a member of the College of Surgeons on the 5th of March, 1824. He held the appointment of consulting surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital until his death. In the Royal College of Surgeons he filled all the highest offices, having been elected in the first batch of Honorary Fellows of that institution on the 11th of December, 1843, and in 1849 he was elected a member of the Council. In 1857 he was appointed Hunterian Orator, when he delivered an admirable oration before a large audience. In 1865 he received the highest honour his colleagues could confer on him—the President's gown.

Whilst Mr. Henry Tinker, auctioneer, of Huddersfield, was engaged selling by auction the machinery and other effects belonging to Mr. Joshua Barber, a bankrupt, at Bottoms Mills, near Holmfirth, a portion of the shoddy room floor fell with a tremendous crash, and upwards of forty persons fell through. Twelve persons were more or less injured.

6th. Mr. W. H. Moss, solicitor, of Hull, died, aged 60 years. He was twice elected to the chief magistracy of the borough, and sustained the duties of that office with great munificence. He was foremost in promoting a public free library for Hull. He presented to the town the marble statue of Her Majesty in the park, and at the close of his first mayoralty, in 1857, added to the gold chain of office a handsome centre shield, after which he was entertained at a complimentary banquet at the Vittoria Hotel. He was again elected Mayor in 1862, and, in compliance with the wish of a large number of influential personages in Hull, he sat for his portrait, which was engraved and published.

7th. Mr. Richard Heywood Jones, J.P., of Badsworth Hall, near Pontefract, died, aged 64 years. He was held in the highest respect by all who knew him, as a friend, a neighbour, or a benefactor. Mr. Jones was a leading member of the Badsworth Hunt. For many years he acted as one of the stewards at the Pontefract and West Riding race meetings. He was placed on the Commission of the Peace for the West Riding in April, 1852, and frequently sat as chairman of the justices at Wentbridge petty sessions.

1874.—JANUARY.

The Borough Court in the Bradford Town Hall, was formally opened for the transaction of the petty sessions business of the borough.

8th. The scheme for the extension of University education came into operation in Leeds, when the first lecture was delivered in the Philosophical Hall, in the afternoon and again in the evening by the Rev. W. Cunningham, B.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, the subject being political economy.

9th. This morning the remains of the late Emperor Napoleon were transferred from the chapel at the side of the Catholic Chapel, Chiselhurst, to the new mausoleum on the other side of the church, erected by Her Majesty the Queen. The congregation entirely filled the small church. Prince Napoleon was not present; but Princes Lucien and Chas. Bonaparte, Marshal Lebœuf, and many other leading Bonapartists accompanied the Prince Imperial. After the mass for the burial of the dead was said by the Bishop of Southwark, a procession was formed, and the coffin borne across the church to the sarcophagus prepared for it, and sealed down. The Empress was then led by the Bishop from the recess in which she had hitherto remained, and sprinkled holy water on the coffin, as did the other members of the Imperial family.

Two Schools erected by the Leeds School Board in Primrose Hill, Green Road, and in South Accommodation Road, Hunslet, were formally opened, the ceremony in connection with the first named being performed by Sir A. Fairbairn, Chairman, and that at the second by Mr. Jabez Woolley (Chairman of the Sites and Buildings Committee of the late Board).

12th. A meeting of the subscribers to the portrait of Mr. Baines, M.P., which had been painted by Mr. Richd. Waller, was held in the Council Chamber, Town Hall, Leeds, for the purpose of presenting the portrait to the Mayor as the representative of the Corporation. His Worship (Ald. Marsden) presided, and the portrait was presented to him by Ald. Addyman, on behalf of the subscribers. Mr. Baines was called upon to address the meeting, and having acknowledged the honour which had been done him, the hon. gentleman took occasion to review the improvements which had been made during the last half-century in the civil and social condition of the country. In the course of the proceedings Mr. J. Garnett, of Otley, and Mr. F. Carbutt, of Leeds, expressed their cordial concurrence in paying this tribute of esteem to one who was so worthy to be honoured by all who knew him, as was the hon. gentleman.

13th. A disastrous fire occurred at Savile Town, near Dewsbury, the loss being estimated at £50,000. The property destroyed consisted of a large new factory stored with valuable machinery and materials, forming part of the extensive works of Messrs. Marsden and Co., dyers. It was totally destroyed, and along with it machines belonging to two tenants. In the course of the afternoon a portion of one of the gables fell upon a teamster and injured him severely.

1874.—JANUARY.

14th. The treasurer of the Leeds Public Dispensary received a donation of £500 from Mr. Thos. Tennant, of Leeds.

15th. Mr. E. J. Reed, C.B., the unsuccessful liberal candidate at the recent election in Hull, was presented this evening, at a very large meeting of liberal electors in that town, with a piece of plate, in the shape of a shield, valued at 80 guineas, and Mrs. Reed with a diamond bracelet. A requisition, containing 8,308 signatures, was also presented to Mr. Reed, asking him again to offer himself as a liberal candidate for Hull in conjunction with Mr. Norwood.

17th. At Hunslet, an old gentleman in his 81st year was married. The bride was 75 years of age.

20th. The installation or enthronement of Dr. Woodford as Bishop of Ely took place this morning, in the Cathedral at Ely.

23rd. The marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh and the Grand Duchess Marie took place at St. Petersburg, the ceremony in the Greek Church preceding that of the English Church. The marriage was celebrated with right Imperial splendour.

The Gladstone Ministry dissolved Parliament, to the great surprise of the country, and Mr. Gladstone issued an address to his constituents.

28th. A letter received at Zanzibar from Lieutenant Cameron, in charge of the Livingstone Expedition, stated that Dr. Livingstone had died on the 4th of May, 1873, at Ilala, Central Africa, after a fortnight's illness, from dysentery, evidently brought on by over-fatigue, having had to cross a marshy country, near Lake Bemhe, which compelled him to wade for hours together up to the waist in water. Ten of his men had died.

29th. The Corporate Property Committee of the Leeds Town Council, decided to recommend the Council to award the premiums for the Roundhay Park designs as follows :—1st prize (200 guineas), Mr. Geo. Corson, Leeds; 2nd (100 guineas), Messrs. Hornblower and Son, Liverpool; 3rd (50 guineas), Messrs. Perkin and Son, Leeds.

30th. The Rev. John Gott, M.A., was formally instituted to the Vicarage of Leeds, at morning service at the Parish Church. There was a large congregation. The Bishop of Ripon and the Bishop of Ely took part in the ceremony.

February 2nd. The Rev. John Gott, M.A., Vicar of Leeds, was presented, in the National Schoolroom, Bramley, with a copy of Bagster's Comprehensive Bible, bound in antique morocco, and bearing the following inscription :—"To the Rev. John Gott, M.A., from the scholars, superintendents, and teachers of the Church Sunday School, Bramley, Feb 2nd., 1874." The Rev. Gentleman was also presented with a tazza of silver and ebony, richly chased, and bearing Mr. J. Gott's coat-of-arms, and the following inscription :—"Presented to the Rev. John Gott, M.A., and Mrs. Gott, by the inhabitants of Bramley, in affectionate recognition of their charity and zeal in God's work since Palm Sunday, 1866.—Bramley, 2nd Feb., 1874." An address from the people of Bramley accom-

1874.—FEBRUARY.

panying these gifts, referred to the fact of his untiring labours and liberality amongst them; and assured Mrs. Gott of their "esteem and admiration for her many excellent and amiable qualities, especially for her kindly sympathy and co-operation in the work of the parish to which she had been so devoted."

3rd, 4th, and 5th. GENERAL ELECTION.—The following was the result of the polling in the Boroughs :—

Bradford—2.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The Rt. Hon. W. E. Forster | L | 11,945 |
| Mr. H. W. Ripley | L | 10,223 |
| Mr. J. V. Godwin | L | 8398 |
| Mr. James Hardaker | L | 8115 |

Dewsbury—1.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sergeant Simon | L | 3706 |
| Mr. J. C. Cox | L | 3272 |

Halifax—2.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. John Crossley | L | 5563 |
| Mr. Stansfeld | L | 5473 |
| Mr. McCrea | C | 3027 |

Huddersfield—1.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. E. A. Leatham | L | 5668 |
| Colonel Brooke | C | 4995 |

Hull—2.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. C. H. Wilson | L | 8886 |
| Mr. C. M. Norwood | L | 8549 |
| Mr. J. W. Pease | C | 7706 |

Knaresbro'—1.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. B. T. Wood | C | 397 |
| Sir A. Fairbairn | L | 309 |

Leeds—3.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. R. M. Carter | L | 15,390 |
| Mr. W. St. J. Wheelhouse | C | 14,864 |
| Mr. Robert Tennant | C | 13,194 |
| Mr. Edward Baines | L | 11,850 |
| Dr. F. R. Lees | L | 5954 |

Malton—1.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lord Fitzwilliam | L | 603 |
| Mr. Bower | C | 473 |

Northallerton—1.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. G. Elliot | C | 386 |
| Mr. W. B. Wrightson | L | 379 |

Pontefract—2.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. Childers | L | 934 |
| Mr. Waterhouse | C | 861 |
| Viscount Pollington | C | 709 |

Richmond—1.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hon. J. C. Dundas | L | 313 |
| Mr. C. E. Brunskill Cooke | L | 259 |

Ripon—1.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Earl de Grey | L | |

Scarbro'—2.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sir Chas. Legard | C | 1280 |
| Sir. H. Johnstone | L | 1103 |
| Mr. Dent | L | 799 |
| Professor Rogers | L | 772 |

Sheffield.—2.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. Roebuck | L | 14,193 |
| Mr. Mundella | L | 12,858 |
| Mr. Chamberlain | L | 11,053 |
| Mr. Allott | L | 621 |

Thirsk—1.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sir W. P. Gallwey | C | 410 |
| Major Stapylton | L | 409 |

Wakefield—1.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. Green | C | 1783 |
| Mr. Mackie | L | 1595 |

Whitby—1.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. W. H. Gladstone | L | 873 |
| Mr. Charles Baguall | C | 754 |

York—2.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. Geo. Leeman | L | 3880 |
| Mr. James Lowther | C | 3371 |
| Hon. Lewis Payan-Dawnay | C | 2830 |

## COUNTY ELECTIONS.

North Riding—2.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. F. A. Milbank | L | |
| Viscount Helmsley | C | |

East Riding—2.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. Christopher Sykes | C | |
| Mr. W. H. H. Broadley | C | |

West Riding.—*Northern Division*—2.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lord F. C. Cavendish | L | 8681 |
| Mr. Matthew Wilson | L | 8598 |
| Mr. F. S. Powell | C | 7820 |
| Mr. W. Fison | C | 7725 |

West Riding—*Eastern Division*—2.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. C. B. Denison | C | 8240 |
| Mr. Joshua Fielden | C | 8077 |
| Sir John Ramsden | L | 7285 |
| Mr. Isaac Holden | L | 7218 |

West Riding—*Southern Division*—2.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. W. S. Stanhope | C | 9705 |
| Mr. L. R. Starkey | C | 9639 |
| Mr. W. H. Leatham | L | 8265 |
| Mr. H. F. Beaumont | L | 8148 |

The proceedings at the elections were characterized by order and

quietness, with one or two exceptions. At Barnsley there was a deal of excitement; the windows of the chief hotels in the town and of several shops were broken by stones, and the police had to take stringent measures before the disorder could be suppressed. At Sheffield political feeling ran very high, and but for the secrecy of the ballot, the town would have been in a state of riot. As it was, the windows of the Reform Club, the head quarters of Mr. Mundella and Mr. Chamberlain, were smashed, after which some roughs turned and broke the windows of a Roebuck house.

4th. The army under Sir Garnet Wolseley entered Coomassie after five days' hard fighting. The casualties of the force were about 300 killed and wounded. In the Naval Brigade seven officers were wounded, two men killed, and 36 wounded. The palace and the city were destroyed by fire, after which the troops left.

7th. A new Co-operative Store, erected by the Leeds Industrial Co-operative Society, was opened in Malvern Road, Beeston Hill. It had cost, with fittings, &c., £1,398.

10th. An inquiry under a petition against the return of Mr. James Lowley, as representative of the North Ward in the Leeds Town Council was concluded. The commissioner said the evidence showed that bribery had prevailed to a very great extent during the election, and he declared the election void, exonerating, however, Mr. Lowley and his agents from any charge of personal bribery. The expenses, which amounted to £300, had to be paid by the borough.

13th. Mr. M. T. Ward, an artist of great talent as an animal painter, died in a state of poverty, at his room, College Yard, College Street, York, aged about 75 years. The deceased was a fellow-pupil of Landseer, and in the painting of dogs, particularly terriers, he had the reputation of excelling his far famed contemporary. For many years the deceased, who was a bachelor, and upwards of 70 years of age, lived alone and avoided society. His eccentricities and misanthropy had latterly led him into dirty habits, and he had worn the same clothing for a period extending over many years. His extraordinary artistic merits were well known in the district of York, and he was almost constantly employed in the earlier part of his career in painting favourite dogs, horses, and other animals, the property of wealthy parties, who paid him handsomely for his services. When he had any leisure time at command, he spent it in painting animals, and he disposed of these pictures at large prices to connoisseurs. Of late years, however, he had considerably relaxed his labours, and consequently became much straitened in circumstances. He remained in his dwelling all day, was very seldom seen, and he never went out except at nights occasionally for a short time, or very early in the morning during the summer season.

17th. The Bradford Hairdressers' Society had a soirée in the saloon of St. George's Hall, and for the first time in that town, six young ladies had their heads dressed in public.

One of the largest cotton mills in Yorkshire, the property of Mr.

1874.—FEBRUARY.
J. M. Stott (the firm being known as Mr. Jonathan Stott), was destroyed by fire at Brighouse. The damage was estimated at £50,000 to £70,000.

Mr. Gladstone waited upon the Queen, at Windsor Castle, and tendered his resignation and that of his colleagues. Her Majesty afterwards sent for Mr. Disraeli, who at once proceeded to form a Ministry. Mr. Gladstone had been in office since the General Election in Nov. 1868, for though his Government were defeated on the Irish University Bill still he retained office, Mr. Disraeli at that time declining to form a Ministry. Before vacating office, Mr. Gladstone recommended among others to Her Majesty, for a baronetcy, Mr. Matthew Wilson, of Eshton Hall, Yorkshire, who had been returned in the Liberal interest for the Northern Division of the West Riding, and also Mr. Harry Stephen Thompson, of Kirby Hall, in the West Riding. They were gazetted baronets a few days afterwards.

The Lord Bishop of Ely (Dr. Woodford) was presented by the Churchmen of Leeds with magnificent services of silver and plate valued at six hundred guineas. The presentation, which was made by Mr. R. B. Turner, vicar's churchwarden at the Parish Church, took place at the Church Institute. There was a large attendance of the leading clergy and laity. The churchwardens' address was read by Mr. Walker Joy. The Bishop, in returning thanks, referred to his incumbency, and the great assistance he had received in his work. Mr. C. B. Denison, M.P., expressed his great regard for the late vicar.

21st. Major Greenwood, of Swarcliffe Hall, near Ripley, died suddenly in London, whilst on his way from Yorkshire to Cannes, in France, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Greenwood and other members of his family. The deceased, who was in the prime of life, had had a bronchial attack, and determined to proceed to Cannes. He passed through Leeds on Friday (the 20th), and a dense fog which there prevailed accelerated his symptoms so seriously that he died in London next day. Mr. Greenwood was major in the Yorkshire Hussars, a magistrate of the West Riding, patron of the Vicarage of Birstwith, trustee of the endowed schools of Ripley and Birstwith, &c., and formerly represented the city of Ripon in Parliament in the Liberal interest. His loss was deeply felt, not at Birstwith only, but throughout the entire valley of the Nidd.

Voltigeur, the pride of Yorkshire sportsmen, and one of the best and most popular horses that ever ran, was destroyed in consequence of his having had his near hind leg broken, from having been kicked by a mare on the previous day. Voltigeur was the property of the Earl of Zetland.

23rd. A vestry meeting was held in Headingley, at which the Burial Board was authorised to purchase for the purposes of a cemetery, a portion of Lawn's Wood, on the west of the Leeds and Otley turnpike road.

24th. Lady Houghton (wife of Mr. Monckton Milnes, created Baron Houghton in 1863) died at Fryston Hall, near Pontefract,

in her 60th year, and after a short illness. Her ladyship was the second daughter of the late Lord Crewe. Like Lord Houghton, she had taken especial interest in the educational question, and evinced this by erecting on the estate a school for the education of the children of the poor of the surrounding district, under her more immediate inspection. Her ladyship's urbanity and kindness to all with whom she came in contact had long been felt and esteemed in the neighbourhood.

25th. The new Church of St.- Barnabas, situate on the Hessle Road, Hull, was consecrated by his Grace the Archbishop of York. The cost of the edifice had been about £3,100.

The new Sunday and day Schools in connection with St. Mary's Church, Laisterdyke, were opened. The total cost had been about £1,400.

26th. An election for the North Ward, in the representation of which a vacancy was caused in the Leeds Town Council, by the unseating, under a petition, of Mr. James Lowley, boot and shoe maker, took place. Mr. Lowley was again a candidate, as was his former opponent, Mr. Thomas Green (Conservative). At the close of the poll the result was found to be that 968 votes had been recorded for Mr. Lowley, and 812 for Mr. Green, the former, therefore, being elected by a majority of 156 votes.

28th. The memorial stone of Baildon Moorside New Primitive Methodist Chapel was laid by Mr. Ald. Mitchell, of Bradford.

The trial at bar for perjury of the Tichborne claimant, which commenced on the 23rd of April, 1873, was brought to a close. The Lord Chief Justice concluded his summing up about half-past eleven o'clock, and after a few brief remarks by Mr. Justice Mellor and Mr. Justice Lush, the jury retired to consider their verdict. In less than half-an-hour the jury returned to court with a verdict of guilty on all the counts—thus finding that the prisoner had committed perjury—firstly in stating that he was Roger Tichborne, secondly in stating that he was not Arthur Orton, and thirdly in stating that he had seduced his cousin. Mr. Justice Mellor passed upon the prisoner sentence of fourteen years' penal servitude. It may be interesting to state that the first trial in the Tichborne case, which took the form of an action of ejectment, commenced on the 11th of May, 1871, and was finished on the 6th of March, 1872, when the claimant was nonsuited. It was stated that the costs of the trial amounted to £400,000, but from a return moved for by Mr. Whalley, the costs were given as £60,074, 19s. 4d. This, however, by no means represented the total cost of this, the most remarkable trial of any time.

The chief corner stone of a new Public Market for Harrogate was laid near the Railway Station, in the presence of a very large concourse of people, by Mr. John Barber, chairman of the Improvement Commissioners.

March 2nd. The extension of the Leeds system of tramways to Hunslet was formally opened. The new line—extending from

1874.—MARCH.

Briggate to Thwaite Gate—is a distance of about two miles and a half.

3rd. A crowded and enthusiastic meeting of the inhabitants of Middleton-Tyas, and Moulton, near Richmond, was held, for the purpose of presenting a testimonial, consisting of a purse of £300, to the Rev. J. H. Evans, who had been presented to the living of St. Peter's, Hunslet, near Leeds. Mr. E. Backhouse, M.P for Darlington, presided.

4th. The Hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam, second son of the late Earl Fitzwilliam, and master of the Fitzwilliam Hunt, died this afternoon, at his residence, Milton Hall, Peterborough, from the effects of a fall from his horse while hunting recently. The deceased gentleman was born in 1817, and was much respected throughout the whole of the eastern and midland counties.

5th. A remarkable subsidence of the earth occurred at Sherburn, South Milford, in a lane near Mr. Scott's residence. The opening of the surface was nearly circular, about nine feet in circumference and twelve feet deep, and at the bottom extended in a southerly direction further than could be seen. The strata below the surface was a red sand on a rotten lime-stone.

6th. A serious and extraordinary explosion occurred at the Britannia Foundry, Attercliffe, Sheffield. By the snapping of a chain, about three tons of molten metal were thrown into a pit containing water. The roof of the foundry was blown off, and fifteen men who were in the place were injured, some of them very seriously.

7th. The Duke of Edinburgh landed at Gravesend with his bride, and met with a splendid reception. At Windsor the royal pair were received by the Queen and other members of the royal family in the most affectionate manner, and conducted to the Castle. Rejoicings took place in various parts of the kingdom. The event was commemorated at Leeds by the Mayor (Ald. Marsden) entertaining in the Victoria Hall a company of poor and aged persons resident in the borough, to the number of 796, of whom 624 were more than 60 years of age. With the exception of four of the guests, they were all above 40 years of age. 271 were above 70; 43 above 80; 3 were above 90; and one woman had completed her 100th year. Although the number of tickets issued was 796, yet many more ultimately sat down, for by his worship's orders, as soon as the ticket holders were seated, a large number of poor persons who lingered outside, and who had no tickets, were to their great astonishment kindly invited into the hall, an invitation which they most gladly accepted. The guests, whose wants were assiduously ministered to by a numerous body of ladies and gentlemen, were served with tea, followed by a musical entertainment. During the evening the Mayor presented a smoking cap to the oldest man present—Thomas Breary, of Ryder's Yard, Chatham Street—who had attained the age of 97 years, and a gaily decorated cap to the oldest woman—Mrs. Ann Miller, of Woodhouse Grove,—who was a

veritable centenarian, having completed her 100th year. Before the close of the entertainment a packet of tobacco was presented to each man, and of tea to each woman, and in addition, a coloured portrait of their Royal Highnesses. After tea the tables were removed in order to make room for two or three hundred more friends who had obtained tickets admitting them at this stage of the proceedings. Meantime a numerous company of the Mayor's private guests—who had watched the scene from the recesses, orchestra, and balcony—retired to his Worship's rooms, where they partook of tea together. This over, they returned to the Victoria Hall, where a large audience awaited the beginning of the miscellaneous entertainment. The programme was an exceedingly varied and ample one, well suited to the tastes of the audience. The Mayor, who presided, in memorable words "thanked all present for attending and helping to make that Saturday a marked day in the history of Leeds. He was especially indebted to those numerous gentlemen, filling the first positions in the town, who had kindly come forward to assist in entertaining the poor and aged. No gentleman could discharge a more graceful duty than that of waiting upon the poor. Every one of them was advancing towards that great change when all classes, all sorts and conditions of men, would be gathered in one great company before a common father, and he thought that if all were to practice that fellow-feeling more when they had opportunity here they would be better prepared for the great change when it came. Some who were advanced in life had worked hard, had seen many changes, had struggled with difficulties, and now found themselves, after all, among the poor and aged of the town. Let them remember, however, that we were all here only for a season, and that, if we tried sincerely to do our duty in this sphere, we had a better inheritance above. He had seen that hall magnificently draped and decorated, made most beautiful to the eye, but never before was it so beautiful as it seemed to him that night. The finest set-off to the grandeur of the hall was such a gathering of veterans who had borne the burden and heat of the day. They had met to rejoice because our sailor Prince had brought to our shores a Princess from Russia who was well worthy of our welcome. Such happy unions added to the peace, dignity, and prosperity of our empire, which never before prospered as it now did under the gracious rule of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. The addition of the Princess Marie to the Royal circle of England, would add another bright star to our Sovereign's crown. While the people of Russia had lost a charming Princess, while the Imperial Family had lost an amiable and obedient daughter, they had become honourably connected in our Duke of Edinburgh with a dutiful son and exemplary Prince." His Worship renewed his welcome to all his guests, saying he hoped they would not think of him or his official position in connection with their meeting, but rather that they would think of and pray for the happiness of the newly-wedded Prince and Princess who had that day arrived in England. During the day

1874.—MARCH.
Leeds had a good show of flags in the principal streets. At the Town Hall the Russian flag was hoisted in the place of honour, supported by those representing our own nation. Most of the public buildings in the town made a similar display, and numerous shopkeepers loyally followed suit. A similar entertainment was given at Bramley, the guests numbering 250, and the ages ranging from 50 to 90 years. The expense was here defrayed by a subscription amongst the wealthier residents.

The foundation stone of a new Wesleyan Methodist Chapel in Boroughgate, Otley, was laid by Mr. Wm. Lawson, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators.

8th. A dryhouse, forming part of the cotton mill of Mr. J. M. Johnson, Mirfield, was destroyed by fire, the loss being estimated at about £1,200.

9th. At the weekly meeting of the Skipton Church Institute, the friends of the Rev. H. North, curate of the Parish Church, presented him with a handsome testimonial, consisting of a number of valuable books, together with a purse of money, in all amounting to about £75.

The railway from Laisterdyke to Idle—three miles and seventy-three chains in length—was completed and opened for heavy traffic.

10th. The ceremony of cutting the first sod of the Bradford and Thornton Railway, and of so much of the Halifax, Thornton, and Keighley Railway as had been let, was performed at the New Mill Dam, near Messrs. Smith's dyehouse, on the Thornton Road, Bradford, by Mr. Abraham Briggs Foster, chairman of the company.

The Church of St. John the Evangelist, Great Horton, was consecrated by Bishop Ryan, in the absence of the Bishop of Ripon. The new church, including the boundary walls, cost about £7,000, and had been built to supersede the Episcopal Chapel, erected at Great Horton in 1806, and which was used for divine worship for the last time on Sunday evening the 8th inst.

Mr. James Falshaw, who was elected Lord Provost of Edinburgh, this day, was a native of the town of Leeds, but for thirty years had resided in Scotland. The grant of knighthood to Mr. Falshaw was gazetted a few days afterwards.

12th. The State entry into London, from Windsor, of the Queen and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh was made in the midst of a snowstorm—the most severe of the winter. Despite this drawback, however, no lack of eagerness in the event was displayed by the great crowds which lined the route of the procession from Paddington Station to Buckingham Palace, and everywhere the Royal party met with a most enthusiastic reception.

14th. The Mayor of Huddersfield formally opened a service reservoir at Westhill. He was accompanied by Aldermen Denham, Jordan, Crosland, and other members of the corporation. The reservoir had been constructed to hold a million and a quarter gallons. The height above the sea level is 495ft., and from the Wessenden reservoir, whence the supply is derived, 1030ft. The area of the sur-

face water is 3000 yards, and the area within the enclosure of the walls is just an acre. The work was commenced on the 12th of May, under the superintendence of Mr. Stanway, managing engineer for the corporation, and Mr. Crowther, resident engineer.

16th. The new judge of the Hull County Court, Mr. Francis Alfred Bedwell, took his seat for the first time. There was a numerous body of the legal profession present.

18th. At Sheffield, this day, John Shea and Jane Fox were committed for trial for the murder of Anne Hickey in a drunken quarrel on the 16th, in Spring Street.

21st. A fire took place at Mr. Pickering's oil mill, on the Holderness Road, Hull, doing damage to the extent of £10,000.

24th. The re-opening and consecration of St. John's Church Bellerby, took place, the Lord Bishop of Ripon officiating.

At the York Assizes, Patrick Martin was found guilty of wounding Thomas Hunt, a police-officer, at Middlesborough, on Dec. 30th, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude.——Patrick Rooke (22), was found guilty of the manslaughter of Wm. Lewis, at Middlesborough, on the 16th of November, and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.——25th. George Ward (20), was found guilty of the manslaughter of John Morley, at Hull, on the 20th December, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.——Three young men named Shaw, Carter, and Fleming, were charged with a criminal assault upon a ballad singer named Mary Ward, at Carlin Howe, near Saltburn-by-the-Sea, on Christmas Eve, her body being afterwards found frightfully bruised at the bottom of an ironstone mine shaft. Carter and Fleming were acquitted, but against Shaw a verdict of guilty was returned, and he was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

25th. A sad hoist accident happened at the finishing works of Mr. G. Astin, Hind Street, White Abbey Road, Bradford, by which Verity Hudson, a boy of 11, was killed, and John Stansfield, 19, stuff finisher, was seriously injured.

The work of restoring the ancient church at Almondbury, supposed to be contemporaneus with Kirkstall and Fountains Abbey, was so far completed that part of the church was opened for public worship.

27th. The Parish Church of Burley-in-Wharfedale was opened after having undergone extensive repairs.

28th. A fire occurred this morning at the Holbeck Mills, Leeds, occupied by Messrs. Kempe and Co., machinists and cloth finishers, which did damage to the extent of several thousands of pounds.

The Leeds Royal Park was purchased by a number of gentlemen, who intended to devote it to horticultural and floral purposes. The Wesleyan Methodists of the Oxford Place Circuit purchased a plot of land, part of the estate, at the corner of Hyde Park and Clapham Roads, on which it was intended to erect a chapel.

At the invitation of Mr. Ald. Brayshaw, Chairman of the Waterworks Committee of the Bradford Town Council, a party of between

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fifty and sixty gentlemen proceeded to Barden to inspect the reservoir which had just been completed, and which was full to overflowing, the water running over the weir. The history of the reservoir, which had been in hand about 20 years, is remarkable. It was designed by Mr. Leather, engineer to the Corporation, but the embankment proved defective, and the reservoir would not hold water. It was then taken in hand by Mr. Gott, the waterworks engineer, and after more than seven years' labour, had been completed. The capacity of Barden Reservoir is 440,000,000 gallons, the depth of water above the outlets is 60 feet, the length of the embankment is 750 yards, the greatest height of the embankment is 96 feet, the area of water when full is 66 acres, the drainage area comprises 2,610 acres, and the reservoir is 700 feet above sea level. The expenditure on this magnificent work, up to the end of 1873, was £132,704.

Lady Beckett, wife of Sir Edmund Beckett, Bart., died at Doncaster, in her 79th year. She was a generous benefactor to the poor, and a munificent contributor to works of charity.

30th. At the Assizes, Leeds, Isaac Shoebridge (19), convicted of having feloniously wounded Ellen Maloy, at Sheffield, on Nov. 30th, was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. Maloy had rejected his addresses. The prisoner was seized with an epileptic fit when convicted, and again when sentence was passed. The result was a very painful scene on both occasions.——31st. Edwin Wood (22), painter, Sheffield, was found guilty of inflicting grievous bodily harm upon his wife on Jan. 30th, and was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.——April 1st. George Foster (35), miner, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude, for having fired a gun at and nearly killed William Gilliespie, a gamekeeper, near Barnsley, on Nov. 14th, 1869.——Two labourers, named Boyd (25) and Chapman (19), were charged, the former with having assaulted and robbed Sunderland Fortune, at Bradford, and Chapman with being an accessory. Boyd, an old offender, was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude and twenty lashes with the cat. Chapman was acquitted.——George Hunt (37), collier, and Thomas Whitehead (40) collier, were convicted of the manslaughter of James Wright, at Rotherham, on the 23rd August, 1873, and sentenced to three months imprisonment with hard labour.——2nd. William Boggett (29), mechanic, was sentenced to twelve years' penal servitude for having attempted to extort money from William Wilcock. ——J. W. Shirtcliffe (39), gas stoker, found guilty of the manslaughter of William John Sutton, at Doncaster, on the 13th December last, was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour.——8th. Ada Lockwood (15), weaver, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude for perjury committed at Leeds Assizes, in April, 1873, when she gave evidence charging her employer, Mr. Moses Topham, of Bradford, with having criminally assaulted her.——11th. The business connected with the West Riding Assizes was brought to a close. In the last civil cause—an action

brought by Mr. Powell, a glass and china merchant at Harrogate, against the North-Eastern Railway Company, to recover damages for injuries received in a collision at Headingley Station on the 11th of November last—the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, and assessed the damages at £1,000.

31st. The return of the expenses incurred by three of the candidates at the Parliamentary election for Bradford was made. Those of the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., at £2,630; and of Messrs. Godwin and Hardaker at £1,578.

At a special meeting of the Leeds Town Council, it was resolved to present to Her Majesty and to the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh congratulatory addresses on the marriage of their Royal Highnesses. A proposal to increase the salary of Mr. Keene, Governor of the Borough Gaol, from £400 to £500 per annum was negatived by a majority of 35 to 22 votes. A sum of £9,411 was granted for the purpose of improving East Street between Marsh Lane and Crown Point Bridge; the purchase at a cost of £1,300 of certain property required for the improvement of Call Lane was sanctioned; and a general scheme for the extension of Kirkgate Market adopted.

A fire occurred by which part of the oldest property in High Street, Hull, was destroyed, and damage to the amount of about £10,000 was done.

April 3rd. The Primitive Methodists of Calverley opened a handsome new chapel built at that place, fronting the Shipley and Bramley road. The building had cost about £2,400.

6th. The foundation stone of a new Church School at Mold Green, Huddersfield, was laid by Mr. J. Day, J.P., in the presence of a large number of spectators.

7th. A very interesting meeting took place at the Farnley Iron Company's Schools, at Farnley, the object of which was to present Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Jas. Armitage with an illuminated address, accompanied by a silver centre-piece for the table, and a Church Service to Mrs. W. J. Armitage, on the occasion of their leaving Farnley (where they had resided for the last ten years) for Southgate.

8th. A public meeting was held in the Town Hall, Bridlington, when the Rev. H. F. Barnes, M.A., the late vicar of the town, who had just been appointed to the rectory of Birkin, near Selby, was presented with a case containing £200 in Bank of England notes, and an address from the parishioners and other friends. The parishioners also took the opportunity to present Mrs. Barnes with a silver tea and coffee pot, as a token of their esteem.

The Bishop of Ripon consecrated a small church which had been erected in the village of Wrenthorpe, near Wakefield.

10th. Mr. Robert Hartley Bower, of Welham, the unsuccessful conservative candidate for Malton, was entertained at a banquet this evening by his supporters and friends, and was also presented with a testimonial consisting of a silver epergne, or centre-piece,

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for fruit, flowers, &c., of antique design, with two handsome four-light silver candelabra for the table. The cost of the articles was about £250. On each was engraven Mr. Bower's coat of arms and the following inscription :—

"Presented to Robert Hartley Bower, Esq., of Welham, by the Conservatives of the borough of Malton and the district as a mark of esteem and a token of appreciation of the disinterested and noble manner in which he contested the borough at the general election of 1874. 10th April, 1874."

The presentation and banquet took place in the Corn Exchange.

11th. There died at Cowcliffe, near Huddersfield, a woman named Betty Dyson, at the age of 99 years and 10 months. The old woman was mother of nine children, three of whom were unmarried; grandmother of 43, 30 of whom were living and 12 unmarried. Her great grandchildren numbered 137, but of that number 53 were dead and 84 living.

12th. Mr. Stephen Scholey, a musician well known in Bradford and the district, died, in his fifty-sixth year, at his residence, Picton Street, Manningham, Bradford. Mr. Scholey was a violinist and musician of considerable ability. He was conductor of the old Choral Society for many years, and some eleven years ago he officiated in St. Georges' Hall, Bradford, as conductor of the oratorio "Jeptha" the "Mount of Olives," and other high-class works. Some twenty-five years ago he received a valuable present for his willingness to assist in every good cause, and in 1871—the jubilee of the old Choral Society—he received the gift of a gold watch and Albert chain. It had been the custom of the musicians of the district to meet annually at Shipley, and on these occasions Mr. Scholey was the presiding spirit. He was a genial, good-hearted man.

. 13th, and 17th. Lieut. Colonel Pease's gallantry in contesting Hull in the Conservative interest, the first time successfully and the second time unsuccessfully, was recognized by a presentation to him by the working men of a handsome and massive silver epergne on the 13th., and by a banquet given to him by the great body of his supporters on the 17th. On the occasion of the latter event a receipt for the election expenses, £4,328, was presented to him, and a diamond necklace was presented to Mrs. Pease, in recognition of her husband's services. The handsome and massive silver epergne, 3ft. in height, with richly chased and ornamented triangular base, weighed 376 ozs. On the base were finely modelled figures representing the fine arts (music, sculpture, and painting), finished in frosted silver. The shields of the base below had the following inscription : —

"Presented to Lieut.-Colonel Pease, J.P., D.L., by the Conservative working men of Kingston-upon-Hull, as a testimony of their high-esteem and respect for his honourable and upright character, and their appreciation of the great service rendered by him to the Conservative cause—Hull, April, 1874."

On the second shield was the coat of arms of Lieut.-Colonel Pease, and on the third shield the arms of Kingston-upon-Hull.

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14th. A terrible accident, occasioned through fall of roof, followed by an explosion of gas, and resulting in the death of at least fifty-one miners, occurred at Astley Deep Pit, near Dukinfield. The mine was noted for its great depth, the shaft being 2,151 feet deep, and being the deepest but one in England.

15th. The remains of Dr. Livingstone, arrived in England, and were conveyed to the rooms of the Royal Geographical Society, where an examination was made by Sir William Ferguson, in the presence of Dr. Kirk, Dr. Loudon, (of Hamilton, N.B., and former friend and professional attendant), the Rev. Dr. Moffat, the Rev. Horrace Waller, and Mr. W. F. Webb, (of Newstead Abbey). The remains were much decomposed, but the condition of the left arm bone, in which there had been an ununited fracture, the result of the bite of a lion over thirty years ago, was so clear that the identification of the body was placed beyond doubt. The funeral took place in Westminster Abbey, on the 18th, and was in every sense worthy the occasion. The ceremonial was very imposing, and the streets through which the procession passed and the Abbey were densely crowded.

17th. Mr. Wm. Middleton, who had with great ability filled the office of Chairman of the Leeds Board of Guardians for fifteen consecutive years, and during that period had represented the North-East Ward, was not this year returned as a member of the Board.

18th. Woodsley House, Leeds, bought by Mr. Coghlan, ironmaster, Leeds, of Sir Andrew Fairbairn, last year, was sold to the Rev. John Gott, Vicar of Leeds.

Died, Ann Miller, at the advanced age of 101 years, at the house of her son-in-law, Woodhouse Grove. Mrs. Miller, was the oldest woman present at the treat given by the Mayor of Leeds to the poor and aged, on the occasion of the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh and the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia.

The foundation stone of the new public baths for Wakefield, was laid in Almshouse Lane, by Mr. T. W. Haigh, the Mayor.

20th. A beautiful monument was erected over the grave of the five unfortunate girls who lost their lives by the fire at Wellington Mills, Halifax, and who were interred in the Stoney Royd Cemetery. A carved headstone bears the names and ages of the deceased and those of their parents.

22nd. Mr. Wm. Wray, was elected Chairman of the Leeds Board of Guardians in the place of Mr. Wm. Middleton. Mr. Garlick and Mr. Kenworthy were elected first and second vice-chairmen respectively.

A splendid new Congregational Church, built at the sole cost of Messrs. James, Samuel, and Thomas Shaw, of Brookroyd Mills, Holywell Green, was opened for divine service. The church had cost the Messrs. Shaw about £10,000, and the district is greatly indebted to the same firm for their liberality in other respects, the Mechanics' Institute, Cemetery, and Cemetery Chapel, having been provided at their sole cost, and they having also borne a great part of the cost of the handsome schools.

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23rd. The foundation stone of an Independent College was laid in Moorgate, Rotherham, by Mr. James Yates, J.P., D.L. The Rev. Dr. Raleigh, of London, the Rev. Dr. Mellor, of Halifax, and others took part in the proceedings.

24th. The trial under the Wakefield election petition was concluded. Mr. Mackie, the defeated Liberal candidate, denied that he either directly or indirectly used or sanctioned any corrupt means to secure his return. A similar declaration was made by Mr. Green, the respondent, and by each member of his committee. His Lordship declared the election void, the costs to fall upon the respondent. As to the extent of the corruption, his impression was that it was confined to certain classes, and did not taint the whole constituency.

Professor Phillips, of Oxford, died, aged 74 years, and was interred in York Cemetery. Although the deceased was not a Yorkshireman, his most eminent and useful scientific labours as a geologist, were in connection with that county, notably as secretary of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, and along with the late Sir David Brewster and others he founded the British Association for the Advancement of Science, to which he ever rendered a faithful and indefatigable service. He was appointed to the Chair of Geology, at Oxford, in 1853, and occupied the post up to the time of his death.

25th. Mr. Benjamin Hanson, of Longwood, laid the corner stone of a new Liberal Club Room, in Market Street, Paddock, Huddersfield, in the presence of a large number of spectators.

26th. Mr. Bertie Markland, of Leeds and Harrogate, died after a few hours' illness. He was the descendant of an old Yorkshire family, being the eldest son of the late Mr. Ralph Markland, one of the most active magistrates that ever occupied a seat on the Leeds bench. The deceased was articled with the late Mr. Robert Barr. He afterwards commenced practice, and for several years he had been the senior partner in the well-known firm of Markland and Davy, attorneys, Leeds. At one time Mr. Markland discharged the duties of public prosecutor, and for some time County Court Registrar. A faithful member of the Conservative party, and a stanch upholder of Church and State, though no lover of political conflict, he had the courage of his opinions, and never hesitated to give effect to them on suitable occasions. Possessed of one of the most sympathizing of hearts, Mr. Markland was an invaluable friend. He lived in the esteem of all parties, and those who knew him most intimately valued him most highly.

27th. Mr. Coss appointed Mr. Edward Montague Earle Welby, of the Hollies, near Sheffield, as the Stipendiary Magistrate for that borough, in the room of Mr. J. E. Davis, at a salary of £1,000 per year.

28th. Richmond, Yorkshire, was the scene of a series of festivities arranged in celebration of the laying by the Countess of Zetland of the corner stone of a Working Man's Club, which was being built at the expense of Lord Zetland, in accordance with the wishes of the late Earl.

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Sharrow Church, near Ripon, was re-opened, after undergoing several important alterations. The Church was erected in 1825, chiefly through the munificence of the late Mrs. Lawrence, of Studley Royal. The alterations &c., had cost about £1,400.

29th. A fire occurred in the mill of Messrs. Cyrus Brook and Co., worsted manufacturers, Victoria Street, East, Halifax, doing damage estimated at £3,000.

30th. A peal of eight bells was placed in the tower of St. Martin's Church, Brighouse. The larger bells were the gift of Mr. R. Kershaw and Mr. Benjamim Noble, the smaller ones being paid for by a general subscription. The larger bells bear the names of the respective donors, and also the names of the vicar and the late churchwardens—Mr. Thorpe and Mr. Manley. The founders were Mears and Stainbank, of London. They were rung for the first time on the 22nd of May following, and a special service was held at which the dedication form was read.

The Leeds Tradesmen's Benevolent Institution, founded in 1844 with an income of about £230, had now an invested capital of £13,000, also an annual income of upwards of £1,000, and had afforded relief in their old age to no fewer than 269 of the unfortunate reputable tradesmen of the town, 73 of whose widows were now pensioners. From its commencement Councillor James Stables had acted as one of the honorary secretaries, and it was to his assistance and advice that much of the confidence of the supporters of the institution was attributed. Such was the testimony of an address which was this day presented to Mr. Stables by a numerous body of the members and friends, in recognition of his prolonged and valuable services. The address was framed and illuminated in a very handsome style. Along with the complimentary address, Mr. Stables was presented with a large and handsome silver salver bearing a suitable inscription.

May 1st. The new branch line of the Great Northern Railway from Ossett to Dewsbury, was opened for goods traffic, and on the 4th inst., the company's new line to Eccleshill, Idle, and Shipley, was opened for the transport of general goods and merchandise. The line from Ossett to Dewsbury is about two and a half miles long, and at Dewsbury terminates in a spacious new station adjoining the Market Place.

4th. The new Church Schools, which had been some time in course of erection at Egton, were opened. The buildings occupy a fine position below the village of Egton, and command an uninterrupted view of the valley of the Esk. The schools had been erected entirely at the cost of Messrs. John Foster and Sons, Queensbury, Bradford.

Weston Park, the first public park owned by the town of Sheffield, was opened. The park is about twelve acres in extent, and was purchased from the late Miss Harrison, of Sheffield. The Mayor (Mr. J. Hallam) and the members of the Corporation visited the park this afternoon in procession, preceded by the police band, and

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on arriving there the Mayor declared the park open to the public. There was a vast concourse of people present during the afternoon.

St. John's Church, Manchester Road, Bradford, which had been replaced by a handsome Gothic building in Little Horton Lane, was being pulled down at this time, and on the site it was intended to erect a large Music Hall.

The election for the borough of Wakefield, of a representative in the place of Mr. Green, who was unseated on petition, took place, and resulted in the return of Mr. Sanderson, the Conservative candidate, by a majority over his opponent of 187. The numbers were:—Sanderson, C, 1814; Mackie, L, 1627.

In the House of Commons the Leeds, Roundhay Park, and Osmondthorpe Junction Railway Bill, with amendments, was read a third time and passed.

5th. There was snow in North and East Yorkshire this day.

A boiler explosion of a serious character occurred at the corn mill of Mr. John Jagger, Kirkburton, about six miles from Huddersfield, doing great damage to the building, and seriously injuring a boy nine years of age, named Stanhope Sutcliffe.

During the excavations for a new block of buildings east of the cabinet works in Cow Pasture Road, near to the Midland Railway Station, Ilkley, the workmen discovered, about three feet deep, several circular walls of rough stones, covered over with slabs of stone about nine inches across. These coverings being removed, the hollows were found to contain urns of the usual kind found in ancient Celtic and British-Roman burial places, filled with spent charcoal and calcined bones, portions of which resembled those of a human skull and other bony parts, which evidently had been subjected to the action of fire. A rude vault, lying east and west, was found to be of a rectangular form, covered with a thin stone slab, 3ft. 4in. long by 2ft. 6in. broad, the bottom slab being twice as thick as the upper one, and measuring 4ft. 11in. by 2ft. 8in. The sides were built of rough sandstone without mortar, the depth about 1ft. On removing the top covering there appeared the outline of a human form, as if it had been imbedded in ordinary brick clay. In the earth thrown out, various jet ornaments were found, rings, bracelets, amber ring, beads, and broken glass; a portion of grit-stone of a much harder texture than any found around Ilkley was also turned up. It appeared to be part of a rude statue. The relics appeared to belong to a period dating from the first to the third century.

6th. The body of a girl, Elizabeth Jackson, aged 16 years, daughter of a labourer named George Jackson, was found in a field at Carthorpe, near Ripon, with the head nearly severed from the body. She was supposed to have been murdered by her own brother, William Jackson, a soldier, recently returned from India, who had been very intemperate in his habits, and was last seen alive in his company. A verdict of "Wilful murder" was afterwards returned against him, and he was committed to the Assizes for trial.

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The Halifax Town Council agreed to compromise an action brought by Mr. S. C. Lister, for damages caused by the recent fire at Wellington Mills, for £27,500 in full satisfaction of his claims, including costs, for which sum Mr. Lister was to settle with the insurance companies, and indemnify the Corporation from all claims or proceedings by them. The total loss by the fire was said to be £56,000, and Mr. Lister was insured for about £30,000. Mr. John Crossley, M.P., kindly made a temporary advance of the amount of compensation to the Corporation.

7th. The Rev. J. Gott, vicar of Leeds, had the degree of D.D. conferred upon him by the University of Oxford.

9th. A very handsome mural memorial, brass mounted, in black marble, was placed in the vestibule of the Leeds Infirmary, in memory of the late Mr. J. M. Tennant, who acted as treasurer to the institution for 15 years. The plate, which had been executed by the eminent firm of Messrs. Hart, Son, Peard, and Co., London, bears the following inscription :—

"To the honoured memory of Joseph Mason Tennant, for 15 years treasurer of this Infirmary, and an eminent promoter of its interests. He died A.D. 1872, aged 74 years, and lies buried at Swineshead, Lincolnshire."

The first stone of Sunday Schools in connection with the new Wesleyan Chapel erected in St. Augustine Place, Bradford, was laid by Mr. George Newby.

Mr. Edward Crossley, of Halifax, laid the foundation stone of a new Primitive Methodist Chapel and Schools, in Wesley Road, Tong Road, Leeds, in the presence of a large number of people.

11th. There died at Pontefract, an old woman, Mary Waterton, who, from her past connection with the borough, is worthy of note. She was in her 89th year, and had up to a very recent period discharged the duties of "bell-toller" at the Parish Church, in conjunction with her late husband, for about sixty years. Four years ago the old woman walked from Pontefract to Wakefield and back in one day on a visit to some friends, and she had being able to go about until very recently. The bells of the Parish Church on the evening of her death rang a muffled peal.

The Lilycroft Board School, Manningham, near Bradford, and the Bolton Woods Board School were opened.

13th. The Emperor of Russia paid a visit to England. Owing to the stranding of his yacht at Flushing, the landing place had to be changed from Gravesend (where extensive preparations had been made to give his Majesty a cordial welcome) to Dover. What Gravesend lost Dover gained, and the disappointment of the one became the joy of the other.

A destructive fire took place on the premises of Mr. Joseph Ward, rag and mungo merchant, of Town End, Ossett, doing damage to the extent of about £6,000.

16th. A fire occurred on the premises of Mr. English, steam printer, Hull, which spread to some premises adjoining, and did damage amounting to about £6,000.

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17th Sir Harry Stephen Meysey-Thompson, died at Kirby Hall, after a protracted illness He was born at Newby Park, Yorkshire, in 1809, and went to Cambridge as a Fellow Commoner of Trinity, where he graduated in honours in 1832 He married in 1843 Elizabeth Anne, daughter of Sir John Croft, Bart , of Doddington, Kent He was associated with the Yorkshire Agricultural Society from its organization in 1837, and was a member of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society for 35 years He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the West Riding of Yorkshire, was elected high sheriff of the county in 1856, was Member for Whitby from 1859 to 1865, and was selected by the Liberal party to contest the Eastern Division of the West Riding at the general election in 1868 In 1849, after succeeding in ousting Mr George Hudson from the chairmanship of the York and North Midland Railway, he joined the board of that company He was shortly afterwards appointed chairman, and retained that position until 1873, when he had to resign on account of ill-health. Deceased was made a baronet by Mr Gladstone in February last He was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Henry Meysey-Thompson, Bart

19th A very handsome testimonial was presented at the Mansion House, Doncaster, to Mr. Wm Cotterill Clark, the Mayor of Doncaster, which consisted of an elegant epergne and salver of massive silver, by his fellow-townsmen and others "as a mark of personal esteem, and in recognition of his public services as Mayor of Doncaster, for three successive years " His worship was the first Mayor of the borough who had held the office so long during the last 300 years.

20th Mr Mark Firth, of Sheffield, who had built and endowed a block of almshouses, at a cost of upwards of £40,000, purchased the Page Hall estate, situate near Sheffield, for £25,500, with the intention of setting apart a portion of the estate as a public park, and present it to the town.

Memorial stones of two Board Schools were laid in Leeds, the first near Barrack Street, in the Sheepscar district, by the Chairman of the Board (Sir A Fairbairn) , the other in the Leylands, by the Vice Chairman (Mr Jowitt) A new school erected by the Board at Beeston, was also formally opened by the Rev. J. H F. Kendall, a member of the School Board

22nd The memorial to Sir Titus Salt, Bart , in front of the Bradford Town Hall, intended to commemorate the many good deeds performed by the worthy Baronet, was completed and ready for uncovering The statue, of white marble, is placed looking towards the principal thoroughfares of the town, and the canopy of the statue has been designed in the same style and perfectly in harmony with the hall The base of the canopy is surrounded by three lofty flights of steps, forming a large platform, upon which is placed a massive square base At the four angles rise grouped shafts of variegated Shap granite, beautifully figured, supporting the arches which carry the upper part of the memorial. Over each of the shafts is a

crocketed pinnacle, with angular shafts, filled in with neat diaper work. The canopy is composed of four hugh stones, and upon them is built the principal portion of the pile. They form a groined roof, with moulded ribs, and a large pendant boss in the centre. The main arches have spandrels and shields, bearing in the front and back the arms of Sir Titus Salt, Bart., and on the other two sides the arms of Bradford. From these arches spring the main body of the canopy, with angular buttresses, supporting lions, carrying shields. The upper stage is composed of arches on each face, with crocketed pinnacles at the angles, surmounted with gables, and filled in with diaper work. The arches contain statuettes, each with its symbol, representing Justice, Prudence, Temperance, and Charity, as exemplified in the life of Sir Titus. The whole is surmounted by a spire, rising to a height of 40 feet from the street level, and finished with a foliated finial. The statue is seven feet in height. The worthy Baronet is seated in a chair, in an easy, graceful attitude. He is attired in ordinary costume. The face is in calm repose, and the long curling beard gives a dignified appearance, while the general aspect of the figure is commanding. The figure was cut from a block of Carrara marble, ten tons weight. The upper part of the statue is pure white, but the arms, legs, and a portion of the body are very slightly veined. It may readily be imagined that the sculptor had no small difficulty in obtaining so large a block of marble in such a pure state. The work was executed throughout in a highly creditable manner by Messrs. Farmer and Brindley, of London, the sculptors of the statues of the Sovereigns of England on the exterior of the Town Hall, and the carved work of that building. The cost of the statue was 1,000 guineas, and £1,500. 10s. had been expended upon the canopy. The entire work is admitted to be a gem in the Gothic architectural adornment of Bradford.

23rd. The ceremony of cutting the first sod of the Pickle Bridge and Brighouse Branch Railway was performed at Clifton, near Brighouse, by Mr. G. Armytage, son of Sir George Armytage, Bart., of Kirklees.

The business premises owned and occupied by Mr. J. W. Clark, leather dresser, Otley, together with the stock, were entirely destroyed by fire. The total loss was about £10,000.

24th. Mr. A. Neill, builder and contractor, of Bradford, died at his residence, at Legrams, aged 47. He was at one period for some years a member of the Bradford Town Council, and was a member of the Bradford School Board during the first three years of its existence. He was amongst the founders of the Bradford Building Trades Technical Schools, and manifested great personal interest in the efforts made through his instrumentality to impart scientific and technical knowledge to members of the building trades. His sympathy with these trades, and his active interest in everything connected with them, were sufficiently illustrated in the valuable papers which he read before the Economic and other sections of the British Association during its meeting in Bradford.

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His effort on that occasion was recognised by a suitable testimonial presented to him on behalf of the members of the local building trades.

Sir Edmund Beckett, Bart., died at his Doncaster residence, in the 88th year of his age. The venerable and highly esteemed gentleman was a younger son of the first baronet, Sir John Beckett, M.P., of Leeds and Somerby, and was the third brother succeeding to the title, Sir Edmund having only come into the baronetcy some eighteen months ago, namely, on the death of Sir Thomas Beckett, Nov. 17, 1872. The late baronet assumed the name of Denison on inheriting the property of his wife's great aunt, Lady Denison, widow of Sir Thomas, a Judge of the Common Pleas. It is by this name Yorkshiremen know him best, he having represented the West Riding in Parliament from 1841 to 1859, and fought one of the most memorable political contests on record. As Mr. Denison he will also be remembered as chairman for nearly twenty years of the Great Northern Railway, of which line he was one of the earliest and most energetic promoters. It was when the Great Northern undertaking was in its infancy that Mr. Denison became more especially identified with Doncaster, where he had continued to reside ever since, and to which town he had ever been a good friend. To his influence, in no small measure, is attributed the great prosperity of the town, for not only by its connection with the main line, but by reason of the establishment there of the plant works of the company, Doncaster has greatly profited during the last thirty years. At the time of which we speak, Mr. Denison also took very great interest in the internal affairs of the town and neighbourhood. He was for some years a member of the Town Council, and a member of the Board of Guardians, in the public business of both of which he acted a prominent part. Also as a West Riding magistrate, the late baronet was, until the last few years, a very regular attendant on the bench, and few men were so practical and straightforward in the work before them To the last days of his life Sir Edmund lived a quiet, useful life, in his house at Doncaster. The deceased baronet was succeeded by his eldest son, Edmund Beckett Denison, Q.C., the well known Parliamentary barrister. The funeral took place on the 29th, at Christ's Church, Doncaster, and with such demonstrations of respect as few lives succeed in evoking, the remains of the deceased baronet were laid to rest. All the shops in the town were closed, and the inhabitants generally followed the body to the grave in procession; the Mayor and Corporation; the borough and county magistrates; the different officials of the town, and several public societies taking part in the proceedings. There were also many strangers present; Members of Parliament; railway directors and officials, and others, including about 600 of the employés of the Great Northern Railway Company, who voluntarily attended out of respect.

25th. A new bridge, erected over the River Colne at Huddersfield, was formally opened amid great and very general rejoicings, by Lady

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Gwendoline Ramsden, who gave it the name of "Somerset Bridge." The ceremony of opening was preceded by the organising of a procession, consisting of the 5th Administrative Battalion of Rifle Volunteers, the C Troop of the 2nd West York Rifle Volunteers, the Mayor and Corporation, the Corporation officials, Mr. E. A. Leatham, M.P., the county and borough magistrates, members of various public bodies, and the general public, the procession being of considerable extent. The foundation stone was laid on the 20th September, 1872, by Ald. Wright Mellor, and the structure had cost upwards of £12,000. A banquet at which Sir John Ramsden, Bart., Mr. E. A. Leatham, M.P., and Mr. L. R. Starkey, M.P., were present, formed part of the festivities by which the event was celebrated. In the course of the day, a new wing which had been added to the Infirmary of the borough, was opened by Sir John. The wing consisted of an upper and lower ward, each to contain 28 beds.——For a long series of years there had only been over the Colne, separating Moldgreen from the inner districts of Huddersfield, an old bridge, narrow, with scarcely any footpath, and extremely inconvenient, and for years efforts had been made to induce the county authorities either to build a new bridge or give the Town Council such a sum of money as would induce them to take steps to erect a new bridge, the town contributing a fair quota towards the expenses. Powers were obtained in the Huddersfield Improvement Act to construct a new bridge, and it was decided that a new bridge should be erected. A grant of £3,000 towards its erection was obtained from the county magistrates on condition that the Corporation should keep the new bridge in repair; and Sir John Ramsden contributed £1,000 towards its erection, and also gave the requisite land. Early in the year 1872 the task of pulling down the old bridge was commenced, and a temporary wooden bridge was erected for the use of the inhabitants whilst the new erection was in progress. The structure had been erected as nearly as possible in accordance with the original designs, and is not only an ornament to the town, but it will rival many of the bridges which have been erected in neighbouring towns for exceeding beauty and design, and for the strength which its construction displays. It is from designs prepared by Mr. J. H. Abbey, the borough surveyor, and executed by Messrs. Abraham Graham and Sons; the sub-contractors being Mr. J. Dawson, for the woodwork, and Mr. Godfrey Moxon for the painting and gilding of the lamps and iron-work. The new bridge contains only one arch, spanning seventy feet, resting upon springers of two abutments, each of which contains tons of material. The height of the arch from an imaginary line, drawn from the springers, is ten feet six inches; from the bed twenty feet; and is twenty-four feet high from the bed of the river. The parapet is between four and five feet high, and the coping stones are of Newry granite. The roadway is perfectly level, and the finished surface is about six feet lower than the old bridge, so that the steep ascents formerly so inconvenient are avoided. The carriage

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way is thirty feet wide, and on each side of the roadway there is a footpath 9ft. wide. Contemporaneous with the erection of Somerset Bridge, other improvements took place at Aspley, notably the widening of the canal bridge, with cast and wrought iron, the levelling of the road, and the widening of the causeway. These improvements were effected at a cost of about £6,000.

26th. The memorial stone of the Park Congregational New Sunday Schools, Halifax, was laid by Mr. Thos. Wayman, Mayor, in the presence of a numerous and influential assembly.

The foundation stone of the new Wesleyan Chapel at Chapletown, near Leeds, was laid by Mr. Edward Jackson.

Mr. John Dunning, president of the Temperance Society, laid the foundation stone of a Temperance Hall at Middlesborough.

The *Gazette* contained the announcement that the Queen had directed letters patent to be passed, granting to Prince Arthur the dignities of Earl of Sussex, and Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn.

27th. Mr. Joseph Norton, of Nortonthorpe Hall, near Huddersfield, died on the anniversary of his birthday, at the age of 74. The deceased was well known in the mercantile world as an active, energetic, and persevering man of business, and was the founder of the extensive manufacturing premises at High Bridge, on the Wakefield and Denby Dale turnpike road, known as Nortonthorpe Mills. He retired from business about eleven years ago, and since then had devoted a great portion of his time to the public service. He was a magistrate of the West Riding, chairman of the Local Boards of Denby and Skelmanthorpe, and was also for many years chairman of the Liberal Association for the Scissett polling district.

27th. and 28th. The delegates and friends of the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes, held their annual meeting at Ripon. The Rev. W. C. Lukis, of Wath, read a very interesting paper on the Cathedral, and Mr. Fairless Barber, of Halifax, gave a very able and comprehensive account of the history and architectural features of the venerable Abbey of Fountains.

28th. St. Jude's Church, erected at Spring Bank, Hull, was consecrated by the Archbishop of York, who preached a sermon. A luncheon at the Royal Station Hotel followed, presided over by Canon Brook. The total cost of the building and site was £4,500.

The English Presbyterian Church, in Holderness Road, Hull, was opened for public worship. The total cost of the building was about £4,700.

29th. At a special meeting of the Leeds Town Council, a resolution was passed authorising the Corporate Property Committee to let the exclusive use of Roundhay Park for not exceeding ten days in any one year; providing that the person to whom they may let it be entitled to make a charge for admission; and that the public be excluded from the Park on the days on which it is so let, except on payment of such charge.

30th. Dr. Stephenson, of Beverley, made known the discovery

of an ancient buried structure on the farm occupied by Mr. Whip, on the property of Lord Hotham, at Etton, and quite near his lordship's mansion at South Dalton. A considerable discussion arose among antiquaries respecting it, the conclusion come to being that it was simply a Roman agrimensorial mark of limitation, differing from others in not been cross-shaped. Canon Greenwell, of Durham, suggested that the place should be carefully marked on the ordnance map, as it might probably be of service in the future in working out the centuriation of Britain. The relics were all of Roman date, and consisted of a large flat quern, or millstone, portions of what seemed to have been a large Roman amphora and part of a domestic vessel, all clearly of local make and of Roman date.

The vicar of St. Paul's, Huddersfield, the Rev. G. G. Lawrence, died at the comparatively early age of 47 years. He took an active part in Church matters, and his lectures in the Gymnasium Hall, under the auspices of the Church Defence Association, no less than his able debate with the Rev. Marmaduke Millar on Church establishment, entitled him to a high place in the estimation of Churchmen generally, and his death caused a widespread feeling of regret.

June 1st. The Leeds and Roundhay Park Railway Bill was read a third time in the House of Lords and passed.

2nd. Dr. Simpson, of Pontefract, died in his 59th year, from Pyæmia, caused by the poisoning of a wound in the hand, in the course of his practise. He had practised in the town of Pontefract as a physician for about twenty-six years. In that time he had gained the respect of all classes with whom his professional duties brought him in contact. He had associated himself with the principal local associations of the borough, and amongst the number he had taken a very prominent part in the management of the Pontefract Flower Show since its establishment some eighteen years ago. As a physician he had an extensive practise, and he was also a West Riding coroner. He was surgeon for the 4th Administrative Battalion of Volunteers, and was a great lover of the rifle.

3rd. The corner stone of a new Mechanics' Institute was laid at Northowram, near Halifax.

4th. A shocking murder was perpetrated at the village of Kirkby-Malzeard, near Ripon. The body of the wife of a labourer named Wm. Barker, living there, was found shockingly mutilated in one of the rooms of her residence. Her son, a young man named John Barker, was the murderer, and he was committed to take his trial at the Assizes.

5th. An accident of a most heartrending nature occurred at Messrs. Cardwell and Sons foundry, Dewsbury, to a young man named Samuel Fox Ellis, 18 years of age, the son of Mrs. Ellis, of Bank Street, Wakefield Bank. He was employed as a turner, and at the time of the accident was engaged with a glazing machine, which revolved very rapidly, when, without any warning, the wheel broke in several pieces, cutting one side of the poor fellow's face

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and head clean off, and scattering his brains in all directions, part of which, together with his scalp, were driven through the roof of the building along with the stones.

9th. An alarming and destructive fire took place at Wellington Street Corn Mill, Barnsley, belonging to Mr. Geo. Jackson, miller, which did damage to the extent of £1,500.

10th. A new Chapel at Rawcliffe, near Pickering, was opened for public worship by the Rev. S. Cox, of Filey. A like event took place at Nunnington, near Helmsley, the Rev. Chas. Garrett officiating.

11th. The eleventh annual exhibition of the Leeds Horticultural Society was opened by the Mayor of Leeds (Ald. Marsden), in the Horticultural Gardens, better known as the Royal Park. A violent wind occurred doing great damage to plants, statuary, &c.

15th. The Mayor of Barnsley (Mr. C. Newman), accompanied by the aldermen and town councillors, formally opened the Public Baths at Barnsley, erected at a cost of more than £4,000.

18th. Mrs. Disney Robinson, of Torquay, daughter of the late Rev. Richard Hodgson, of South Villa, Wakefield, wife of the Rev. Disney Robinson, vicar of Woolley, and sister of the Rev. William Hodgson, of Cheltenham, laid the foundation stone of a new church to be erected at her sole cost, in Thornes Lane, Wakefield.

19th. The Batley Town Council resolved to expend £60,000 in improving the drainage and appearance of the borough.

The Leeds, Castleford, and Pontefract Junction Railway Bill was read a third time in the House of Lords and passed.

21st. A fire which occurred at Horton Bank Top Mill, near Bradford, did damage to the amount of about £6,000.

22nd. Mrs. Matthew Talbot Baines—widow of the late Right Hon. Matthew Talbot Baines—met with her death by a shocking accident at Brock Station, on the Preston and Carlisle section of the London and North-Western Railway, this afternoon. Mrs. Baines who had been at Broughton, was waiting at the Brock Station for a train for Lancaster, when she heard one approaching, and, mistaking it for that by which she meant to travel, she hastily left the waiting-room and attempted to cross the line. The train was an express, which did not stop at Brock Station, and before Mrs. Baines could reach the opposite platform she was caught by the engine and instantly killed. The unfortunate lady was the only daughter and heiress of Mr. Threlfall, of Lancaster.

26th. Mr. Joseph Oddy, of the firm of Messrs. Jas. Oddy and Sons, woolstaplers, Bradford and Birkenshaw, died in his 58th year. He was one of the oldest woolstaplers in Bradford, and a gentleman much respected and beloved for his kind and generous disposition. He had been a member of the Council of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce for twelve years, and as chairman of the Wool Supply Committee had rendered valuable services at various times in disseminating information tending to produce a better supply of colonial wool for use in this country.

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29th. Mr. John Wells, J.P., of Booth Ferry House, near Goole, died, aged 59 years. He was for many years chairman of the Goole Steam Shipping Company, a director of the Goole Engineering Company, chairman of the Goole Board of Guardians, and chairman of the Petty Sessions. He was a member of the Royal Agricultural Society's Council, and was well known as an agriculturist. The town of Goole is greatly indebted to him for his enterprise and the readiness which he had ever shown to forward any good object.

The annual meeting and demonstration of the members of the West Yorkshire Association of Miners was held in Peel Park, Bradford. It was estimated that upwards of 20,000 persons were included in the procession, about half of them consisting of the wives and children of the miners. Rain fell heavily during the whole of the proceedings in the park. Mr. Wm. Brown (North Staffordshire) presided, and amongst the speakers were Mr. Macdonald, M.P., Mr. Burt, M.P., and Mr. John Dixon, agent of the association. The latter stated that the total income of the association amounted to £39,931, which included £8,364 belonging to what was known as the check account. There was a balance in hand of over £13,000.

30th. At a mill in the course of erection in Cloth Hall Street, Dewsbury, for Messrs. Machell Brothers, shoddy manufacturers, the chain of a hoist which was used to raise building material, snapped while four men were being drawn up. They fell a distance of from sixty to seventy feet. One of them, a married man, named Thomas Ward, aged 49, of Ossett, was killed, and the others, Joseph Littlewood, of Batley Carr, Thomas Swanwick, and Michael Kelly, of Dawgreen, were very severely injured.

July 2nd. A gold, patent lever watch, a silver centrepiece, and a silver tea and coffee service, of the value of 200 guineas, were presented to Ald. Joseph Hick, of Bradford, by his friends and fellow-townsmen as a mark of respect and esteem, and in grateful acknowledgment of his services as churchwarden of the Parish Church, on his retirement from that office, which he had held for 19 years. The presentation was made by Bishop Ryan; and the Mayor, Ald. Cole, Mr. Robertshaw, Mr. Barber, Mr. Hill, Mr. B. Ingle, and other gentlemen severally spoke of the valuable public services which Mr. Hick had rendered to the community.

3rd. A new Wesleyan Chapel, in connection with the Brunswick Circuit, Leeds, was opened on the Lady Wood Park estate, near Roundhay Park. The cost of the chapel had been £2,500.

A fire causing a large amount of damage, occurred at Hull on the premises of the oil mill of Mr. Dick, and the sawmill of Mr. Robinson. The two works—fronting Lockwood's walk on one side, and on the other Norwood's Terrace—were wholly destroyed, the machinery being reduced to a wreck. The damage was estimated at several thousand pounds.

4th. The memorial stone of St. Andrew's Mission Church, in connection with St. Andrew's Church, Lister Hills, Bradford, was laid by Miss Turner, of the Grange, Horton, in the presence of a large assembly.

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Died, the Ven. Archdeacon Churton, aged 74 years. Deceased was interred in the Churchyard of Crayke, near Easingwold, on the 9th., in the presence of the villagers generally, the inhabitants of the district, and a large number of clergy who were attired in their surplices, hoods, and stoles.

The memorial stone of a New Congregational Chapel and School, was laid in Thornton Lane, Little Horton, Bradford, by Mrs. Law, of Bolton House.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a new Chapel, for the Methodist Free Church, at Clifton, near Brighouse, was performed by Mr. Benjamin Howe, of Brighouse.

6th. About half-past eight o'clock, at the Peel Mill, Horbury, occupied by Messrs. Scholefield Brothers, while the mill was standing for breakfast, the boiler burst, blowing out both ends of the boiler-house, and carrying the adjoining buildings with it. Fortunately, nearly all the mill hands were away at breakfast. One girl about sixteen years of age, was passing down the mill yard at the moment, and was caught by the falling rubbish and water, and severely scalded. The damage to the building was considerable. The boiler had been in use more than twenty years.

James Harvey, a foreman at the Atlas Works, Sheffield, was killed by being struck and kicked by Wm. Davis, furnaceman at the same works. Davis was committed to the Assizes.

A fire broke out in a weaving shed and wool warehouse at Union Mill, Heckmondwike, the property of Messrs. Fairfax, Kelley, and Sons, carpet manufacturers and yarn spinners, doing damage to the extent of about £5,000. During the progress of the fire a serious accident happened to Mr. James Crabtree, manager for the Heckmondwike Manufacturing Company, (Limited,) he being very seriously injured by falling off the top of a building, whilst directing the efforts of the firemen.

A large cotton mill was burned down at Lydgate, Saddleworth, belonging to Mr. F. W. Bailey, and containing about 15,000 spindles. The damage was estimated at £20,000.

7th. A fire which caused damage to the extent of several thousands of pounds broke out on the premises of Messrs. West and Hutchinson, drapers, milliners, &c., Silver Street, and Market Place, Hull.

8th. A meeting of Leeds women, at which 550 were present, was held in the Friends' Meeting-house, Woodhouse Lane, Mrs. Hind Smith presiding, when resolutions were passed and a memorial adopted praying the magistrates of the borough to grant no new licenses, and to reduce the number of existing licenses.

A very alarming accident occurred at a portion of the works of the Sheffield Gas Company, at Neepsend, by the falling of the roof of a new retort house. One man was killed and several others injured.

A fire broke out in the willeying room of the New Town Mill Company's premises at Ravensthorpe, near Dewsbury, which did damage to the extent of £4,000

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A new Wesleyan Chapel, fronting to the road leading to Idle, at Bolton, Bradford, was opened. The cost, including the value of the land, had been about £2,300.

9th. A fire causing the destruction of property to the extent of about £3,000, occurred in the warehouse premises of the Waterloo Mill Company, Pudsey.

13th. St. James's wholesale vegetable and fish market, between Leeds Road and the Great Northern Goods Station, Bradford, was formally opened by the Mayor of Bradford, (Mr. Rhodes), in the presence of a numerous gathering.

16th. Telegrams from Chicago stated that a fire broke out in the city on the afternoon of the 14th, and was not extinguished until midnight. It occurred in the southern part of the district destroyed in 1871, and before it could be stayed twenty blocks of buildings, including a Baptist chapel, the Post-office, and several hotels were burnt down. The loss was estimated at 4,025,000 dols. Four firemen lost their lives.

Mr. Brooke, J.P., of Northgate Mount, Honley, and a member of the Huddersfield School Board, gave a donation of £1,000 to the Infirmary, to be invested in such a manner as to enable the Board to send patients from that institution to hospitals at Buxton, Southport, and other places.

17th. A fire of an alarming character occurred at Messrs. Joseph Watson's hide and tallow works, in Aire Street, Leeds. Every effort was made to save the premises, but from the inflammable nature of the contents of the building, little more could be done than to prevent the fire from spreading to the adjoining buildings. The damage was estimated at £60,000.

18th. The ceremony of presenting to Lieut.-Col. Pease, the late Conservative member for Hull, with a portrait of himself, painted by Sir Francis Grant, R.A., together with a jewelled pendant to Mrs. Pease, took place this day, in the lecture-hall of the Royal Institution.

An explosion of fire damp occurred at a colliery belonging to the Ince Hall Coal and Cannel Company, Wigan, by which fifteen colliers lost their lives.

19th. Three boys were drowned in the river Swale, at York. One was the son of Mark Kendal, of Reeth; another the son of Thos. Buxton, of Gunnerside Heads; and the third was Matthew Cherry, of Ivelet Heads. They and others were bathing together in the Swale, when one of the boys going beyond his depth, another gave him his hand with a view to pulling him out, but he also got beyond his depth, and the third adopted his example, with a view to rescue the two, but he likewise was dragged in, and all three were drowned.

A young man named Friend Firth, of Kilburn Street, New Wortley, Leeds, was apprehended on a charge of having murdered his mother, Sarah Firth, this morning. The deceased was the widow of a sergeant in the Leeds Borough police force, who died about seven or eight years before, and bore the character of a quiet and

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steady man. Since his death, deceased had lived with her sons at New Wortley. She had become addicted to intemperate habits, and was said to have been in that state at the time her son gave her the blow which was supposed to have caused her death. He was committed to the Assizes for trial.

20th. The opening services in connection with St. John's Mission Church and Schools, at Idle, were held, when the sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop of Ripon. The total cost of the building had been about £3,000.

The Queen's Road and Booth Town Schools, the first erected by the Halifax School Board, were formally opened by Mr. Swallow, the chairman.

The sods of a new Park for Sheffield, given to the town by Mr. Mark Firth, were turned by several members of his family. The park is about thirty acres in extent. It forms a portion of what is known as the Page Hall Estate, which was recently purchased by Mr. Firth, and commands one of the finest views to be had of the surrounding country.

21st. The Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland held its meeting at Ripon. The proceedings commenced this day, when the Mayor and Corporation received a numerous company of archæologists at the Town Hall. In the afternoon a visit was made to the Cathedral, upon which Sir Gilbert Scott gave a lecture. At a night meeting the inaugural address was delivered by the Marquis of Ripon, president for this anniversary. At the business sections, amongst the other papers read, were "Ripon College" by Mr. Hailstone, "Cistercian Monasteries" by Mr. E. Sharpe, M.A., "The History and Constitution of the Liberty of Ripon" by Professor Stubbs. Mr. E. Sewell, of Ilkley, read a paper on "The Discovery of Ancient Remains at Ilkley." The members and associates had very pleasant excursions to Markenfield Hall and Fountains Abbey; to Richmond, and Easby Abbey, and Castle Dykes, where Roman remains had recently been discovered, and which were fully described by the Rev. W. C. Lukis. On the 27th the members had an excursion to Byland Abbey, thence to Rievaulx Abbey. On the 28th, the successful and interesting visit of the Institute to Yorkshire was brought to a close by an excursion from Ripon to York. The party, under the guidance of Mr. G. T. Clark, F.S.A., visited the fortifications of the ancient city and saw other antiquarian relics. They were also entertained to luncheon by the Lord Mayor (Alderman March), who contrived to snatch sufficient time from the opening of the assizes to do the honours of civic hospitality to the learned and distinguished members.

The Roman Catholic Church of St. Peter, at Scarborough, was opened. Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by the Bishop of Beverley, and the sermon was preached by the Bishop of Salford.

25th. Dr. Humphry Sandwith, formerly senior physician of the Hull Infirmary, died at Todwick Rectory, near Sheffield, at the age of 82 years. He was born at Kirbymoorside or Helmsley, from

which place he removed to Bridlington some time previous to 1819. Here he practised as a surgeon and subsequently as a physician for many years, and soon distinguished himself as an author of medical works. In 1834 he graduated M.D. at the University of St. Andrews. About this period he settled in London, and conducted the *Watchman* newspaper, one of the principal organs of Wesleyan Methodism. Afterwards he removed to Hull, and, in 1842, was appointed physician to the Hull Infirmary, and enjoyed an extensive practice in that town and its neighbourhood. He remained at Hull till 1862, when he quitted it and settled at Beaconsfield, in Bucks. He became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London in 1859, and held the position of Consulting Physician to the Hull Infirmary till his death.

A fire was discovered in Field Mill, Leeds Road, Huddersfield, owned by Mr. Alfred Robinson, and occupied by Messrs. Fred. Carter and Co., yarn spinners, and Messrs. T. A. Brown and Co., woollen manufacturers. The damage was estimated at upwards of £15,000.

26th. A fire broke out at the steam flour mill of Mr. Joseph White, Dansome Lane, Holderness Road, Hull, by which damage was done to the extent of several thousand pounds.

27th. Messrs. G. and J. Stubley's woollen manufactory, Batley, was almost destroyed by fire, which did damage to the extent of about £12,000.

28th. Mr. John Smedley, of Matlock Bank, died at the age of 73 years, at his residence, Riber Castle. He was well known as the founder and proprietor of the celebrated hydropathic establishment at Matlock Bank. Upwards of twenty-one years before, Mr. Smedley retired from the management of a manufacturing business, having accumulated a sufficient property. He travelled throughout France, Germany, and Switzerland, and on his return to his native country he was seized with typhus fever. For several months he lay in a hopeless condition, and at last he entered a hydropathic establishment, where he received great benefit. On his partial restoration to health, he travelled again for a time, and in the following spring he returned to Lea Bridge, Derbyshire, where he commenced to practice the hydropathic treatment. He commenced at first upon a few friends and neighbours, and such were the wonderful cures he wrought that he was obliged to buy a small house and fit it up for the reception of patients, making a nominal charge of 3s. per day each. He had great success, his place had to be enlarged, and in 1868 he opened a new building, 200ft. long, 50ft. wide, and four stories high.

During a storm of thunder and lightning, the house occupied by James Bentley, collier, of Bowling Back Lane, Bradford, was struck. The chimney was thrown down, fell through the floor, and carried it away. The house was set on fire, but the flames were speedily extinguished. The occupants, James Bentley and his wife, were severely injured. Bentley was burnt down the back, and his hear-

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ing was affected. Mrs. Bentley had two wounds on her head. The unfortunate couple were got out of the ruins as quickly as possible, and conveyed in a cab to the Infirmary. Mrs. Bentley afterwards died from the injuries she received.

The great landing-stage, at Liverpool, a vast promenade of 700 yards in length, was all but completely destroyed by fire. The two piers which were formerly used for the traffic to the ferries and sea-going steamers had lately been connected, and the result was the finest landing-stage in the world. The damage was roughly estimated at a quarter of a million sterling.

29th. The church of St. John the Baptist, at Owlerton, near Sheffield, was consecrated by his Grace the Archbishop of York. The total cost of the building had been about £3,000.

A shocking carriage accident occurred on the outskirts of Scarbro' to a party consisting of a gentleman named Tomlin, from Leatherhead, Surrey, Mrs. Tomlin, and two other ladies, who were having a drive round the picturesque neighbourhood of Hackness. Mrs. Tomlin was killed, and some of the other occupants of the carriage seriously injured.

31st. A boiler explosion, resulting in the loss of two lives—Henry Hewson and Mr. Jameson—occurred at Messrs. Jameson and Co.'s Flax and Hemp Spinning and Weaving Mills, Canning Street, Hull.

Dr. Beke, the great African explorer, died in his 74th year.

August 1st. The memorial statue erected in front of the Town Hall, Bradford, in commemoration of the public services of Sir Titus Salt, Bart., was unveiled by his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, in the presence of most of the principal gentry of the county, and a large multitude of people. The occasion, not inappropriately termed a great festival of industry, was made one of almost general holiday in the town, and the weather being fine the ceremony was attended by every symptom of demonstration commensurate with the nature of such a public tribute.

At the Assizes, at York, William Jackson was found guilty of the murder of his sister at Kirklington, on the 5th of May last, and sentence of death was passed on him. A plea of insanity was set up, but the medical evidence was wholly against the prisoner, and the jury made no recommendation of mercy. He was executed on the 18th inst., at York, Askern being the executioner. He left a confession of his guilt. This was the first private execution which had taken place at York, the last public execution having been on April 4th, 1868; which was that of Frederick Parker, for the murder of Daniel Driscoll, at South Duffield, near Selby, in March, 1868. The last-mentioned execution took place just before the passing of the Capital Punishment Amendment Bill, 1868, on the old drop in front of St. George's Field. Immediately after the passing of the Act under which executions are now conducted in private, the old drop was removed, and now in somewhat slightly altered form occupies a place in a large cell adjoining that in which condemned criminals are confined.

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3rd. The first School built by the Wakefield School Board was opened at the bottom of Westgate.

The marriage of Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart., of Sledmere, Yorkshire, to Miss Cavendish-Bentinck, eldest daughter of Mr. George Cavendish-Bentinck, M.P. for Whitehaven, and Secretary of the Board of Trade, was solemnized at Westminster Abbey, in the presence of a large and fashionable company. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of York, assisted by Dean Stanley.

4th. The last meeting of the Whitby Town Commission was held, that body having been superseded by the Local Board.

A woman named Betsy Letherton was at this time living at Tring, at the extraordinary age of 111 years.

The annual show of the Yorkshire Agricultural Society was held at Sheffield. During the three days of the show there was a larger number of visitors than on any previous occasion since the existence of the society.

A Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company's engine and first-class carriage ran from the Halifax station over the Halifax and Ovenden branch to Netherton, for the first time, conveying some of the joint companies' representatives. The portion of the line between the Halifax and North Bridge stations was opened for goods traffic on the 17th.

5th. At Enderby, Leicestershire, a memorial of the late Mr. Chas. Brook, the founder of the Meltham Convalescent Hospital, near Huddersfield, and whose name is associated with many movements for the benefit of his fellow-men, was unveiled.

A beautiful silver inkstand, subscribed for by upwards of 400 working men, was presented to Major Stapylton, the Liberal candidate for Thirsk at the general election, and a gold pen and pencil case from ladies of the town. Mr. Bell was also presented with a massive silver cigar case. Mr. Davison, Brook House, presented the inkstand and pencil case to the Major, and Mr. Wilcock presented the cigar case to Mr. Bell. The presentations took place at the house of Mrs. Fairburn, the Three Tuns Hotel, Thirsk.

6th. A bust of the late Mr. Thos. P. Teale, F.R.S., with a pedestal of Sicilian marble, was presented to the Leeds Infirmary by his widow.

7th. The advowson, including the right of next presentation, of the perpetual curacy of Roundhay, Leeds, was sold for the sum of £1,800. The sale took place under an order of the Court of Chancery, and was subject to the life interest of the incumbent, stated to be in his 71st year.

8th. At the Leeds Assizes, John William Barker (23), labourer, was indicted for the murder of his mother, Anne Barker, in June last, at Kirkby Malzeard, near Ripon. The jury acquitted the prisoner on the ground of insanity, and he was ordered to be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure. William Davis, (23), forgeman, indicted for the murder of James Harvey, at Sheffield, on the 6th July, was found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced

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to eighteen calendar months' imprisonment.——10th. Levi Abbot, (37), excavator, was found guilty of unlawfully and maliciously wounding Ellen Bowers, at Garsdale, on the 18th July, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude.——11th. Thomas Patrick (44), chimney sweeper, and Catherine Patrick (28), his wife, a factory hand, were indicted for the manslaughter of their infant daughter, Ann Elizabeth Patrick, at Sowerby Bridge, on the 25th of July last. They were found guilty, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude.——Friend Firth (27), iron moulder, was indicted for the manslaughter of his mother, Sarah Firth, at Leeds, on July 19th, and sentenced to six months imprisonment with hard labour.

9th. Marshal Bazaine escaped from his place of confinement on the Isle of Ste. Marguerite.

10th. The second School completed by the Huddersfield School Board was opened in Beaumont Street.

Five new Board Schools were opened at Feversham Street, Barkerend Road, Ryan Street, Dudley Hill, and Horton Bank Top, Bradford.

12th. At a meeting of the Leeds Town Council, a resolution in reference to the improvement of School Close Bridge was adopted, authorising the purchase of a quantity of land from the North-Eastern and the London and North-Western Railway Companies for the sum of £5,000, and the improvement of the bridge and its approaches at a further cost of £2,000.

13th. The ancient little church dedicated to All Saints, situate at Huntington, about three miles from York, was reopened for divine service, after having undergone thorough restoration. The total expenditure had been about £2,600.

14th. A very beautiful and appropriate window, in memory of the late Rev. Robert Poole, who for the long term of 50 years was not only a faithful minister but an excellent visitor amongst his parishioners and at the Cathedral schools, was placed in the north aisle of the nave of Ripon Cathedral. The inscription is as follows:

"To the glory of God, and in memory of Robert Poole, M.A., vicar of this Cathedral fifty years, who died Jan. 11th, 1872. This window was erected by his parishioners and friends."

At the half-yearly meeting of the North Eastern Railway Company, Sir Henry Meysey-Thompson, Bart., was presented with a magnificent service of silver plate, worth £2,700, voted by the shareholders in recognition of the character and services of his father, the late Sir Harry Thompson, who was for twenty years chairman of the Company. The presentation was made in the name of the shareholders by Admiral Duncombe, High Sheriff of Yorkshire, and Mr. Pulleine, of Clifton Castle.

15th. The presentation of a peal of eight bells, by Warner and Sons, of London, weighing four tons, and costing £800, took place amid much rejoicing, at Lindley, Huddersfield. The tenor bell bears the inscription—

"To the honour and glory of God, this peal of eight bells is given to St. Stephen's Church, Lindley, by Thomas Varley, of Edgerton House, Esquire, A.D., 1874. J. W. Town, vicar. R. C. Wilford, curate. J. H. Stansfield, W. T. Earnshaw, churchwardens."

The bells were escorted by a vast procession, and formally presented by the donor, beneath a beautifully designed triumphal arch, bearing the motto, "Welcome the bells, and thanks to the donor."

18th. On the opening of five new Board Schools in Sheffield, this day, a great educational demonstration was made. Important addresses on educational topics were delivered. The Walkley Schools were opened by Sir John Brown, chairman of the School Board, and the Mayor (Ald. Hallam); those at Crookesmoor by the Archbishop of York and Mr. Roebuck, M.P.; the Lowfield Schools by Mr. Skelton, chairman of the educational and school management committee; the Attercliffe Schools by Mr. Mundella, M.P.; and the Carbrook Schools by the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P. The cost of the schools opened was £33,602, and this sum, added to the probable expenditure upon four other Schools in course of erection, represented an outlay by the School Board of £43,554.

While a number of men were engaged repairing an old iron roof at the Old Gas Works, Eastbrook Street, Bradford, it suddenly came down with a crash, and seven men were seriously injured.

Sir William Fairbairn, Bart., F.R.S., civil engineer, Manchester, died, after a short illness, at Moor Park, Farnham, where he was on a visit to his son-in-law. He was in his 85th year.

19th. The corner-stone of the new church of St. Peter, at Gildersome—in the place of the one destroyed by fire—was laid by Mr. Thomas Stephenson, in the absence of his wife. After the ceremony there was a luncheon.

21st. A presentation of a service of plate was made to Mr. Kell, who for forty-nine years had acted as agent to Mr. George Lane Fox, of Bramham. The testimonial consisted of an elegant epergne of the pegasus pattern, and chastely engraved; entrée dishes, chop dish, soup tureens and ladles, salt cellars and spoons, tea and coffee services, fish knife and fork. The above, consisting of 23 pieces, were all of silver, and in addition, a silver gilt snuff box was presented. The value of the whole of the articles was about £330. The epergne bears an inscription :—

"Presented, with other pieces of silver, to Thos. Kell, Esq., by a large circle of friends, in testimony of the high esteem and regard in which he is so deservedly held, after a residence in Bramham of half a century. 1874."

26th. A fire took place at the flax mills of Messrs. Ives and Tennant, East Street, Leeds, by which damage to the estimated amount of £3,000 was caused.

27th. An explosion of a very serious character occurred at the Holmes Blast Furnaces, belonging to the Parkgate Iron Company, Limited, Rotherham. In connection with the furnaces which had been newly erected, were about sixty yards of massive iron tubing, of a diameter of about 3ft. 6in., the thickness of the iron of which

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it was formed being a quarter of an inch. Through this was forced, by means of a very powerful steam engine, the hot air for the blast. About half-past ten o'clock this tubing burst with a terrible report. At a distance of nearly two miles in one direction the crockery in the houses was rattled by the shock, and the window frames violently shaken. For hours afterwards, on the cause of the explosion becoming known, thousands of persons flocked to the scene. Two men, named Richardson and Stokesley, only escaped death by part of the tubing falling transversely over the hollow in the earth in which they were standing, and thus sheltering them from the other pieces which fell thickly over them. At the other end of the tube from the engine house was the chamber used for heating the air used in blasting, This was blown down and a man named Henry Hammond, who was firing up at the time, was very seriously burnt.

28th. The foundation stone of a new Wesleyan Chapel was laid in Leeds, the site of the proposed building being at the corner of Hyde Park and Clapham Roads, Woodhouse Moor.

His Grace the Archbishop of York, consecrated the Church of St. Clement, York, a church which was to form a chapel of ease for a district of the parish of St. Mary's, Bishophill Senior, outside the walls, known as Clementhorpe. The total cost of the building had been about £3,800.

29th. Mr. Richard Collins, who had been secretary and keeper of the Leeds Town Hall since it was opened nearly sixteen years before, died, after a short illness. He had earned the esteem of a large circle of friends.

There died, at Bramley, in his 89th year, George Dawson, the oldest naval pensioner in the borough of Leeds. He was taken by a press-gang when passing through Liverpool on the 14th of May, 1805, and shortly afterwards drafted into the Channel Fleet. He was engaged at the battle of Corunna, embarking Sir John Moore's army; also at the bombardment of Flushing in the same year, and in several other battles. During his service he received several dangerous wounds. He was paid off in the year 1816 with a yearly pension of £12, which was afterwards increased to £25 8s. for life. A native of Armley, and by trade a tanner, he was manager for more than twenty years for Mr. R. Nichols, Bramley. He enjoyed robust health, and his faculties were unimpaired almost to the last.

The new Covered Market, at Harrogate, was opened. It has a frontage towards the station as well as to Cambridge Street, and possesses entrances from Beulah Terrace, Cambridge Street, and James Street. The market is oblong in form, divided into two avenues, 31 feet wide and 150 feet long each, and extending from Beulah to Claro Terraces. The design of the building is of the Tuscan order. The total cost had been about £3,600.

September 1st. The line of railway from Halifax to Ovenden, part of a scheme for connecting Halifax and Bradford, was opened throughout for goods traffic The line is scarcely three miles in length.

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The Mayor of Leeds received a telegram stating that Mr. James A. Garth Marshall, of Headingley, son of a former Member for Leeds, had, along with a guide named Johann Fischer, been killed on the previous afternoon by falling into a crevasse on Mont Blanc. From details of the occurrence, furnished by Almer the surviving guide, it appeared that the party walked up the Allé Blanche, and reached the base of Mont Blanc early in the afternoon, and, after ascending to the tail of the Fresnay Glacier, made preparations to spend the night among the rocks. They afterwards crossed over a rocky reef, and reached the Glacier du Brouillard, which flows directly from Mont Blanc; but after ascending that glacier for some hours, and eventually the precipices that overlook it, until they found further advance impracticable, they resolved to return, and finally reached the Glacier Brouillard in safety, all three corded together. Continuing to make their retreat down the glacier, at midnight all three fell into a crevasse. Mr. Marshall and the guide Fischer were killed upon the spot, neither uttering a word, and when daylight came the surviving guide, unable to raise the bodies to the surface, left them and made his way down to Courmayeur. The remains of Mr. Marshall, and of Fischer, the guide, were recovered and interred at the cemetery of Courmayeur; Mr. Victor Marshall, the elder brother of the deceased, and his cousin, Mr. Frank Marshall following them to their last resting place.

5th. The remains of Mr. Edward Earnshaw Cass, who died at Goole on the 2nd instant, were interred in the churchyard at Airmyn. The funeral procession was headed by the Volunteers, the deceased having been assistant-surgeon to the Goole Rifle Corps. Next were the Freemasons and Oddfellows, and after the hearse and mourning coaches followed several private carriages and a large number of the deceased's friends. During the funeral nearly the whole of the shops in Goole were closed, the ships flying their flags half-mast.

7th. New Church Schools, in connection with the Parish Church at Skipton, to accommodate about 600 children, and which had cost in erecting about £2,900, were formally opened by the Bishop of Ripon.

A marble monument of beautiful design was erected in the Parish Church of St. Giles's, Pontefract, to the memory of Thomas Blanco, a native of the town, who died in July, 1873, aged 90 years. Blanco belonged to the 51st (King's Own) Light Infantry Regiment, and enlisted at Wakefield in 1805, serving with the regiment until 1814, when he was discharged without pension, being then unfit for service. He served throughout the whole of the Peninsular campaign, and at Badajos was severely wounded. The most memorable incident in connection with his life is that he was present and assisted at the burial of Sir John Moore at Corunna. The monument is chaste in design, and is fixed on the north wall of the church. The inscription is as follows :—

"In memory of Thomas Blanco, who served with the 51st (King's Own)

Light Infantry throughout the Peninsular Campaign, and was one of the party who assisted to bury Sir John Moore, at Corunna. He died at Pontefract, July 11th, 1873, aged 90 years. This monument is erected by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and private soldiers of the 51st Regiment, as a mark of respect for the veteran's gallant services."

8th. The Bishop of Ripon was present at the opening of the new Sunday and Day Schools in connection with St. Mary's Church, Gomersal. The cost of their erection had been about £2,400.

The new chapel in connection with the North Riding Asylum, Clifton, was opened for divine service.

9th. The new branch line of the Great Northern Railway Company from Dewsbury to Ossett, and thence to Wakefield, was opened for passenger traffic this day.

10th. Beckfoot Mill, at Bingley, the property of Mr. W. Ferrand, and occupied by Mr. Thomas Brown, bobbin turner, was burned down. The loss was estimated at about £2,500.

A terrible railway collision occurred at Thorpe, two miles from Norwich, by which 24 persons were killed, and 40 others very seriously injured.

11th. The body of Mr. D. J. McNeile, of the Bombay Civil Service, a son of the Dean of Ripon, was found this morning in the water at Ellenthorpe, near Boroughbridge, at a spot distant about seven miles from Ripon and about seventeen by the course of the river from the place where he was last seen alive on the 31st ult., on which day he had been fishing in the river Ure, at Tanfield, near Ripon. In the evening an inquest was held, and a verdict of "*Found drowned*" returned.

The great swimming match between J. B. Johnson, the English champion, and the American swimmer Trautz, took place in Pleasure Bay, and was won by Johnson after a well contested race, Trautz being 1min. 52secs. behind Johnson. The victor had to go through something like an ovation at the Ocean Hotel, and later in the evening was serenaded by a band of musicians. The match was for 1,000 dollars a side, and a cup valued at 500 dollars.

A new Wesleyan Chapel which had been erected in Woodhouse Carr, Leeds, to supersede the old schoolroom which had been used as a preaching room for years, was formally opened for public worship. The style of architecture is Italian, and the building is of stone, lined with brickwork. The front is to Meanwood Road, from which a wide flight of steps leads into a spacious lobby, and thence into the body of the chapel. The total cost, including land, had been £3,250.

12th. The foundation stone of a new Roman Catholic Church, to be dedicated to St. Mary the Immaculate, was laid by the Right Rev. Dr. Cornthwaite, the Bishop of Beverley, in East Parade, Bradford.

14th. The memorial stone of a new Congregational Chapel was laid by Mr. Isaac Dodgshun, in Oak Road, New Wortley, Leeds.

16th. The St. Leger was run at Doncaster, and attracted a vast

concourse of spectators to the Town Moor. George Frederick, the winner of the Derby, was first favourite, but before the race he declined in popular estimation on account of appearing too light as well as slightly lame, and was withdrawn. Apology, the winner of the Oaks, belonging to a clergyman of the Church of England who was known in racing circles under the assumed name of Launde, proved the winner of the Leger, coming in first by a length and a half, with Leolinus as second, Trent third, and Scamp fourth. It was only during the last half of the race that Apology took up the running, and she won at little more than a canter, leaving the second, third, and fourth horses to a keen contest.

17th. The opening services of the new chapel which had been erected for the United Methodist Free Church at Hillhouse, Huddersfield, were conducted by the Rev. J. Guttridge, of Manchester, and there were large congregations. The new building cost about £3,000.

18th. Green Lane Mill, situate about half a mile from Holmfirth, the property of Messrs. J. and M. Broadhead, manufacturers, was discovered to be on fire early this morning. The fire engine belonging to Mr. Tarner's, of Bridge Mill, and the Unity from Holmfirth, quickly arrived, and plenty of water being near, they succeeded in saving the new portion of the building, but the old mill, which was filled with woollen machinery, was completely destroyed. The damage was estimated at about £2,000.

23rd. The inhabitants of Oakenshaw and neighbourhood were in a state of pleasurable excitement this day, on the occasion of opening a new Wesleyan Chapel. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. O. Simpson, of Bradford, in the presence of a large congregation. The chapel is centrally situated in the hamlet, and had been erected at a cost of £2,300. The site on which the building is erected contains about 1,700 square yards, and was presented to the trustees by Sir Matthew Wilson, Bart.

A new Wesleyan Chapel, erected at a cost of about £12,000, was opened at Bingley, when the sermon at the opening service was preached by the Rev. Dr. Punshon, President of the Wesleyan Conference. That considerable interest was taken in the occasion outside as well as in Bingley, was shown by the large number that attended the service from a distance, many having come from Leeds, Bradford, and the neighbouring villages. Occupying an elevated site in Priestthorpe Road, it is seen to great advantage, and a handsome tower and spire, 160ft. in height, adds greatly to its appearance. The design is in the Early Decorated Gothic style.

26th. The Rev. J. Vaile, B.A., curate at All Saints' Church, Little Horton, Bradford, having been appointed by the Bishop of Ripon to the vicarage of Winksley, his friends at All Saints' presented him with a purse exceeding 140 guineas, together with a beautiful timepiece, the gift of the scholars and teachers.

28th. Mr. Mark Pearson, the Mayor of Pontefract, laid the first brick of the new reservoir in Pontefract Park, in connection with

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the water scheme, in the presence of the Corporation, the Vicar (the Rev. Dr. Bisset), the two parliamentary representatives (the Right Hon. H. C. E. Childers, M.P., and Major Waterhouse, M.P.), and a large gathering of the inhabitants.

29th. The Duke of Norfolk conferred a lasting favour on archæologists by the restoration to its original condition of the State prison at Sheffield Manor, which was occupied by Mary Queen of Scots during the time that the preparations were being completed for her reception at Sheffield Castle. It was from this prison that Sir Henry Percy so very nearly contrived the escape of the Queen. Situated in the suburbs of Sheffield, it had been for many years occupied as a farmhouse, and it was only just lately that its identity had been fully established. On removing the stucco from the heavy thick walls the workmen discovered a doorway leading to a narrow spiral staircase, lighted by two small windows. On the ground floor are two small rooms, one a guard-room, the other a kitchen. Access to these was obtained through a door which has now been built up. The first floor contains two chambers, which were evidently occupied by the Queen's attendants as day and sleeping rooms. Above these is a large room used as a state room by Mary, the ceiling richly embossed with the Talbot arms. Round the top of this room the fastenings still remain on which the tapestry was hung, and in the doorway are still the heavy hatches from which the door was hung. A bedroom adjoins, and from thence, up a spiral staircase, the roof can be reached, where there is a platform which was probably used as a place from which the Queen might with safety be allowed open-air exercise.

Oct. 2nd. A gunpowder explosion took place this morning on the Regent's Canal, London. Four barges were proceeding down the canal when one of them, laden with two tons of gunpowder, exploded. The noise of the explosion was terrific, and was distinctly heard for a radius of four or five miles in every direction. A bridge under which the barge was passing was shattered to pieces; the North Lodge, the residence of the superintendent of Regent's Park, was all but levelled with the ground; and hundreds of houses in the neighbourhood were more or less injured, both outside and inside. Three men and a boy, who were navigating the barge, were instantaneously killed. The damage by the explosion was roughly estimated at £33,000. 1,500 houses were injured.

6th. M. H. Bellerby died at Renfrew, Canada, at the venerable age of eighty years. In early life he carried on a successful bookselling business in York. From 1828 until 1851 he published the *Yorkshire Gazette* in the same city. For many years he represented Guildhall Ward in the York City Council, and in 1845 he filled the office of Sheriff, and was likewise governor of an ancient guild called the Merchant's Company. He removed to Canada, and settled in Renfrew, in 1858, and there, up to the time of his death, held the position of Clerk of the Municipality.

12th. A fire of a very destructive character broke out on the

premises of Messrs. J. and J. Stubley, woollen manufacturers, of New Road Side, Batley, and it was not subdued until the building was completely destroyed. A few weeks previous one of the old mills belonging to the firm was burnt down, and it was with considerable difficulty that the adjoining one was saved. This, however, was burnt down this morning. The damage was estimated at about £8.000.

13th. A fire broke out on the premises of Messrs. Joseph Cliff and Sons, manufacturers of fire bricks, drain-tubes, &c., Upper Wortley, Leeds, doing damage to the amount of £1,500.

Mrs. McCreery, sister to the late Mrs. Locke, gave to the town of Barnsley three parcels of land, as an addition to Locke Park, making the park now about 40 acres. In addition, Mrs. McCreery signified her intention of erecting a tower of observation at the highest part of the park in memory of her sister.

The new Primitive Methodist Chapel, situate in Railway Road, Otley, was opened this day, when there was a large congregation to hear the Rev. J. P. Chown, of Bradford, preach. The total cost of the land and building had been about £2,600.

14th. The Leeds Musical Festival in aid of the medical charities of the borough was commenced this morning. The audience included several members of the nobility and representatives of the leading families in the county. The performance of Mendelssohn's "St. Paul" constituted the morning concert, and was highly successful. The band and chorus numbered about 360, and were under the control of Sir Michael Costa. The principal vocalists were Mdlle. Titiens, Madame Patey, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley. In the evening a concert of miscellaneous music was given, at which the audience was much larger than in the morning. On the second day was performed Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," and Handel's "Israel in Egypt; and in the evening a miscellaneous concert, which included Smart's "Bride of Dunkerron." On the third day, St. John the Baptist, and the Stabat Mater; and in the evening a miscellaneous concert. The Festival concluded on Saturday, the 17th, by a magnificent performance of the "Messiah"; and in the evening a popular miscellaneous concert, at which the performers gave their services gratuitously. The total sum realised in connection with the Festival, including the popular concert, was £7,392. 14s. 6d., leaving a profit after paying all the expenses of about £1,000 for the charities.

15th. The Duchess of Edinburgh was safely delivered of a Prince at a quarter to three o'clock this morning, at Buckingham Palace. The Empress of Russia and the Czarewitch arrived in London, and immediately drove to Buckingham Palace.

16th. The foundation stone of the new Airedale Independent College was laid by Mr. Titus Salt, the treasurer of the institution, on a site at Heaton, Bradford. The new edifice was estimated to cost £17.000, towards which £13,000 had already been subscribed.

19th. While some workmen were engaged in pulling down the

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premises in Bishopgate Street, Leeds, known as Beecroft's Hotel, which were being removed to make room for the new approach from Boar Lane to the North Eastern Railway Station, a portion of the gable fell, carrying four men with it, two of them being on a lower floor which was borne down by the weight of the rubbish. On searching among the ruins it was found that two of them, named Thos. Casey and Anthony McDonald, labourers, were killed, and the two other men seriously injured.

25th. Miss Annie Boden, daughter of Mr. Thos. Boden, curator and manager of the Sea Wall Parade Ground, Bridlington Quay, lost her life in a fire which destroyed a house in Garrison Street, this morning, in which her parents resided. Mrs. Boden in making her escape was also seriously injured.

26th. The new College of Science which had been established for Yorkshire, was opened in the premises in Cookridge Street, Leeds, by the delivery of the first of a series of introductory lectures. Dr. Heaton, chairman of the Council, presided, and there were present a number of influential supporters of the movement and some students. In the course of the proceedings the chairman and Mr. E. Baines addressed the meeting in terms of congratulation on the satisfactory stage to which the movement represented by the College had attained, and stating its claims to public support. A resolution embodying these sentiments was also adopted. The lecture was by Professor A. H. Green, on the rise and progress of geology.

Died, aged 45 years, Mr. James Wetherell, Chief Constable for the borough of Leeds, at his residence, Windsor House, Clapham Road. The deceased had been at the head of the police for eight years. During the whole term of his office Mr. Wetherell earned the respect both of superiors and subordinates. The magistracy and Watch Committee highly appreciated the efficiency with which he discharged his duties, and he was also esteemed by the rank and file of the police for his consideration and impartiality in discipline and duty, and his death at a comparatively early age was regretted by all who knew him.

31st. A York cabman, named Blain, residing at Fulford, in the employ of Mr. Johnson, cab proprietor, of Bootham, York, this week fell into the handsome inheritance of over £17,000. He was formerly of Newark, and was one of a family of eight amongst whom was to be shared the handsome sum of £150,000.

Nov. 1st. Mr. Francis Carbutt, a distinguished inhabitant of Leeds, died, after an active and useful life, at the advanced age of 82 years. Mr. Carbutt was a native of Leeds, and was closely related to the family of the late Sir George Goodman. When about 20 years of age he settled in Germany and became the representative of firms in the Leeds and Bradford trade. For a considerable time he was partner with the late Mr. Hamer Stansfeld. After residing abroad about twenty-seven years he returned to his native town, where he withdrew from business, and where he displayed talents for public

life which led to his being connected with the municipal and political affairs of the town and the West Riding, He was elected an alderman of the borough, and filled the office of mayor, discharging the duties of these appointments with diligence, ability, and impartiality. Being an earnest friend of free trade, an extended suffrage, and civil and religious liberty, he held a leading place among the liberals of Leeds, and for some years he was the chairman of the Liberal Registration Society for Leeds and the West Riding, on his retirement from which office in February, 1858, he was presented by the committee and members with a handsome testimonial, consisting of a silver centre-piece and inkstand—the former being of artistic design and extremely beautiful workmanship, representing the daughter of Pharoah finding the infant Moses in the ark of bulrushes. In the educational controversy he took a decided part with the voluntaries as against state education. At the general election of 1852 he was proposed, by an almost unanimous vote of the Liberal Registration Association, as the most suitable candidate for the representation of the borough; but at a popular meeting of the party, the then mayor, Sir George Goodman, received a larger number of votes; whereupon Mr. Carbutt at once retired, and did not afterwards aspire to parliamentary life. His excellent talents for business were, however, recognised by the proprietors of the Midland Railway Company; and he was elected a director of that Company, the duties of which office he filled with diligence and ability for about a quarter of a century, and up to the time of his death. His judgment was highly valued by his fellow-directors. Mr. Carbutt was a public speaker of great clearness, coolness, logical power, and independent thought. He was fair towards those from whom he differed, and temperate in the statement of his own opinions. His views were large and enlightened, worthy of a man of good education, reading, and knowledge of public life. His residence abroad had tended much to cultivate his taste, and he was no mean connoisseur in art and architecture. His personal and domestic habits were quiet and unostentatious, and he was exemplary in all the relations of life. The foundation of his character was uprightness, sincerity, and moderation; to which he added public spirit.

St. George's Church, Leeds, was reopened for divine service after an interval of four months, during which time it had been repainted and decorated, and various alterations made. The reading desk had been removed, and a beautiful oak eagle had been presented by Major Moore, in memory of his late wife. The congregation were also indebted to Mr. James Rider for a handsome cover for the font, and to Mr. W. Ferguson for a valuable alms dish.

2nd. The following toll bars ceased, viz:—Monkton Moor bar, between Harrogate and Ripon; Hewick bar, between Ripon and Boroughbridge; Hutton bar, between Ripon and Thirsk; and Bishopton bar, between Ripon and Pateley Bridge.

In consequence of the 1st of November falling this year on a

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Sunday, the municipal elections throughout England took place on the 2nd. Although contested almost generally with great activity and earnestness, good order characterized the proceedings everywhere. In Leeds there was a keen contest in the whole of the twelve wards into which the borough is divided, and for several weeks preceding the polling day the candidates and their friends had been unremitting in their appeals to the electors. Previous to the election, the Liberal strength in the Town Council including 16 aldermen, was 37, as against 27 Conservatives. Of this number 7 Liberals and 9 Conservatives retired by rotation. The number of candidates actually before the constituency for the 16 vacant seats was 33, 16 of them being Liberals, 16 Conservatives, and one Independent candidate. When the votes were counted it was found that there had been returned 11 Liberals and 5 Conservatives, shewing a net liberal gain of 4. The total number of Liberal votes recorded was 25,329 against 20,118 for the Conservative candidates.

3rd. Wakefield Parish Church after having undergone a thorough restoration at a cost of about £20,000 was reopened, when special services were held. At the first of these the Bishop of Ripon preached to a large congregation. At a luncheon held subsequently his Lordship incidentally mentioned that the sum expended on church restoration and building in that diocese alone since 1840 amounted at the very least to one million sterling, including sums above £500 only.

4th. In the construction of the new railway between Bradford and Thornton, a tunnel was being made through a hill near Clayton, the excavated earth being removed by means of shafts. At one of these shafts this morning four workmen got into a skep for the purpose of being lowered to their work. By a mistake on the part of the engineman, the skep was drawn over the head gear of the shaft, and the men were thrown out. One, named Courts, fell down the shaft and was killed, The others, Spellar, Elliott, and England, alighted near the mouth of the shaft and were very severely injured.

On the premises of Mr. Thomas Hall, timber merchant, Skinner Lane, Leeds, this morning, a large boiler, measuring 16ft. in length and 6ft. in diameter, exploded, destroying entirely the engine-house, and was thrown a distance of about 100 yards over a number of dwelling houses. It alighted on the roof of the drying-shed of an adjoining warehouse, and broke down a large portion of the building. Some pieces of the engine fell in Dolly Lane and Benson Street, about a quarter of a mile off. Mr. Hall's engineman, named Charles Williamson, was blown a distance of some thirty yards and killed; and two workmen, named William Riley and James Connaughton, were injured, the last-named seriously. The explosion was supposed to have been caused by want of water.

5th. A serious accident occurred to a number of young men at Halifax, who were celebrating the 5th of November. They were gathered together near to Swan Banks, on the side of Beacon Hill,

and having procured an old cannon they loaded it with a heavy charge of gunpowder. Upon the top of this they were filling the cannon with brimstone, and ramming the whole down very hard. For the purpose of doing this more effectually the cannon was up-ended, and 14 young men and lads were congregated around it. Whilst they were in this position the cannon suddenly went off, and its contents were discharged amongst the group, 13 of whom were more or less injured, namely :—Thomas Barker, John Lewis Foster, Harry Farrar, Arthur Fielding, Abraham Whitworth, Alfred Morton, Benjamin Clegg, Charles Stephens, Fred. Thompson, Arthur King, Henry Naylor, Charles Smith, and John William Kershaw. On the same day at Guisbro', a small cannon made of gas-pipe exploded, and blew a boy's foot off and fractured his leg; and a girl was killed at Bristol by the discharge of a pistol loaded with slugs, and fired by a boy.

6th. At a meeting of Liberals, held this afternoon, in the Registration Office, Leeds, it was resolved to petition against the return of Mr. Woolfoot (Conservative), who had been returned for the North Ward; Mr. White (the defeated Liberal candidate), to claim the seat. It was also resolved to apply for a scutiny order in the case of the East Ward election, for which Mr. Heed (C) was returned by a majority of only one vote.

An explosion of gas occurred in the Rockley Main Colliery, near Barnsley. Ten men were burnt, five of them severely. A large quantity of gas was liberated by a fall of roof, and the gas ignited at the naked lights with which the miners worked.

The foundation stone of a new school, in extension of the existing accommodation at St. Peter's Church School, was laid at Morley by the Earl of Dartmouth. Speeches were delivered by the Earl of Dartmouth and Mr. Stanhope, M.P.

Died, aged 60 years, Mr. Joseph Johnson, publisher, of Leeds, and also the first publisher of these "Annals." For many years Mr. Johnson was one of the churchwardens at the Parish Church, and after relinquishing that post he continued, as a member of the congregation, to take an active interest in the church. The funeral service was conducted at the place where he had so long worshipped, the officiating clergymen being the Rev. F. J. Wood, M.A., and the Rev. C. B. Maude, M.A., and the remains were then carried to the Burmantofts cemetery for interment. Mr. Johnson was an energetic member of the Conservative party in the Kirkgate Ward; was formerly the chairman of the Ward Association, and contested the ward in Nov. 1857. He had earned the respect and esteem of a large circle of friends, and his death caused a profound feeling of regret.

On the west side of the road to Chapeltown, near Leeds, nearly opposite Newton Grove, there was a relic of old times, which few passers by were aware of. In the wall was a square hole, within which was a stone dish, which was used for holding water, in which money was placed by the townspeople in exchange for butter, eggs, and other

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produce that was brought there by the country people, a method adopted at a time when some plague or epidemic was raging in the town, to prevent the contagion being carried into the country.

The Rev. George William Conder, died in London this morning. The deceased was the pastor of Belgrave Chapel, Leeds, from 1848 to 1863, having succeeded the Rev. Dr. Hamilton. He removed to Cheetham Hill, Manchester, in 1863, and some years later went to London. He was one of the most able preachers of the Independent body.

Kirk Deighton Church, part of which existed before the conquest, having been restored, was reopened this day. The church is famous as the burying place of many of the families of the Manners (Earls of Rutland), Lord Ross of Ingmanthorpe, and the Barons Trushuts. There were previously the arms of the Manners and Rutland families, and fourteen quarterings, displaying the intermarriages until their union, over the entrance to the chancel, but it had been found necessary to remove them.

9th. ELECTION OF MAYORS.—Barnsley, Ald. Carter; Batley, Mr. W. Brook; Beverley, Ald. C. Arden; Bradford, Ald. Mitchell; Dewsbury, Ald. F. Firth; Doncaster, Councillor John Clark; Halifax, Mr. Edward Crossley; Huddersfield, Ald. D. Sykes; Hull, Mr. C. Wells; Leeds, Ald. H. R. Marsden; Middlesbrough, Mr. T. H. Bell; Pontefract, Ald. M. Pearson; Richmond, Mr. J. G. Croft; Ripon, Ald. Lumley; Rotherham, Councillor W. Harrison; Scarborough, Ald. G. Porrett; Sheffield, Mr. Mark Firth; Wakefield, Mr. W. H. Stewart; York, Ald. Terry.

10th. A grand ball at Aske Hall took place in honour of the marriage of Lord Grosvenor and Lady Sibell Mary, youngest daughter of the Earl of Scarborough, and sister to the Countess of Zetland. The ball was held in the entrance hall, which was most tastefully decorated; the Earl's tenantry and the principal tradesmen of Richmond being present. The ball was led off by Countess and Mr. Wm. Carter, (of Applegarth, the oldest tenant on the estate), and Miss Carter and the Earl. Shortly after midnight the company adjourned to the dining-hall; the tables were exquisitely set out, and were adorned with the massive gold and silver cups and other trophies won by the late Earl's famous race horses and cattle. Amongst others were the Richmond Gold Cup of 1770; four Doncaster Cups, won respectively by Voltigeur in 1850, Fandango in 1856, and Vedette in 1857 and 1858; the Ascot Cup, won by Fandango, in 1855; the York County Cup, won by Bivouac in 1860; the Stockton Gold Cup, won by Bandarell in 1864; and the York Plates, presented to the late Earl of Zetland, in 1832, by the inhabitants of the city of York.

11th. Four new schools in connection with the Leeds School Board were opened, and the memorial stones of four others were laid. The new schools opened were those situated in Burley Road, Green Lane, Jack Lane, and Saville Green; and the sites where memorial stones were laid were situated at Woodhouse, Burley Lawn, Upper Wortley, and Hunslet Carr.

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. The dedication of the New Masonic Hall at Thirsk, took place in connection with the Falcon Lodge, 1,416. The ceremonial of the dedication was performed by Bro. Marwood, P.D.P.G.M., and a great number of visiting brethren from the neighbouring lodges were present on the occasion. The hall is erected on the northern side of the Castle-yard, and cost nearly £900, the site having been given by Mr. F. Bell, of the Hall, Thirsk.

By the opening of the section of tramway from Boar Lane to Sheepscar and Chapeltown the Leeds system of tramways was now completed, and the company possessed 17 miles of line, divided into five branches, viz., Kirkstall, Headingley, Hunslet, Marsh Lane, and Chapeltown. This afternoon the directors of the company and a few friends passed over the line in two cars, and on the return journey the party stopped at the house of Mr. Turton, one of the directors, and were entertained by him.

12th. A serious disturbance, by which several persons were injured, occurred at Skelmanthorpe, between residents of the village and the navvies engaged in the construction of the new line of railway from Clayton West to Shepley.

The Boyne Bridge, in Hunslet, was opened amid some local festivities, in which Mr. Arthur Britton, of the Leeds Pottery, Mr. C. H. Proctor, and others took part. The bridge forms part of improvements carried out by the Midland Railway Company.

At the Old Bank, Leeds, Mr. E. Crawford, the managing clerk, was seized with an apoplectic fit, and died shortly afterwards. He had been in the service of Messrs. Beckett and Co. for upwards of thirty years, and from the position he had held in their establishment, was well known and respected amongst the business men of the borough.

This evening the Knaresborough Working Men's Conservative Association gave a banquet in the Oddfellows' Hall, in celebration of the return of Mr. Basil T. Woodd as representative of the borough. The chair was occupied by Dr. Beaumont, president of the association, and there was a large attendance.

In connection with the restoration of the south transept of York Minster, by Mr. Street, at a cost of £11,000, still leaving the work incomplete, special services were held this day in the nave of the edifice. The choir was augmented on the occasion to 100 voices. A large number of ecclesiastical and civil dignitaries were present, and the sermon was preached by the Archbishop of York. At the service in the evening the sermon was preached by the Bishop of Ripon.

During the filling of a new gasometer, owned by the Corporation of Bradford, and put up by that body near Askham-in-Furness, the gas exploded, owing to one of the workmen mistaking his instructions. A man named Harris was killed on the spot, and two others, named Pennington and Scott, were seriously injured.

Mr. William Frogatt Bethell, of Rise, was nominated Sheriff of Yorkshire.

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A handsome and costly testimonial was presented to Mr. John B. Booth, of Killerby Hall, the popular master of the Bedale Hunt. The testimonial had been subscribed for by the members of the hunt and other friends—in honour of his marriage, which took place early in the year—and consisted of a solid silver centre-piece, and four other pieces *en suite*, which, with a silver hunting horn given to him in April last, had cost 200 guineas. Accompanying the gift was a handsome bracelet for Mrs. Booth, which cost 40 guineas. The presentation was made after a dinner, at which about seventy members of the hunt and others were present, and which was presided over by the Earl of Feversham.

14th. Mr. Joseph Dodds, M.P., cut the first sod of a new railway, by which it was proposed to develop the ironstone deposits of Cleveland between Saltburn and Whitby.

Mr. J. Dent Dent, who represented Scarbro' in the Liberal interest for sixteen years in Parliament prior to the late general election, was presented with a testimonial, consisting of an address and a handsome silver candelabra, which his former supporters had subscribed for. The address referred to his long public services in and out of parliament, and expressed a hope that his retirement into private life would not be prolonged. The presentation took place in the Scarborough Town Hall, and was made by Mr. Darley, chairman of Mr. Dent's election committee.

16th. Her Royal and Imperial Highness the Duchess of Edinburgh was presented, at Buckingham Palace, with a splendidly bound Bible, subscribed for by 8,000 of the young ladies of England on the occasion of her marriage.

17th. Mr. George Green, J.P., of Pontefract, died at his residence, Ropergate. He was the oldest magistrate in the borough, and had attained his 88th year. He was also the only remaining member out of the twelve councillors elected by the burgesses under the Municipal Reform Act, in 1835. In 1837 he was elected alderman. In 1842 and 1853, respectively, he was again elected to the Council Chamber, in which latter year he was honoured by being again elected to the aldermanic bench, and further re-elected in 1859, his term of office expiring in 1865, thus almost continuously serving in the interests of the borough. He was also in course of his official career elected as mayor of the borough. On attaining his 81st year, as proof of the esteem in which he was held by the heads of the town, he was presented by the magistrates with a beautiful oil painting (life size) of himself, at great cost, and to which the Right Hon. H. C. E. Childers wished his name to be attached as a subscriber.

A circular was issued to the shareholders of the Midland Railway, soliciting confidence and support in carrying out the proposal to abolish second-class fares, and pointing to the success of the third-class change in 1872, whereby the number of passengers carried was increased by nearly 4,000,000.

The Emigrant Ship, "Cospatrick," from London to New Zealand, was wrecked, and 475 lives lost.

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18th. A new Mechanics' Hall at Greetland and West Vale was opened by Lord F. Cavendish, M.P. His colleague, Sir Matthew Wilson, was also present and addressed the meeting.

19th. In the Court of Chancery an application in the case of Lupton *v.* the Corporation of Leeds was before Vice-Chancellor Hall. It was an application to restrain the Corporation of Leeds from allowing a certain wooden building standing in Roundhay Park, to be used for the sale of refreshments, and also from erecting any building on the Roundhay estate except for the purposes of private houses. The Vice-Chancellor said that, subject to the defendants giving an undertaking not to allow intoxicating liquors to be sold therein, he should refuse that part of the injunction which sought to prevent the wooden sheds being used for the sale of refreshments. Mr. Dickinson, for the defendants, intimated his client's readiness to give the required undertaking. The Vice-Chancellor then granted the other portion of the injunction asked for—that the defendants should be restrained from building on any part of the park lands any erection except for the purposes of private dwelling-houses.

Mr. Joseph Walker, manager of the Pontefract Bank, was presented with an elegant Adrian vase in solid silver, bearing the following inscription :—

"Presented to Joseph Walker, in commemoration and acknowledgment of services to the firm of Leatham, Tew, and Co., in their banks at Pontefract and Wakefield, extending over a period of fifty years from the 21st August, 1824."

On the opposite side were the names of the partners in the firm—"Edward Tew, Edward Aldam Leatham, Thomas William Tew, Samuel Gurney Leatham, Edmund Ernest Leatham." On a third side was the medallion printed on the bank notes issued at Pontefract, taken from the Historical siege coin, the castle, and the inscription, "*Post mortem patris pro filio.*" The fourth compartment contained the medallion distinguishing the Wakefield notes, the Wakefield Court House.

At a meeting of the directors of the six Railway Companies chiefly affected by the decision of the Midland Company to abolish second-class carriages, viz., the London and North Western, the Great Northern, the North Eastern, the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, the Lancashire and Yorkshire, and the Great Western, it was resolved, whilst retaining the three classes of carriages to reduce the fares universally to the following scale :—First-class to three-halfpence, and second-class to one penny farthing per mile ; the third-class fares to be maintained at one penny per mile. The London and North Western also decided to run from London to Manchester and Liverpool special first and second-class express trains, which would accomplish the journey in four and a half hours.

20th. A terrible explosion occurred at Warren Vale Colliery, near Rotherham, just after the "day shift" had descended, by which twenty-three persons perished, and several others were

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seriously injured. Fourteen women were left widows, and forty-four children fatherless by the accident.

21st. The mayor of Leeds, (Ald. Marsden) received from Mr. Thomas Hattersley, of Harrogate, and of the Spindle Works, Armley Road, Leeds, the handsome sum of £1,000, to be distributed amongst local charities, in commemoration of the silver wedding of the donor.

A mysterious basket, addressed to the stationmaster at Clapham Junction, on being opened, was found to contain a living child. The stationmaster declining the gift, a porter volunteered to accept it, and took the basket and child. On lifting the child £800 was found in the basket.

23rd. A fire in the finishing department of the dyeworks of Messrs. O. Ingham, Valley Road, Bradford, did damage to the amount of about £6,000.

Robert and Sarah Metcalf, keepers of the Woodlesford lock on the Aire and Calder Canal, were drowned. The night being extremely foggy, it was presumed that in preparing the lock for vessels to pass during the night, Metcalf had missed his footing and fallen into the water, and that hearing a cry or other token of distress Mrs. Metcalf ran half-dressed to the assistance of her husband, and that she, in the effort to save him, had also found a watery grave. The bodies were both found opposite the lock-house on the following morning.

24th. A destructive fire broke out in Bromley Mills, Soothill Upper, near Dewsbury, the works of Messrs. James Thurmand, and caused great loss, amounting to about £12,000.

An explosion of gas occurred in an office attached to Messrs. Martin and Guest's timber yard, Wakefield, the gas, it was supposed, having accumulated in the building owing to the laying of some mains in an adjoining street. The office boy was found to be insensible, and the office nearly destroyed. Some damage was also done to adjoining premises.

25th. A middle-aged man, named John Brammer, at the Sheffield Intermediate Quarter Sessions, was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude, for having in a most brutal manner inflicted serious injuries upon a woman named Baldwin.

The Archbishop of York consecrated a new church dedicated to St. Stephen, at East Hardwick, near Pontefract. The total cost had been about £2,500.

Mr. James Withers, Chief Constable of Huddersfield, was selected to fill a similar appointment at Bradford, where a vacancy had been caused by the retirement of Mr. Grauhan.

26th. The new Hospital which had been erected in connection with the Leeds Union Workhouse, at Burmantofts, was formally opened by Mr. Wm. Wray, chairman of the Board of Guardians. The treasurer, (Mr. Oxley), the clerk, (Mr. Lampen), the chaplain, (the Rev. J. Downing), and the mayor of Leeds, (Ald. Marsden), were present at the ceremony. The hospital was arranged for 216

beds, exclusive of those of the attendants, and had cost about £18,000.

28th. An alarming explosion of a locomotive engine took place this, Saturday night, on the Lancashire and Yorkshire and Great Northern Companies' line, midway between Leeds (Central) and Holbeck Stations. At the time of the explosion the engine, which was a "pilot," belonging the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, was engaged in shunting near Monkbridge, when the boiler burst with a loud report, throwing most of the wheels off the metals and making a complete wreck of the front part of the engine. One portion of the boiler was thrown into Whitehall Road, a distance of about 600 yards, damaging the telegraph wires on the side of the railway. Another part fell into the yard of the Monkbridge Ironworks. Both the engine driver and the stoker were at their posts when the accident occurred, but neither of them were injured beyond a severe shaking. At the time of the accident, which was about twenty minutes to eleven o'clock, there were few people in the neighbourhood, the night being exceedingly wet, but the noise of the explosion was heard over the town for a great distance.

A meeting of the factory operatives of Bradford was held with respect to the new Factory Act, when it was unanimously resolved—"Seeing that the Factory Act of 1874 was sought and obtained in the interests of women, young persons, and children, this meeting of factory operatives desires that the time of starting work in the morning may be 6.30, and declares that no other arrangement will be satisfactory to them." It was also agreed that a copy of the resolution should be forwarded to the President of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, respectfully requesting him to submit it to a meeting of factory occupiers to be held in Bradford.

A new school, which had been erected at Lindley, near Huddersfield, by the Methodist New Connexion, was opened, the opening being celebrated by a tea party.

30th. A new branch of the Leeds Public Library was opened at Bramley. A public meeting, largely attended, was held in the Wesley Place school-room, and was presided over by Ald. Barran.

Dec. 1st. A man named Alfred Keighley, iron moulder, Halifax, brutally assaulted his wife with the fire tongs, and then made an attempt on his own life by cutting his throat with a razor.

The opening of new national schools for the benefit of the west side of Whitby took place amid many tokens of public interest.

3rd. At the West Riding Gaol Delivery at the Leeds Town Hall, Matthew Ledgar was sentenced to twelve years' penal servitude for the manslaughter of Geo. Kaye, at Barnsley, on the 2nd of November. A collier named Draper was sentenced to fifteen years' for brutally kicking and striking a woman named Cecilia Shepherd, at Kilnhurst, near Swinton, on the 25th July.——5th. John Smith was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude for a robbery with violence at Sheffield.——8th. Peter Mack, labourer, was indicted for feloniously and maliciously wounding Ann Moran, with

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intent to do grievous bodily harm, at Leeds, on the 7th November. The jury found him guilty, and his lordship sentenced him to twelve years' penal servitude.——Thomas Greenwood, butcher, pleaded guilty to feloniously and maliciously wounding with a knife John Greenwood, with intent to do him grievous bodily harm, at Leeds, on the 1st November. Prisoner stabbed the prosecutor in the temple during a disturbance arising from the prisoner having a voting-card in his hat on the evening preceding the municipal elections. He was setenced to five years' penal servitude.——Patrick Manning, a labourer, was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude for a garotte robbery at Rotherham, on Oct. 26th.

4th. Died, after a short illness, aged 80 years, at his residence in Leeds, Mr. Edward Irwin, of Leeds and Derrygore, County Fermanagh, Ireland. He was the eldest surviving son of the late Mr. Archeson Irwin, and was born at Derrygore, on the 14th March, 1795. Mr. Irwin settled in Leeds upwards of forty years since as a woollen merchant and manufacturer, and throughout that long period he had been one of its most honoured inhabitants. He retired from business only a few months ago. For the last twenty years Mr. Irwin was on the commission of the peace for the borough of Leeds, and was known to exercise great care and judgment in arriving at his decisions when on the bench. When the Queen visited Leeds in 1858, for the purpose of opening the Town Hall, Mr. Irwin seconded the address that was presented to Her Majesty, and he had the honour of kissing hands. A landed proprietor in Fermanagh, of which county he was a magistrate, Mr. Irwin manifested his strong sympathy with his countrymen in their distress during the famine of 1846-7, and took an active part in organising the Leeds Irish Relief Fund. In the year 1862 he was High Sheriff of his native county. Besides discharging all his duties as citizen, merchant, and magistrate, Mr. Irwin took an interest in the various commercial and philanthropic institutions in Leeds. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Tradesmen's Benevolent Institution from their commencement; and also officiated as a director of the Royal Exchange Company and of the Leeds and County Bank. Mr. Irwin was a Conservative, but he took no active part in politics. The interment of the deceased gentleman took place on the 9th, at St. George's Church, Leeds, when a large number of the leading inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood were present.

5th. An alarming explosion of gas occurred at Sheffield, in a cottage adjoining Messrs. Martin, Hall, & Company's silver-plating manufactory Broad Street. The cottage was occupied by Clarke, the timekeeper. The Gas Company were laying a main into the works between the archway and the cellar of the cottage, and the gas escaped and accumulated on the cellar-head; the draught from the fire-place drew the gas towards the fire, and a violent explosion was the result. The windows were blown out, part of the floor ripped up, and the furniture was thrown about in great confusion.

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Mrs. Clarke, the wife of the timekeeper, who was in the house at the time, was severely shaken and burnt.

8th. A violent north-east gale arose and blew with great fury, its violence being felt over a very wide area of the United Kingdom. The east and west coasts were strewn with wrecks, and many lives were lost. At Hull the storm was very violent. Vessels were tossed about on the Humber like shells by the furious wind and waters, and upwards of thirty keels and small craft were washed ashore on the Lincolnshire coast, in the immediate neighbourhood of New Holland and Barton. Messrs. Wilson's Hull steamer Hero, just arrived in the Humber, became uncontrollable, and drifted about at the mercy of the wind and waves. She twice stranded on sand banks, and lost two anchors and several fathoms of cables, other parts of her being also injured. She was safely docked, however, in the evening. The gable end of a house in Hull fell through the roof of an adjoining house during the gale, and tiles were blown from houses in almost every street. Several disasters also occurred at Grimsby, at the mouth of the river. About half-past three a.m. a steam-tug named the Wards, left Hull, having in tow four catches or keels, the Sarah, the L'Orient, the Ocean, and the Newark Castle. About half-past five o'clock the tug and catches were abreast of Wintringham lights, on the Lincolnshire side of the Humber, the wind at that time blowing a heavy gale, and the water very rough. The captain of the tug finding himself in difficulties, slipped the tow-rope, and the four boats were thrown alongside of each other, close on the lee shore. The L'Orient was the first to sink, in consequence of the severity of the collision between the catches, and the mate, named Wilson, was washed overboard. He managed, however, to lay hold of the bulwarks of the Ocean, and to pull himself on board. She in turn sank, and her captain and mate, together with Wilson, were washed overboard. The latter in swimming to save himself, got hold of a boat, and at the same time the little daughter of Captain Swanwick, of the Newark Castle, was rescued by him. The captain and mate of the Sarah, named respectively William Mitchell and Charles Sanders, jumped from her deck and swam ashore, and by cutting down the lamp halyards of Wintringham lights, managed to rescue the whole of the occupants of the other keels. Captain and Mrs. Swanwick, however, were nearly drowned, while their little daughter, aged about nine, was found to be dead when brought ashore. Mrs. Swanwick had to be carried about a mile across a marshy country before a conveyance could be found to take her to Wintringham, and having been exposed for three hours to excessive cold and wet, was not expected to recover. The same morning three sloops, laden with linseed, went down near Ferriby Sluice, and the market boat belonging to Barton sank near Barrow Haven, the two men in charge being washed overboard and drowned. At North Sunderland the barque John George, timber laden, from Cronstadt, and bound to Leith, went ashore and became a complete wreck. The North Sunderland

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life-boat gallantly went out to the rescue, and succeeded in landing the whole of the crew except the captain's son, who was washed from the vessel and perished. The night was a terrible one on the north-east coast, and will be remembered as such for many years to come. At Whitby, up to about eleven o'clock on the 8th, there were no indications of a coming storm. Rain had fallen in torrents during most part of the day, but at the time mentioned the hitherto clouded sky was clear, and the stars shone with peculiar radiance and lustre. There was a soft breeze, and the sea itself presented a calm and beautiful appearance. Suddenly the wind sprung up from the east-north-east, veering to the north, and within an almost incredibly short time swelled into the dimensions of what is known officially as a full gale. In this locality the fullest and most perfect arrangements were made in order to save either life or property in the event of any casualty. The wind blew in terrific gusts, the skies were obscured by a dense gloom, rain and snow fell heavily, and those who witnessed the scene could bear testimony as to the terrors of the night. About two o'clock in the morning, a vessel showed lights bearing towards the sands, a little to the north of the piers, and in the fury of the blast was cast with great violence on the beach. The lifeboat was immediately got out, and the coast-guardsmen, under the command of Mr. R. Smith, proceeded with all promptitude to the scene. As early as possible a rocket was fired, and ultimately the crew, six in number, were safely landed. The vessel proved to be the Lord Summers, of Scarborough, bound from London for Shields in ballast. When the crew had been landed, reports came that a vessel had gone ashore at Upgang, and the brigade proceeded in that direction, but found that the crew had been already saved. The vessel was the brig Danube, of Whitby. Hence the brigade went to the other side of the harbour to the Scaur, where it was said some vessels had gone ashore. Here, to the alarm of all, it was found that a vessel had gone ashore, and had already smashed up and the crew all drowned. The brigade placed themselves on the top of the precipitous cliffs and made every effort to place themselves in such a position as to afford help in case of need, but nothing could be heard above the roar of the waters, and the poor fellows were drowned, their cries being unheard. The brig Britannia, of Shoreham, from Newhaven, came ashore about 3.30 a.m. on the yellow sand bight. She very soon began to break up, and the crew were obliged to get ashore to save their lives. They managed to get into the dark cliffs, which were too precipitous to climb, and huddled together, waited anxiously for daylight. The poor fellows, of whom they were eight in number, were greatly exhausted and faint with a night's hard work and mental anxiety, and in the cold of the night were ill-prepared to linger long clinging to the cliffs. The waters leaped under their feet, and at one time they were in dread of being swept off the rocks and drowned. With a tenacity and power of endurance which is remarkable they managed to cling together. Those of them who were crestfallen

and weak were encouraged by the others, and with fervent prayers for courage and assistance they managed to spend four weary hours. At the end of that time they were perceived, and some men proceeded down the cliffs with picks, with which they made foot-holds, and guided the poor shivering men to the top. In the meantime their vessel, which was 228 tons register, and owned by Mr. Gates, of Shoreham, was smashed to pieces. A portion of her stern, together with a piece of her keel, was hauled under the Spa ladder, while the remainder went out to sea or was swept in confused heaps among the rocks. The brigantine Isabella, of Ipswich, in ballast, for Amble, also came ashore in Collier's Hope. The small ketch called The Pride, belonging to Southampton, came ashore on the sands at the north side of the piers, nearly opposite the coastguard stations. The master, named Charles Parsons, about 27 years of age, was washed overboard and drowned. At the time of the fatal mishap, the master was standing amidship, when a huge sea broke over the little craft and carried him away with it. A schooner, said to be the Queen Victoria, hailing from a place near London, went ashore at Newholm Beck. The vessel Excelsior, in entering the harbour, struck heavily against the West Pier with her bow, smashing in the port bow and carrying away bowsprit. The crew were hoisted on to the pier by means of ropes. At Scarborough the gale sprung up most suddenly. The seamen who noticed the change described the north-easter as plainly discernible on the water some distance off, "coming on with the rush of a galloping horse." At three o'clock in the morning the smack Yorkshire Lass came into the harbour. At about four, the smack Mary Anne, the property of Mr. Jas. Sellers, of Scarborough, was observed some distance from the port, showing torches, and evidently making for the harbour. The storm was by this time very violent. When near the harbour she became unmanageable, in consequence of her jib and foresail sheets having broken. She then began to drift to the rocks, south of the town. Her crew dropped anchor, and paid out about 130 fathoms of cable. The anchor, however, did not hold, and the vessel still drove towards the cliffs. They got into their boat, which was then floated off the deck of the smack by the sea. Just then the smack's mizen-mast went by the board, and fell across the boat, submerging it and causing the men, five in number, to be washed out. The master, Jas. Oakley, and a young man named Drisdale, were washed away and drowned. The other three, named Charles Chase, Wm. Trueman, and John Edwards, were washed to the cliff, where they secured a precarious footing. In the meantime, the coastguard were firing rockets in the hope of rendering assistance, but the poor fellows were not found till daylight, when they were brought to the town much exhausted. At Middlesbrough the gale raged with unexampled severity. Several villas in course of erection were blown down, along with a shed belonging to the tramway company, and part of the roof of the extensive Britannia Ironworks fell amongst the men whilst at work, causing the immediate death

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of one man, seriously injuring two others, and causing minor bruises upon several, besides incurring a stoppage of the works. At the mouth of the Tyne a vessel was wrecked, and her crew of 15 persons perished. At Hartlepool a great many vessels went ashore, and the storm was very violent on the Isle of Man, the Irish coast, and the Cornwall and Devon coast.

This night, about half-past eight o'clock, a fire was discovered to be raging at the Atlas Woollen Mill, Castleford, in the occupation of Messrs. Priestley, Pickard, & Co., and others. Notwithstanding a prompt alarm being given, and the early attendance of several engines on the scene, the flames had already advanced too far before any steps could be taken to prevent the total destruction of the premises. The building and contents were insured in the London and Southwark and Liverpool and London and Globe Fire Offices. The loss was estimated at £8,000.

The death of Mr. Charles Winn, of Nostell Priory, near Pontefract, was announced, at the advanced age of 80 years, and the news was received with deep regret. The deceased gentleman's character as a public man in the county is well known. Mr. Winn had been under the advice of Dr. Grabham, of Pontefract, for several years past, but had up to within a few days ago been in his usual moderate health, when he was severely attacked with bronchitis, and combined with the inclement season, his aged frame was unable to bear up against its weight.

The annual exhibition of the Leeds Smithfield Cattle Club was opened by the Mayor (Ald. Marsden). The sum of £500 was given in money prizes, in addition to a number of silver cups and medals. The cattle classes were well filled with animals of great excellence. The Mayor's cup for the best beast in the show was won by Mr. Thomas Ellitot, of Jedburgh.

At the Leeds Assizes, the case of William Mattison, miner, of Castleford, who was found guilty of wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm, was again brought up. Witnesses were called to prove the state of the neighbourhood at the time of the strike, and that the prisoner having been called "black sheep" and threatened with violence by a number of colliers at Castleford (they apparently bearing him malice because he had not acted with the unionist colliers in the strike which was then going on), presented a loaded gun at the crowd, and shot John Marshall, a clerk, who had taken no part in the violent demonstration. His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to one months' imprisonment with hard labour.——9th. Alfred Allott, cloth manufacturer, of Pudsey, was indicted for unlawfully concealing part of his property within four months next before having been adjudicated bankrupt, and with fraudulently removing part of his property, and attempting to account for its absence by fictitious losses. Prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour. This concluded the business of the Gaol Delivery. There had been arraigned prisoners who had committed crimes of a very aggravated

character, and who could not have escaped with light punishment; but the principle which guided his lordship, and which he laid down in his charge to the Grand Jury as a sound one, had been to remove from society for lengthened periods persons who had been following a course of crime. The total number of years of penal servitude inflicted had been 212; one prisoner having been sentenced to 20 years, six to 15 years', one prisoner having five years' police supervision added; one to 10 years, three to seven years, and seven to five years. Of those committed to prison, four had been sentenced to 12 months, one to nine months, two to six months, one to four months, and one to one month. One prisoner was ordered to be imprisoned for three days, six prisoners were found not guilty, and four bills were thrown out by the Grand Jury.

10th. Mr. Robert Couldwell Clarke, J.P., of Noblethorpe, near Barnsley, died at Torquay, Devonshire, at the age of 36 years. He took an active part in promoting the formation of the 37th West York (Barnsley) Volunteer Rifle Corps, which was enrolled in 1860. He was appointed lieutenant, Mr. W. S. Stanhope, M.P., being then captain. He was most regular in his attendance at the various musters of the corps, and as it fell to him to take the command on those occasions when Captain Stanhope was unavoidably absent, he, by his agreeable and unassuming manners, speedily secured the affection and esteem of the whole of the members. In February, 1863, Captain Stanhope was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 4th Administrative Battalion of West Riding Volunteers, and consequently his office as captain became vacant. The members of the corps met in the Court House for the purpose of electing a captain, on the 2nd March, Serjeant Pigott in the chair, when Lieut. Clarke was unanimously chosen captain; Ensign Potter being promoted to the lieutenancy. This appointment he continued to hold until two years ago, when he resigned his commission, Captain Bury being chosen his successor. Of all the institutions connected with Silkstone he was a liberal supporter. The handsome organ at Silkstone Church was his gift, and this was acknowledged by the presentation of a massive silver inkstand, of handsome design and richly chased, the gift of the parishioners, on the 12th March, 1861.

11th. Mr. George Dyson, solicitor, of Halifax, who for nearly 40 years had been coroner for the honour of Pontefract and a large division of the county about Halifax, Huddersfield, and Bradford, died at his residence, Lord Street, Halifax, after a long and lingering illness, at the age of 74 years. For more than a year Mr. Dyson had not attended to the duties of his office, which had been fulfilled by Mr. Wm. Barstow, solicitor, who had been deputy-coroner since 1869. In the early part of last year Mr. Dyson resigned the coronership of the honour of Pontefract, which was conferred upon Mr. Wm. Barstow. This honour included Allerton, Almondbury, Clayton, Elland-cum-Greetland, Farnley Tyas, Heaton, Horton, Haworth, Honley, Huddersfield, Kirkheaton, parts of Lockwood and

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Linthwaite, Lingards, Lepton, Manningham, Meltham, Marsden, in-Almondbury, and Marsden-in-Huddersfield, North Bierley, Netherthong, Shipley, Southowram, South Crossland, Saddleworth, Slaithwaite, Thornton, Wilsden, Wyke, and Whitley Upper. The other part of the county for which Mr. Dyson was coroner, and in which there was now a vacancy, included Austonley, Barkisland, Bingley, Baildon, Cartworth, Clifton, Dalton, Erringden, Esholt, Fixby, Thurlstone, Golcar, Guiseley, Hipperholme-cum-Brighouse, Halifax, Heptonstall, Hepworth, Holme, Hawksworth, Hartshead, Langfield, Lindley-cum-Quarmby, parts of Lockwood and Linthwaite, Longwood, Lingards, Midgely, Northowram, Norland, Ovenden, Rastrick, Rushworth, Rawdon, Shelf, Skircoat, Sowerby, Soyland, Stainland, Stansfield, Scammonden, Thurstonland, Upperthong, Wadsworth, Warley, Wooldale, and Yeadon. Mr. Dyson was also formerly one of the registrars of the Halifax County Court, but resigned that position a few years ago.

Mr. Thomas Dinsdale, the Sergeant-at-Mace for Ripon, died at the age of 82 years, and was interred at the Cathedral. Deceased's grandfather held the office of Sergeant-at-Mace for a period of 27 years, his father 40 years, and himself 50 years, being a total of 117. They were held in great esteem by successive Corporations, and the Mayor and Corporation showed their respect by attending the funeral in their robes of office, the mace (craped) being borne by Superintendent Burniston. The Civic procession was headed by the city bellman and horn-blower, followed by the constables and city police. A large number of citizens, amongst whom were several ex-Mayors and members of the Town Council, followed the mourners.

Mr. David Yewdall, a member of the Leeds Town Council, died at his residence, at Calverley, in his 67th year. The deceased was a Liberal in politics, and had occupied a seat on the aldermanic bench for a great number of years. He was first sent into the Council to represent the Bramley Ward, where he had carried on an extensive business as a cloth manufacturer.

At Sheffield, John Lister, colliery manager, was committed to take his trial at the Leeds assizes on a charge of manslaughter. It was alleged that the deaths of two men at the Drift Pit, Wincobank, near Sheffield, were caused by his negligence as manager of the pit, he having allowed men to work with naked lights while gas was in the mine.

12th. The Earl and Countess of Dudley who were *en route* for Witley Court, Worcestershire, this evening, were passengers by a train from the Paddington Station in which the Prince of Wales and suite travelled to Windsor, and during the confusion previous to its starting a dressing case containing upwards of £50,000 worth of jewellery was placed upon the platform while the servants were taking their seats. All being ready, the domestic who had charge of the valuables turned to place the case of jewellery in the carriage, when it was found to be missing. A vain search was made

upon the platform, but the missing jewellery was not discovered, and the earl and countess had to proceed on their way without it. A reward of £1,000 was afterwards offered for the recovery of the missing property.

Amidst much rejoicings, a new Mechanics' Institute at Calverley was opened this afternoon by the Mayor of Leeds (Ald. Marsden). The institution, although thus provided with a fresh and suitable abode, was not itself new—having been commenced as far back as 1850 by a few working men. Its promoters then obtained a room over a cow-house for class purposes, and, after a time, finding that they made some progress, a more commodious room was engaged over a stable. This might not be regarded as a very grand commencement, but the institution still continued to flourish until 1865, when better premises were obtained—the committee having purchased a house of four rooms for £125. Since then the number of members had so increased that the committee decided to erect a special building which would not only meet present requirements but provide for further progress, and prove at the same time an ornament to Calverley. All these purposes had been well attained by the new building which had been opened this day with such encouraging success. It is erected on a capital site in the centre of the village. The style of the building is Gothic, and it is two stories high. The main entrance is in Thornhills Street. The ground floor is devoted to a reading-room, chemistry-room, smoking-room, library, class room, and a small lecture-room (capable of holding 100 persons), which latter could be used as a day school or divided into class-rooms. A corridor with tiled floor running longitudinally with the building, gives communication with the various rooms. On the first floor is a large lecture hall, with platform and retiring room. The hall will seat 450 persons, and is well lighted. The site contains an area of 634 square yards, and the buildings were erected from the designs of Mr. John Kay, architect, of Idle and Leeds. The new institute had cost about £2,300, of which about one-half had already been subscribed. For the opening ceremony the weather was wet, cold, and unfavourable: but inside the institute everything looked bright and cheerful. The lecture hall was gaily decorated with appropriate mottoes, flags, evergreens, artificial flowers, &c., and there was a full attendance of friends interested in the occasion, who, in the intervals between the speeches, were entertained with lively music by the village band. The Mayor of Leeds, who was accompanied by the Mayoress, had a most enthusiastic reception on appearing to open the institute, and an address, beautifully ornamented, was presented to his Worship on behalf of the president of the institute, Mr. J. C. Yewdall, who was unable himself to attend, owing to domestic bereavement.

The following figures for the year 1873 were taken from an official paper issued at this time. In Yorkshire there had been 298 aggravated assaults on women and children, against 295 in the preceding year; on peace officers, resisting, obstructing, &c., 1611,

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against 1509; and common assaults 9343, against 9464 in the preceding year.

14th. The workmen employed by some of the principal iron and steel making firms at Sheffield, accepted a reduction in wages of 15 per cent., and engaged to work ten hours per day instead of nine as heretofore. Steps were also taken to raise a fund for the relief of the large number of unemployed men.

16th. The corner stone of the new and extensive waterworks about to be constructed by the borough of Doncaster in the Silverwood Valley, near Thryberg, was laid by the Mayor of that town (Mr. John Clark). The event was celebrated with considerable ceremony, a large party of leading residents accompanying the Corporation to the reservoir. The company started from the Mansion House, about noon, and at the site of the new works were met by the Mayor and the Corporation of Rotherham, who had been invited to take part in the proceedings, the respective watersheds of the two Corporations adjoining. A procession was formed from the superintendent's house, headed by a body of police and the mace-bearer's, and in this way the site of the ceremony was reached. A very handsome trowel and mallet were presented to his Worship, with which he proceeded to lay the stone, a handsome block of Greenmoor, worked by Messrs. Anelay, contractors for the buildings. The Vicar of Doncaster, (the Rev. F. Pigou, M.A ) offered up a special prayer, and the ceremony was complete. The Mayor of Doncaster then addressed himself briefly to the large assemblage, congratulating his fellow-townsmen upon the fact that day accomplished, and more especially upon the fair prospect it held out of Doncaster being furnished before long with a good supply of pure water. Three cheers were then given for his Worship and also for the Mayor of Rotherham, who in suitable terms acknowledged the compliment Cheers followed for the vicar of Doncaster, and for the engineer of the works, Mr. B S Brundell, C.E , after which the procession returned. The Mayor and Corporation of Doncaster then entertained the whole party to a luncheon in a marquee built for the occasion, and about three o'clock the carriages returned to Doncaster. The same evening a large party of gentlemen, including the Mayor and Corporation of Rotherham, were entertained to dinner at the Doncaster Mansion House, the Mayor presiding.

18th. At the Leeds Borough Court, Mr. Bruce, stipendiary magistrate, had brought before him cases of polluted wells, at Bramley, Chapeltown, and Moortown, the proceedings having been taken to prevent the water of such wells from being used. An analysis was ordered to be made of the water of the well at Bramley , the well at Moortown was ordered to be closed at the end of two months; and further notice was ordered to be given of the intention to close that at Chapeltown.

19th. A young man named Frank Brook was taken into custody in Leeds charged with causing the death of a middle-aged woman named Elizabeth Kilburn, with whom he had lived in Bedford

Place, Park Lane. The deceased and the accused quarrelled this evening, and in the course of the dispute the deceased was fatally stabbed in the left side.

Died, aged 73 years, Mr. Charles Rogers, of Barnsley. He was a man of some literary attainments, and from his connection with the *Pogmoor Olmenac*, which was established by him in 1838, and of which he had been editor down to the present time, he had considerably more than merely a local reputation.

A fire broke out at an early hour this morning at the warehouse of Mr. J. W. Bernstein, stuff merchant, in Hall Ings, Bradford. The Corporation Fire Brigade, under the direction of Superintendent Hudson, was speedily on the spot, and the fire was extinguished in about an hour. The flames at one time had a very threatening aspect, and a large block of valuable buildings, of which Mr. Bernstein's warehouse was a prominent wing, was in imminent jeopardy. The fire had originated in a piece room on the second floor. A large number of stuff pieces which were stored there were rendered valueless. The damage in other rooms was not so serious. The books and papers in the office were saved. The total damage to the stock and building was estimated at £3,000. The building was the property of Mr. John Crossley, M.P., of Halifax.

22nd. This evening a boiler explosion occurred in Sheffield, by which many persons were injured; and great damage was done to property. The scene of the explosion was the works of Mr. Geo. Hides, an old-established cutlery manufactory in Hollis-croft. His premises although not very extensive, afforded the means of employment to upwards of fifty persons, who were employed in different trades, and who rented room and power. The entry to different rooms was gained through an oblong yard, at the far end of which was a large boiler embedded in the ground, and supplying steam to a 10-horse power engine. This was under the control of Thomas Parker, the engine tenter. At twenty minutes past seven in the evening he was engaged in the room of Mr. Wildgosse, master table-knife grinder, placing one of the bands on a revolving pulley. To do this successfully it was necessary to regulate the speed of the engine, and the services of Charles Whiteley, 17 years of age, table-knife grinder, were secured for this purpose. At the time stated, when the operation of adjusting the band had all but been performed, the occupants of the premises were startled by three loud reports, and the greater part of them were instantaneously reduced to a mass of ruins. A scene of the wildest confusion ensued, and it was discovered that the boiler had exploded below the ground. The cries of the injured persons were painful in the extreme, and as soon as the uninjured could extricate themselves from the ruins, means were adopted to assist their less fortunate brethren. Attention was first directed to the unfortunate lad Whiteley, whose groans and cries for help could be heard from a mass of *debris* in which he was buried. The engine-house was a total wreck, and as soon as the bricks could be cleared away he was found with his legs fast in the machinery.

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He was by far the most badly injured of the workmen, both his legs being broken, in addition to which he was sadly scalded by the steam. He was promptly removed to the Dispensary, but afterwards died from his injuries. Edwd. Sutton, 14 years of age, and Geo. Hully were speedily conveyed to the same institution, severely injured both by the hot water and the falling rafters. About ten other persons, badly injured, were conveyed to the Dispensary and the Infirmary, but were able to be afterwards removed to their homes, and, in addition, a large number of sufferers to a less serious extent were attended to without appealing to these institutions. The boiler had been in use thirteen years, during which time it had been twice repaired. A week before it had been overhauled by Mr. Holt, boiler manufacturer, who found that it had corroded underneath, and a plate was riveted on the injured part. It was this place where the breach was effected which caused the explosion. One of the workmen was found to be missing, and it was feared that he was buried underneath the ruins, but a diligent and systematic search proved that such was not the case. In addition to the immediate scene of the explosion, the houses in the vicinity were deprived of their slates, and many passing persons were slightly scalded and shaken. It was estimated that the premises had been injured to the extent of £7,000.

The new Mission Church in connection with the parish of St. Andrew, Lister Hills, Bradford, was formally dedicated for divine worship. The total cost had been £1,400.

23rd. Sir George Cholmley died at his Yorkshire seat, Newton Hall, Boynton, near Bridlington, at nine o'clock this morning. He was born in the year 1782, and had, therefore, attained the patriarchal age of 92 years. He was the oldest son of the late Sir William Strickland, Bart., by Henrietta, daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Cholmley, of Whitby, and Howsham, Yorkshire. He succeeded to his title in 1834, but exchanged his family name to Cholmley in 1865. He first married, in 1818, Mary, the daughter of the Rev. Charles Constable, who, after having issue, died in 1865. His oldest son was the Hon. Charles Wm. Strickland, who was born in 1819, who married, in 1850, Georgina Selina, daughter of the late Sir William Milner, Bart., and who, of course, was successor to the title. The late Sir George was a deputy-lieutenant for the East Riding of Yorkshire, and once represented the West Riding, and then the borough of Preston, in Parliament. The deceased nobleman had seats in each of the three ridings of the broad shire, namely, in the North Riding at Hildenley Hall and Whitby; in the East Riding at Newton Hall, Boynton, and Howsham; and in the West Riding at Elmsall Hall. His name stands prominently in sporting records as the breeder of some of the best race horses of the day, and these he was wont to enter himself for the various stakes at the race meetings of his native county. It should be added that the deceased married a second time so recently as 1867, Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Leavens, of Norton Malton.

24th. A large black marble tombstone was laid over the grave of the late Dr. Livingstone, in Westminster Abbey. The stone bears a lengthy inscription in gold letters, as follows:

BROUGHT BY FAITHFUL HANDS,
Over Land and Sea,
HERE RESTS
DAVID LIVINGSTONE,
Missionary, Traveller, Philanthropist,
BORN MARCH 19TH, 1813,
At Blantyre, Lanarkshire;
DIED MAY 1ST, 1873,
At Chitambo's Valley, Ulala.
For thirty years his life was spent in an unwearied effort to evangelise the native races, to explore the undiscovered secrets and abolish the desolating Slave Trade
OF CENTRAL AFRICA,
*Where, with his last words, he wrote,*
"All I can say in my solitude is, may Heaven's rich blessing come down on every one—American, English, Turk—who will help to heal this open sore of the world."

On the right-hand edge of the stone were the following two lines:

Tantus amor veri nihil est quod noscere malin,
Quam Fluvii causa per sæcula tanta latentes.

And on the left-hand edge the following text:

Other sheep I have which are not of this fold;
They also I must bring, and they shall hear my voice.

One of the most fearful railway accidents ever recorded in this country took place on the Great Western. An express train bound for the north left the Oxford station of the Great Western Railway It consisted of 16 carriages, drawn by two engines. All went well until the heavily-laden train arrived at Shipton, about a mile and a half from the Woodstock Road station. Immediately before reaching the bridge crossing the canal at that place, the tire of one of the wheels of the carriage next the engine came off, and several carriages were thown off the rails down an embankment 20 feet in height, two or three of them falling into the canal. The train was travelling at the rate of 40 miles an hour at the time, and the destruction was therefore awful. Thirty or more persons were killed, and 70 others were seriously injured.

A frightful explosion took place in the Bignall Hill Colliery, North Staffordshire. Twenty-one men were in the pit, and only one was got up alive.

25th. The tower of the fine old church at Bramham took fire accidentally early this morning, destroying the bells and clock, and gutting the whole of the tower end. By the timely arrival of the engine belonging to Mr. Lane Fox the fire was prevented from extending to the rest of the fabric. The whole of the inhabitants put forth the greatest efforts, and a complete mastery over the fire was obtained by nine o'clock.

A most destructive fire occurred in Hull. It was first discovered at about six o'clock in the morning in the warehouse of Messrs. Hill Brothers seed merchants, High Street. The premises were situated

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on the banks of the river Hull, and were filled with thousands of tons of linseed. The police were promptly in attendance, but notwithstanding all their efforts, the flame and smoke rose in huge volumes, and illuminated the town and country for miles around. The premises were surrounded by numerous old buildings, but the police were fortunately able to prevent the flames spreading. The seed however that escaped the flames was destroyed by water. The seed and water ran in swift currents into the street, and was in some places three feet deep. The greater part of the warehouse, when the fire was extinguished, was in ruins, which continued burning for some time after. The damage done was roughly estimated at £20,000.

An inquest was held before Mr. Wightman, at the Ship Inn, Wombwell, touching the death of Henry Jessop, a miner, aged 35 years, who was shot on the evening of the 27th, in his father's house, by his half-brother, John Henry Skeffington. A verdict of wilful murder was returned by the coroner's jury, and he was committed for trial to the assizes.

30th. An accident of an alarming nature took place this night at the Holmes Junction, situated a mile from Rotherham. An express train, which left Sheffield at ten minutes to eight o'clock for Leeds, ran into a goods train, which was shunting at the junction. The express was proceeding at the rate of from 20 to 30 miles an hour. The collision was therefore very violent and destructive, and over twenty persons were severely injured.

31st. About ten o'clock this evening an accident of a serious character happened near Pontefract, on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway. The express passenger train from Wakefield to Pontefract and Goole left the former place this night, being due at Pontefract at 9-16 p.m. The train was started late at Wakefield. A goods train preceded it on the same line for Doncaster, the goods train being due at Pontefract about three o'clock in the afternoon, consequently it would be six or more hours late. The night was very foggy, the drivers being unable to see more than 30 yards before them. The passenger train going in an opposite direction was also considerably late, and when leaving Tanshelf station for Wakefield was passed by the goods train in question, which had no sooner got through the bridge at Tanshelf than it was run into by the express above-named which was proceeding at about forty miles an hour, the incline being great at this part of the line. By the collision the guards' van of the goods train was telescoped into the next waggon, the wheels of both van and waggon being torn off. The goods train consisted of some twenty or more waggons laden with coal principally. The passenger engine and other carriages were thrown off the line, the engine being much damaged, and resting on the wheels of the broken guards' van belonging to the goods train, and in which lay the guard, Richard Ashton, of Doncaster, who was very seriously injured, and was with difficulty extricated in an unconscious state and removed to the house of one of the officials at Monkhill

Station. Fortunately there were few (some 6 or 8) passengers in the train, and they were removed to their homes, which were nearly all in Pontefract, having received severe shocks and bruises. The guard, driver, and stoker all escaped serious injury. Coals and broken fragments of carriages were strewn over the line some distance, many of the waggons and carriages in both goods and passenger train being damaged. Mr. G. Yates, station-master at Pontefract, and Mr. Barber, of Tanshelf Station, rendered every assistance to the injured guard and other persons, and under their instructions every effort was made by a large body of workmen from Pontefract to clear the line, they being reinforced by the breakdown gang from Wakefield. Large fires were kindled beside the embankment where the accident happened (which was about twenty or thirty feet high at this point), but it was not until the following day that the line was restored and the usual traffic resumed.

Messrs. Moody and Sankey commenced their mission at Sheffield, this night, and took part in two services: one at nine o'clock, in the Temperance Hall, and another at eleven, in the Albert Hall, a building capable of holding 5,000 persons. At both places there were crowded audiences, and large numbers were unable to obtain admittance. Messrs. Moody and Sankey were supported by several of the principal clergy and many dissenting ministers. Though the largest building in the town had been secured for the services, it was deficient in accommodation. The utmost interest was felt in the visit, and there was a degree of religious feeling in the town which had not been equalled for many years. Being New Years' Eve, most of the churches and chapels were opened, as well as the Temperance Hall and Albert Hall. At all of them there were large congregations.

The members of the Otley Local Board, together with the men composing the fire brigade, were entertained at supper at the White Horse Hotel, by Mrs. Dawson, of Weston Hall, the entertainment being carried out under the instructions of Mr. G. B. Siddall, solicitor. After the cloth had been cleared, and the usual loyal toasts honoured, Mr. Siddall, who presided, presented to the board, on behalf of Mrs. Dawson, 17 tunics, axes, and belts for the use of the men forming the fire brigade. The gifts were received by the board, and acknowledged by Mr. J. Brown on its behalf.

In 1874 the West Riding contained—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Inhabited houses ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 391,949 |
| Parishes ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 689 |
| Owners of land below 1 acre ... ... | 59,496 | |
| Owners of land of 1 acre and upwards ... | 17,417 | |
| | | 76,913 |
| Total acreage of rated lands ... ... ... ... | | 1,532,345 |
| Gross estimated rental ... ... ... ... ... | | £8,199,839 |
| Common or waste land, acres ... ... ... ... | | 99,912 |
| Total acreage of the Riding ... ... ... ... | | 1,770,359 |

1874.—DECEMBER.

In the West Riding are some of the largest Parishes in England. Among these are :—

| | Acres. |
|---|---|
| Halifax ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 82,539 |
| Kirkby Malzeard ... ... ... ... ... | 55,414 |
| Ripon ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 58,235 |
| Sedbergh ... ... ... ... ... ... | 52,665 |
| Ecclestield ... ... ... ... ... ... | 49.617 |
| Bradford ... ... ... ... ... ... | 32,929 |
| Arncliffe ... ... ... ... ... ... | 34,079 |
| Snaith ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 34,146 |
| Burnsall... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 30,616 |
| Almondbury ... ... ... ... ... ... | 30,584 |
| Bentham ... ... ... ... ... ... | 25,219 |
| Skipton ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 30,120 |
| Clapham ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 25,299 |
| Otley ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 23,759 |
| Kildwick ... ... ... ... ... ... | 22,537 |
| Kirkby Malham ... ... ... ... ... | 23,777 |
| Penistone ... ... ... ... ... ... | 22.776 |
| Leeds ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 21,572 |
| Sheffield... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 19,651 |
| Hatfield ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 17,424 |

Some of the Townships are very extensive. Amongst the largest are :—

| | Acres. |
|---|---|
| Bradfield ... ... ... ... ... ... | 38,425 |
| Dent ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 20,890 |
| Sedbergh ... ... ... ... ... ... | 19,603 |
| Saddleworth ... ... ... ... ... ... | 12,318 |
| Ingleton... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 17,508 |
| Hatfield ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 14,294 |
| Clapham-cum-Newby ... ... ... ... | 12,037 |
| Upper Stonebeck ... ... ... ... ... | 12,505 |
| Buckden ... ... ... ... ... ... | 16,076 |
| Down Stonebeck ... ... ... ... ... | 12,516 |
| Wadsworth ... ... ... ... ... ... | 11,224 |
| Garsdale... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 12,172 |
| Ecclesfield ... ... ... ... ... ... | 11,192 |
| Malham Moor ... ... ... ... ... ... | 10,976 |

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